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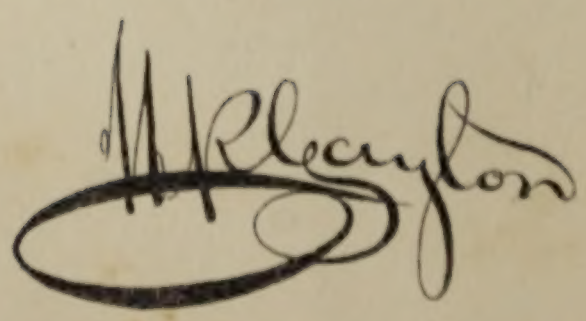
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HISTORY

OF

FLOYD COUNTY,

IOWA;

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF ITS CITIES, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, RELIGIOUS, CIVIL, MILITARY, AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA.

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, ABORIGINES, FRENCH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CONQUESTS, AND A GENERAL REVIEW OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

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PREFACE.

Nearly a third of a century has rolled its years away since this section of Iowa was chosen for a home by the white man. The trials, sufferings and struggles which were experienced in converting even this fertile land from its virgin wildness into the luxuriant and well-populated country that it is at present, can never be fully portrayed. Although, as in many frontier settlements, the ground was not consecrated by the blood of pioneers and their families, yet human tongue or pen can never perfectly describe the vicissitudes and trials of the vanguard of civilization of those who "pitched their tents" in Floyd County. Their labors were as trying to their minds as to their bodies. Physical and mental strength waste together, and the memory of names, dates and events is gradually lost under the confusion of accumulating years. Events that were fresh in memory five to ten years after their occurrence, are almost, if not entirely, forgotten, when thirty or forty years have passed.

As a consequence there will be some irreconcilable statements concerning the matters of pioneer history; and as local history, like this work, pertains to things of which nearly all its readers have been personally more or less cognizant, it will be sharply criticised. We have taken advantage of this ordeal in advance as far as practicable, and think we have succeeded in eliminating about all serious errors. For this purpose we have not only consulted many old residents and public men, but brought all the general history before the review of a competent committee of well known citizens.

In the arrangement of topics in this work we have endeavored to place them in an order as natural as possible; but one must scan the whole table of contents, to see its plan and scope, if he would become able readily to find any given point The history of Iowa is given first, then follows the general county history, next the history of Charles City, and lastly the township histories, in alphabetical order, with the biographical sketches in the same order, under the heading of the respective townships.

As one of the most interesting features of this volume, we present the portraits of several representative citizens. In this department of the work, it has been our aim to have the prominent men of the day, as well as the pioneers represented. Of course we could not give portraits of all the leading men of the county, or even half; but we have done our best to give a fair representation.

As announced in the prospectus of this work, we have derived material aid from he manuscript history of Floyd County, as compiled by the late Hon. W. P. Gaylord, who, it is well known, took great pains to collate facts and systemize them into a readable form.

In conclusion, we render our heartiest thanks to those who have so freely aided us in collecting material, especially the county officials, pastors of churches, officers of societies, pioneers and the editors of the press, the latter of whom have kindly lent us the files of their papers for a free and full consultation. But most of all, we thank those who have so liberally and materially aided this enterprise by subscription, and thus rendered possible the publication of this History of Floyd County.

INTER-STATE PUBLISHING CO.

CHICAGO, October, 1882.

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HISTORY OF IOWA.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PRE-HISTORIC RACES.

The history of this country and the races which held it before the advent of the Europeans, is shrouded in as deep a mystery as that which hides the past of the oldest nations of the East. There are just relics enough left us to prove beyond a doubt that there once existed here a remarkable race, but there has been wide speculation upon the nature and origin of the early races of America, especially those referred to as Mound-Builders. It is but lately that the researches of science have enabled us to reason with much certainty. Though the divergence of opinion among scientists may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of the conclusions arrived at by some of them. To solve the problem who were the prehistoric settlers of America, it will not be necessary to go to ancient history. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation instituted under the auspices of modern civilization confirms the fact. China, with its numerous existing testimonials of antiquity, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; and although its continuity may be denied, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656, *anno mundi* (the date of Noah's flood), since many traces of its early settlement survived the deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. That an antdiluvian people inhabited this continent, however, will not be claimed, because it is not probable that a settlement of a country so remote from the cradle of the race as this was effected until later times.

The most probable sources in which the origin of the Indians must be sought, are those countries which lie along the eastern

coast of Asia, and which may have been once more densely populated than now. The surplus population pushed north and east in search of a new home, which was found at last by crossing Behring's Strait, and then journeying southward. The number of small islands lying between the two continents tends to confirm this view; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern nations of both continents. The researches of Humboldt have traced the Mexican to the vicinity of Behring's Strait; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia.

This theory is accepted by most ethnologists, and there is every reason to believe that after the discovery of an overland route to a land of "illimitable possibilities," many bands of adventurers found their way from the Chinese or Tartar nations, until they had populated much of this continent. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders, and populous settlements centered with thriving villages sprang up everywhere in manifestation of the progress of the people. For the last 400 years the colonizing Caucasian has trodden on the ruins of a civilization whose greatness he could only surmise. Among these ruins are pyramids similar to those which have rendered Egypt famous. The pyramid of Cholula is square, each side of its base is 1,335 feet in length, and its height is 172 feet. Another pyramid, north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. It is 82 feet square, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet high. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the Gila, are spread over more than a square league. The principal feature of the Aztec civilization which has come down to us was its religion, which we are told was of a dark and gloomy character. Each new god created by their priesthood, instead of arousing new life in the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness. In fact, fear was the great animating principle, the motive power which sustained this terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of

the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the bodies. It is said that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210, while they themselves contributed large numbers of voluntary victims to the terrible belief.

Throughout the Mississippi Valley are found mounds and walls of earth or stone, which can have had only a human origin, and their unknown constructors have been referred to as Mound-Builders. These mounds vary in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. In them are often found stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear points, pieces of flint, etc., showing that some of them, at least, were used for purposes of burial. Pottery of various designs is very common in them, and from the material of which they are made geologists have attempted to assign their age.

One of the most famous of these relics is a stone fortification in Clark county, Indiana, known as the "Stone Fort." A place naturally strong for purposes of defense, has evidently been used as a fort, and strengthened so as to become nearly impregnable. On one side the artificial wall is 150 feet long and 75 feet high. On the hill on which this is situated are five "mounds" of earth, in which the usual relics have been found.

Some have thought that the Mound-Builders were a race quite distinct from the modern Indians, and that they were in an advanced state of civilization. The best authorities now agree that while the comparatively civilized people called Aztecs built the cities whose ruins are occasionally found, the Mound-Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians De Soto first saw, and little different from the Indians of to-day.

Within a few years many discoveries have been made of remains of our predecessors. Together with many relics of the early inhabitants, the fossils of extinct animals have been unearthed in many places. These animals roamed the forests and prairies long before the advent of dreaded man. Among the souvenirs of an age about which so little is known, are 25 vertebræ, averaging 13 inches in diameter, and three vertebræ ossified together, which measures nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long and 12 inches in diameter; and the weight of all these is 600 pounds. These are believed to have belonged to a Dinosaur

(the literal meaning of which is "terrible lizard"), an animal 60 feet long. When feeding in cypress and palm forests, it could extend itself to 85 feet, and feed on the budding tops of these tall trees.

Other remains are found every year, and additional light thrown on America's early history. It is much to be regretted, however, that the United States Government does not take this matter in hand at the present time; the most valuable relics have found their way to the British museum, or other European depositaries, while others remaining in some one's hands as private property, are lost to the public. The Government should secure all these at any price, and they should be carefully preserved for future study and comparison. This work should be begun at once. Too much has been lost already, and ere long the opportunity to secure and preserve what is rightfully ours for all time will be gone forever.

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite topic with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians, treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference in opinion concerning our aborigines among authors who have made a profound study of races, is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the three-fold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on races regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from

the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people, must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes in his 'Races of Mankind,' an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and tradition. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchuktcis on the Asiatic side, understand one another perfectly. Modern anthropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn, there is more uniformity of physical feature than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the present stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure-bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow, and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew

in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the stations which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now reveled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands they marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise, but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race,—represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European; while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin, took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned, the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Toward the latter half of the fifteenth century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These national causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representations during these centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treach-

erous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural dfficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plow-shares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future, devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions

that burned within, preserved an exterior as immovable as though cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly to the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the barks of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from these sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an exchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In case of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination when such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's glory and delight,—war, not conducted as in civilization, but where individual skill, endurance, gallantry, and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs, but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forest and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

FIRST EXPLORERS.

In the year 1541, forty-nine years after Columbus discovered the New World, and 130 years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the Mississippi, at the mouth of the Washita. He, however, penetrated no further north than the 35th parallel of latitude, his death terminating the expedition. De Soto founded no settlements, and produced no results except that of awakening the hostility of the red man against the white man, and of disheartening such as might desire to follow up the discovery with better aims. In accordance with the usage of nations under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and secured her title, and therefore she had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

In a grand council of Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "great river" and the countries near it. Marquette, a Jesuit father, became inspired in 1669, with the idea of discovering this noble river. He was delayed in this great under taking, however, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among

whom he expected to travel. In 1673 he completed his preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Joliet, an agent of the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and blood-thirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters who could swallow both canoes and men. But Marquette was not diverted from his purpose by these reports, and set out on his adventurous trip May 13; he reached first an Indian village where once had been a mission and where he was treated hospitably; thence, with the aid of two Miami guides, he proceeded to the Wisconsin, down which he sailed to the great Mississippi, which had so long been anxiously looked for; floating down its unknown waters, the explorer discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the river now known as the Des Moines. For the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Marquette remained here a short time, becoming acquainted with the Indians, and then proceeded on his explorations. He descended the Mississippi to the Illinois, by which and Lake Michigan he returned to French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," in honor of the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in French:

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,

REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682."

France then claimed by right of discovery and occupancy the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas. Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the native Indians, especially the great Miami Confederacy, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and

most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence, their haste to pre-occupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was oft seen by the Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1,711 of the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations."

In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged, until the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697, combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi Valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

SUBSEQUENT SETTLEMENT.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations, extending throughout the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained with partial success for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which canceled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient inter-communication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to

believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year La Salle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shots, we began to build a redoubt 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, to make our fort more inaccessible on the river side. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it, and desired leave to go a-hunting to kill some wild goats. M. La Salle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter, and the apprehension that M. La Salle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances, and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph, about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort,

from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisade, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted. More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated at the head of of the Maumee river, at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shockeys and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermillion, and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies, naturally excited the jealousy of England, and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present site of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary tradingposts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they

naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi, except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern Territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government, and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes, by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Missisippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude 36° 30′ the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jeffer-



Sarah. C. Gaylord

son" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the Northwestern Territory. The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

HISTORY OF LOUISIANA TERRITORY.

LOUISIANA PROVINCE.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Alleghany and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft: "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district, not as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited. By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana, but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a governor-general, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of a short duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Crozat failing to open the ports of the district, sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in insti-

tuting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717.

Another and more magnificent scheme immediately followed the surrender of Crozat's charter. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of 25 years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of new France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country, to make treaties with the Indians, to declare and prosecute war to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty, the French king, to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations, both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

The first move of the new company was to send 800 emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718. In 1719 Philipe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois, with 200 miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements. To prevent this, as well as to extend French claim, a chain of forts was begun to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the river, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the company was declared

hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

Heretofore Louisiana had been a subordinate dependence, under the jurisdiction of the Governor-general of Canada. Early in the year 1723 the province of Louisiana was erected into an independent government, and it was divided into nine districts, for civil and military purposes.

Notwithstanding the company had embarked largely in agriculture, and had established large plantations on the river, still it refused to abandon the idea of discovering boundless wealth in the mines of Missouri. They still believed that gold and silver mines were to be found in the Illinois country. Desire begets credulity; and the directory, ever ready to receive and encourage extravagant accounts of mines, offered rewards proportionate to the importance of the discovery. In this way the attention of the company was diverted to the search of mines in distant regions, as far as the sources of the St. Peter's, the Arkansas, the tributaries of the Missouri, and even to the Rocky Mountains, while they neglected the increasing hostile indications among the Chickasaws, the Natchez and other tribes immediately contiguous to their principal settlements.

The year 1723 also witnessed the first outbreak among the Indians. This was by the Natchez, a peaceful tribe who were cruelly treated by the French. The Natchez were subdued for a time, but in 1729, with the Chickasaws and others, fell upon the French village of St. Catharine and massacred the whole male population; two soldiers only, who happened to be in the woods, escaped, to bear the tidings to New Orleans. The colonies on the Yazoo and on the Washita suffered the same fate; more than 200 were killed; 92 women and 155 children were taken prisoners.

This massacre and consequent war was disastrous in the extreme. The province had been in the most prosperous condition. The company had controlled it for 11 years, and raised it from a few hundred idle, indolent and improvident settlers around the Bay of Mobile, and along the coast west of that place, to a flourishing colony of several thousand souls, many of whom were industrious, enterprising and productive citizens. But now New Orleans and the other settlements presented for a time a scene of

general commotion and consternation. They speedily recovered themselves, however, and at once took measures to completely crush the Indians, and prevent future trouble of the kind. This, however, was a difficult task, and required three years of constant war. The result was complete victory for the French. The Natchez were never more known as a tribe, the scattered remnants seeking an asylum among the Chickasaws and other tribes hostile to the French. Yet no tribe has left so proud a memorial of their courage, their independent spirit, and their contempt of death in defense of their rights and liberties. The city of Natchez is their monument, standing upon the field of their glory In refinement and intelligence, they were equal, if not superior, to any other tribe north of Mexico. In courage and stratagem they were inferior to none.

To the great joy of the whole province, a partial and temporary peace now succeeded. But the company had been involved in enormous expenses in this war. Their trade with the Indians, too, was diminished and less profitable. The state of things following upon the disasters consequent upon Law's failure, alarmed the directory, who, believing that they were not secure from similar disasters in future, determined to surrender their charter into the hands of the crown, and abandon the further prosecution of their scheme. Their petition was readily granted, and April 10, 1732, the king issued his proclamation, declaring the province of Louisiana free to all his subjects, with equal privileges as to trade and commerce.

During the 15 years from 1717 to 1732 the province had increased in population from 700 to 5,000, and the improvement in character and prosperity had been equally marked. Settlements had sprung up farther inland. The Illinois and Wabash countries, comprising all the settlements on the Upper Mississippi, from "Fort Chartres" and Kaskaskia eastward to the Wabash, and south of Lake Michigan, contained many flourishing settlements devoted to agriculture and the Indian trade.

From 1732 till 1764, the end of French dominion in Louisiana, the province was under royal governors. M. Perrier held this office for two years, and in 1734 Bienville, who had served before, and had been successful in his treatment of the Indians, was again commissioned governor and commandant-general of Louisiana. Bienville, though old, still thirsted for military fame, and desired to chastise the Indians who had sympathized with the Natchez. He

demanded from the Chickasaws the surrender of the Natchez refugees. This being refused, he determined to punish the Chickasaws. Then ensued several years of war, with here and there a peaceful interval. At last peace was established, on terms unfavorable to Bienville and the French. Bienville, who for 40 years, short intervals excepted, had ably managed Louisiana, was recalled in the spring of 1740. His public career ended under a cloud of censure, and the disapprobation of his sovereign. The Marquis de Vaudreuil succeeded Bienville as governor. During the latter's adminstration, in spite of the continual Indian wars, the province had gradually increased in wealth and population. About this time cotton, the fig-tree, the orange-tree, and other tropical products were introduced into the province.

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For the 10 years from 1741 to 1751 the settlements were comparatively free from Indian hostilities. Relieved from danger and apprehension of Indian violence, agriculture continued to flourish, and commerce, freed from the shackles of monopolies, began rapidly to extend its influence and to multiply its objects under the stimulus of individual enterprise. Sugar-cane was first cultivated in 1751.

In 1752, the Indians, instigated by the English, began to be troublesome again. De Vaudreuil made a partially successful expedition against them, and the trouble was temporarily at an end. In 1753 De Vaudreuil was promoted to the government of Canada, and M. Kerlerec succeeded him as governor of Louisiana. The following year witnessed the beginning of a long war between France and England for the possession of the Mississippi Valley. This contest was waged for eight years with varied success, until finally the tide of war set in favor of Great Britain, and France was compelled at length to surrender first one, and then another of her military positions in New France; and at last, driven by stern necessity, the king sought peace at the expense of a treaty which confirmed to Great Britain the whole of Canada and the eastern half of Louisiana. Although Louisiana was thus concerned in this war, her remote situation secured her from horrors of actual war, and she continued to prosper. She suffered, however, from another flood of irredeemable paper money.

Hostilities between the great powers ceased in 1762, and a treaty of peace was ratified the following year, according to which France ceded all her territory east of the Mississippi to Great Britain.

In the meantime she had made a secret treaty with Spain, ceding all the residue of Louisiana, that is, all west of the Mississippi, to that power. So that from this time the valley of the Mississippi was virtually divided between the two great European powers of Great Britain and Spain. The dominion of the former was destined to be of short duration, and to be superseded by a new power heretofore unknown, a power which was ultimately to swallow up the dominion of Spain also. This new power was to be the United States of America, the land of freedom and the rights of man, the bulwark of human liberty and the asylum for the oppressed.

The boundaries of Western, or Spanish, Louisiana, after the dismemberment, comprised, as we have already stated, all that vast unknown region west of the Mississippi River, from its sources to the Gulf of Mexico, and extending westward to the extreme sources of all its great western tributaries among the Rocky Mountains. It included also the island of New Orleans east of the Mississippi, and south of the bayou Iberville. The French inhabitants were so loth to be brought under Spanish rule, and manifested so much dissatisfaction, that his Catholic majesty did not insist on actual possession until two years after the cession. Even then, the prospect for disturbance was so alarming that Don Ulloa, the Spanish governor, deemed it best to withdraw to Cuba. Not until 1769, when a formidable army arrived from Spain, was the province formally occupied by the Spanish authorities, and the French flag lowered at New Orleans. Thus was Louisiana forever lost to France. During the 70 years of colonial dependence on France, it had slowly augmented its population, from a few destitute fishermen and hunters to a flourishing colony of 13,540 souls. The exports at this time were valued at $250,000 annually.

The first act of Don O'Reilly, the new governor, was to order a complete census of the city of New Orleans. This showed an aggregate of 3,190 souls. The total number of houses was 468. The population at this same time of eastern Louisiana, now called, under British rule, West Florida, was about 1,500.

Up to this date but few settlements had been made on the west bank of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Ohio. The most important of these was St. Louis, begun in 1764.

O'Reilly ruled with a despotic hand, and began by punishing some of the prominent citizens for the discontent they had manifested. Five were shot, others were imprisoned. He then introduced Spanish courts, laws, language and customs. Though his

government was severe, it was on the whole salutary for the people. Confidence once restored, immigrants began to flock in in large numbers from Spain. O'Reilly was recalled after one year, however, and was succeeded by Don Antonio Maria Bucarelly as Captain-General, but the administration was supervised by Unzaga, Captain-General of Cuba, who was really an intermediate between the crown and the king's officers in Louisiana. Under his mild and judicious rule Louisiana flourished and grew rapidly. St. Louis, at the end of his administration, was already an important town, with a population of 800.

Unzaga was succeeded Jan. 1, 1777, by Don Bernard de Galvez. This was at the time when the colonies were making their great struggle for independence. As a Spaniard, De Galvez had no predilection for English rule, and his sympathies were enlisted for the colonies. The United States procured many military supplies through their agent in New Orleans. In fact, Spain and France recognized the independence of the United States, and joined in actual war with Great Britain. De Galvez, now General Galvez, in 1779 commenced by attacking the English posts in West Florida. In this he was successful, and before the end of the war, all of West Florida was in possession of the Spanish.

During these Spanish successes in Florida, an attempt was made by the British commandant at Michilimackinac to invade Louisiana from the north, and he marched against St. Louis with 140 troops and 1,400 Indians. They encamped within a few miles of St. Louis, and began a regular Indian investment of the place, which had been temporarily fortified. During the siege the inhabitants sent a special request to Col. Clark, then commanding at Kaskaskia, to come to their relief. He immediately marched to the Mississippi, a few miles below St. Louis. He remained here till the 6th of May (this was in 1780), when the grand Indian attack was made. Clark crossed the river, and marched up to the town to take part in the engagement. The sight of the "Long-knives," as the Americans were called, caused the savages to abandon the attack and seek safety in flight. They reproached the British commandant with duplicity in having assured them that he would march them to fight the Spaniards only, whereas now they were brought against the Spaniards and the Americans. They soon afterward abandoned the British standard, and returned to their towns. Such was the invasion of Upper Louisiana in 1780 from the north.

By the peace of 1783 all of East and West Florida were confirmed to Spain, and thus terminated the last vestige of British power upon the Lower Mississippi, after an occupancy of 19 years.

Relieved from the danger and privations of active warfare, the country began to prosper once more. Immigration once more set in. In the spring of 1785 a complete census was taken by order of Governor Galvez, which showed the population of Louisiana to be 33,000, exclusive of Indians.

In the summer following Galvez was promoted Captain-general of Cuba, and he left Don Estevan Miro as temporary governor until some one should be regularly appointed by the king.

In this year an attempt was made by the Catholic authorities to introduce the inquisition in Louisiana, and a priest in New Orleans was appointed "Commissary of the Holy Office" in that city. Governor Miro, instructed by the king, forbade him to exercise the duties of his office. The reverend father, deeming it his duty to obey his spiritual rather than his temporal master, was then summarily seized at night, conveyed safely on board a vessel about to sail for Spain, and before daylight the next morning he was on his way to Europe. This was the first and the only attempt to establish the inquisition in Louisiana. The following year, 1786, Miro was confirmed as Governor by the king. Under his wise administration the province continued to enjoy a high degree of prosperity.

It was about this time that the Spanish began to feel the encroachments of the United States. A portion of eastern Louisiana was claimed by the State of Georgia, as well as the Spanish. Then, too, the trade of the Mississippi was subjected to various duties and annoyances by the Spaniards. For two or three years the Spaniards pursued a conciliatory course with regard to the Mississippi. They then began to vigorously enforce the revenue laws, and were only checked by a threatened invasion from Kentucky. From 1788 on, the Spanish government continually schemed to extend its possessions, and to hold its own against the rapidly growing United States.

In the year 1792 Governor Miro was promoted to the Mexican provinces, and succeeded in Louisiana by Baron de Carondelet. In 1793-'4 the French minister to the United States (France and Spain being at war) endeavored to arouse the West, and provoke a hostile attack on Louisiana. This attempt failed, and the minister, Genet, was recalled, at the request of the Federal government.

To conciliate the feelings of the Western people, Carondelet relaxed the restrictions upon the the river trade, and peace and har-

mony ensued. The Spaniards continued to intrigue, however, with the Westerners, with a view to winning them over from the United States to Spain, and till 1795 were thus engaged. In this year all difficulties were settled by a formal treaty, known as the "Treaty of Madrid." This provided for the trade of the Mississippi, and fixed definite boundaries between the United States and Louisiana. It turned out, however, that this treaty was only a measure of policy with Spain, and she still coveted the West. The fixing of the boundaries by survey and the surrender of certain posts, were delayed in such a way that the bad faith of the Spaniards became apparent to all. Troublesome negotiations and threats of war followed, and not until the middle of 1798 were the provisions of the treaty actually carried out.

In 1797 Gayos de Lemos became governor-general of Louisiana. In the following year Daniel Clarke was received at New Orleans as American consul, though not regularly appointed The first regular appointment was that of Evan Jones.

Gayoso died in 1799, and was succeeded by Don Maria Vidal. The province continued prosperous, and in particular Upper Louisiana, the population of which was now over 6,000.

It did not require the spirit of prophecy to predict the speedy termination of Spanish power on the Mississippi. The rapid extension of the American settlements, the increasing trade from the Western States, and above all, the rapid immigration from the States, thoroughly alarmed the Spanish king. Rumors reached Louisiana to the effect that the province had been or was seen to be ceded to France, and the arbitrary acts of the Spanish governor again irritated the Western people.

France had never been satisfied with the cession of Louisiana to Spain in 1762. This had been done in a time of weakness. Now France, under the guiding genius of Napoleon Bonaparte, was the greatest nation in Europe, and her emperor had resolved to secure Louisiana to France once more. This was effected in a treaty made Oct. 1, 1800, but which was kept secret for a long time.

Ever since the alliance between France and Spain, it had been strongly suspected by the United States Government that France intended to obtain the retrocession of Louisiana, perhaps with the addition of Florida, also. Our ministers at London, Paris and Madrid were therefore specially instructed to defeat this cession; but this cession had been already made by the secret treaty, Oct.

1, 1800, to take effect within six months after the complete execution of another treaty, concerning the then republic of Tuscany.

Even for Spain to command the mouth of the Mississippi, thus holding at mercy the trade of the Western country, now in so rapid progress of settlement, was a very uncomfortable thing. Out of this circumstance had heretofore grown intrigues, on the part of some of the leading politicians of Kentucky, to break the union with the States east of the mountains, and to enter into relations more or less intimate with Spain. Should an enterprising nation like the French—for which such partialities had been felt,—obtain the key of the Western waters, who could tell what might happen? This state of things, wrote Jefferson to Livingston, our minister at Paris, "completely reverses all the political relations of the United States, and will form a new epoch in our political course.

"We have ever looked to France as our natural friend—one with whom we could never have an occasion of difference; but there is one spot on the globe the possessor of which is our natural and habitual enemy: that spot is New Orleans. France, placing herself in that door, assumes to us the attitude of defiance. The day that France takes possession seals the union of two nations, who, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation; we must turn all our attention to a maritime force, and make the first cannon fired in Europe the signal for tearing up any settlement France may have made."

Much was added to the same effect, as reasons why the French government should consent to the transfer of Louisiana to the United States,—suggestions which Livingston was instructed to make in a way not to give offense.

Livingston, though he labored under a good deal of embarrassment at first in having no authority to offer any particular sum, opened a negotiation for the purchase of New Orleans and the adjacent tracts on the Mississippi. Finding that nobody had any special influence with Bonaparte, or pretended to entertain any opinions different from his, he had managed to bring the matter directly to Bonaparte's personal notice, without the intervention of any minister. By way of additional motive to sell, he pressed the claims of American citizens, recognized by the recent convention, for supplies furnished to France, but upon which nothing had yet been paid.

There seemed, however, to be little prospect of success till the application began to be seconded by the evident approach of a new European war. That made a great difference; and shortly before Monroe's arrival at Paris, Livingston was requested by Talleyrand to make an offer for the whole of Louisiana. That was an extent of purchase which had not been contemplated either by Livingston or by the administration which he represented. It had been supposed that the cession by Spain to France either included, or would be made to include, the Floridas as well as Louisiana; and the purchase contemplated by the joint instructions to Livingston and Monroe was that of the Floridas, or the western part of them, with the Island of Orleans. The highest amount authorized to be offered was 50,000,000 livres, or about $10,000,000 Should France obstinately refuse to sell, the ministers were authorized to enter into negotiations with Great Britain, with the view of preventing France from taking possession of Louisiana, and of ultimately securing it to the United States. Bonaparte presently suggested, as the price of Louisiana, 100,000,000 livres in cash or stocks of the United States, and the payment out of the American treasury of all claims by American merchants. This offer was made through Marbois, the head of the French treasury, instead of Talleyrand, who was suspected by Bonaparte of having mercenary motives in this and other affairs.

Livingston and Monroe, after consulting together, offered 50,000,000 livres, minus the American claims. Marbois finally offered to take 60,000,000 livres, the United States to pay in addition American claims not to exceed 20,000,000 livres; and on this basis the treaty was finally concluded. This treaty, after setting forth the title of France as acquired from Spain, transferred that title to the United States, with a proviso that the inhabitants should be secure in their liberty, property and religion, and should be admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States. The ships of France and Spain laden with the produce of those countries or their colonies, were, during the next 12 years to be admitted at the port of New Orleans on the same terms as American vessels, and French ships ever afterward on the footing of the most favored nation. The payment of the 60,000,000 livres was to be made in six per cent. stock of the United States to the amount of $11,250,000, to be redeemable after 15 years in annual installments of not less than $3,000,000.

Claims of citizens of the United States on France were to be paid at the American treasury to the amount of $3,750,000, these claims to be adjudicated by a joint commission in France.

The news of this arrangement was received with great exultation by the president and his cabinet. The assumption of power by the ministers in bargaining for the whole of Louisiana was cordially approved. At the same time Jefferson felt himself in an awkward predicament, for he had always insisted upon a strict construction of the constitution, and such strict construction did not permit the United States to acquire territory by purchase. Jefferson privately admitted this difficulty, and proposed to get over it by amending the constitution. As the treaty required a mutual exchange of ratifications within six months, his plan was that Congress should go on, notwithstanding its want of power, and trust to a confirmation of their act under an amendment to be subsequently made. To hasten the matter, he issued a proclamation calling Congress together; but as the elections were not yet completed, the date fixed just preceded the expiration of the six months. When Congress assembled, the treaty and conventions with France were immediately laid before the Senate. After two days' discussion their ratification was advised by that body, of which a strong majority were in political sympathy with the administration. Nothing was ever said about any amendment of the constitution to sanction this proceeding. The ratifications were immediately exchanged, the bargain was completed, and this vast territory from which Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa and other great States have been formed, was a part of the domain of the United States.

This peaceful acquisition of Louisiana for so trifling a sum, securing to the rising settlements on the Western waters an uninterrupted river communication with the sea, the fear of losing which had been heretofore the occasion of so many jealousies and such serious embarrassments, was celebrated at Washington by a public dinner, given by the administration members of Congress to the president, vice-president and heads of departments, and by similar festivals among the Republicans in different parts of the Union. This peaceful annexation so characteristic of Jefferson's policy, was exultingly contrasted with the violent method of seizing New Orleans by force, recommended by the Federalists. The Federalists, however, were prompt to reply that the sum paid for Louisiana was just so much money thrown away, since Bonaparte sold what he could not keep, and what the breach of the Spanish treaty

as to the right of deposit, and other claims on that nation for spoliations on our commerce, would well have justified the United States in seizing without any payment at all. It was, they averred, no policy of Jefferson's, but the war in Europe, that had brought about the cession. The idea of obtaining the whole tract west of the Mississippi was, in fact, altogether too vast for Jefferson. Bonaparte had forced it upon him. Such an acquisition of territory seemed, indeed, to many, and Jefferson himself had serious doubts on the subject, to tend directly to the dissolution of the Union. The settlers west of the mountains had already more than once threatened to separate themselves from their Atlantic brethren, and to form an independent republic. Such threats, which had been very rife in Kentucky, and even in Pennsylvania, during the Whisky Insurrection, had made a deep impression on Jefferson's mind. The Federalists foretold, and he feared, that the removal of all external pressure on the side of the Mississippi would precipitate this danger, "an apprehension," says Hildreth, "which time has completely falsified, the crack having been proved to run in quite a different direction." Another objection, seriously felt by many, and especially by the New England Federalists, was, that the throwing open to emigration of such new and vast territories, tended to increase an evil already sufficiently felt,—the stripping of the old States of their inhabitants, and the dwarfing them in political importance.

Nor were these considerations without their weight in the arrangements adopted for the newly acquired territory. By an act originating in the Senate, that territory was divided into two provinces by a line drawn along the thirty-third parallel of north latitude. The province south of this parallel, named the Territory of Orleans, already possessed a population of 50,000 persons, of whom more than half were slaves. Within the last 10 years the cultivation of the sugar-cane had been successfully introduced in part by refugee planters from St. Domingo, and that together with cotton, had already superseded the production of indigo, formerly the chief staple. So lucrative were these new branches of industry—the decreased product of St. Domingo making an opening in the sugar market, and cotton, under the increased demand for it by the English manufacturers, bringing to the producer 25 cents per pound—that the chief planters enjoyed incomes hardly known to landed proprietors anywhere else north of the Gulf of Mexico. Of the white inhabitants the greater part

were French Creoles, descendants of the original French colonists, with an admixture, however, of French, Spanish, and British immigrants. Under France the colonists had possessed hardly any political power; under Spain, none at all. With a cautious imitation of these models, which in Federalists would have been denounced as exceedingly anti-republican, the president was authorized not only to appoint the governor and secretary of the new Territory, but annually to nominate the 13 members who were to compose the Legislative council. This provision, though strongly objected to and struck out by the House as contrary to democratic principles, was reinstated by the Senate, and on the report of a committee of conference, was finally agreed to.

The laws of Louisiana down to the period of the cession to Spain, has been like those of Canada, the custom of Paris and the royal ordinances of France. The Spanish governor on taking possession, among other very arbitrary acts, had issued a proclamation substituting the Spanish code, and such remained the laws of the colony when it passed into the hands of the United States. This Spanish code, so far as it was not repugnant to the Constitution and laws of the United States, was continued in force, subject to such alterations as the new Territorial Legislature might make.

All that region west of the Mississippi and north of the Territory of Orleans, was constituted by the same act as the District of Louisiana. It includes one little village on the Arkansas, and several on or near the Mississippi, the principal of which was St. Louis. The white population of this region, embracing the present States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, had been somewhat augmented of late by immigrants from the old French villages on the other side of the Mississippi; and by Anglo-American adventurers, who already outnumbered the French inhabitants. But the increase of this population, which did not exceed three or four thousand, was not considered desirable. It was proposed to reserve this region for the Indians; and the president was authorized to propose to the tribes east of the Mississippi an exchange of lands, and a migration on their part across the river—a policy since extensively carried out. Meanwhile the jurisdiction over the few white inhabitants, and nominally over the whole district, was annexed to the Territory of Indiana, thus made to include the whole region north of the Ohio River and the thirty-third degree of north latitude, and west of the State of Ohio.

DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

The District of Louisiana was annexed to Indiana for one year, and then, in 1805, was erected into a separate Territory of the second class, the power of legislation being vested in the governor and judges. A section of this act, by continuing in force until altered or repealed by the Legislature, all existing laws and regulations gave a tacit confirmation of the system of slavery already established in the settlements on the Arkansas and Missouri. The first military commandant and civil governor of the "District of Louisiana" was Major Amos Stoddard, an intelligent and highly meritorious officer of the United States army, and author of a valuable work on the early history and resources of Louisiana. His headquarters were at St. Louis, the capital of Upper Louisiana. The District of Louisiana already contained the germs of two independent States on the west side of the Mississippi, comprised in the few detached settlements upon the Arkansas River and upon the west side of the Upper Mississippi, south of the Missouri River The remainder of this immense district was an unknown savage wilderness of forests and prairies, traversed by a few roving bands of Indians, and explored only by a few French traders. The first authentic American explorations were those conducted by Lewis and Clark, 1804-'5, to the sources of the Missouri, and thence to the Pacific Ocean by the Columbia River. Next were those conducted by Lieut. Pike, in 1806-'7, for the explorations of the regions near the sources of the Arkansas and Red Rivers. The principal object of all these explorations was to establish friendly relations with the Indians; thus preparing the way for the subsequent sale and relinquishment of lands in advance of the adventurous pioneer.

In the year 1805 this District of Louisiana was erected into the

TERRITORY OF LOUISIANA,

with the first grade of Territorial government, administered by a governor and Territorial judges. The first governor was Gen. James Wilkinson, who held the office until the close of the year 1806, when he was succeeded by Colonel Meriwether Lewis. Under his administration, assisted by the Territorial judges, the Territory of Louisiana remained a dependence of the United States until the year 1812, when the State of Louisiana was admitted into the Union. During this period the town and post of St. Louis continued to be the seat of the Territorial government. The Territory

was divided into six judicial districts or large counties,—St. Charles, St. Louis, St. Genevieve, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, and Arkansas.

Immigration continually augmented the population of the Territory. In 1810 the population was 21,000. Of this number 1,500 were within the limits of the present State of Arkansas: the remainder were comprised chiefly within the confines of the present State of Missouri.

In 1812 the Territory of Orleans assumed the ranks of a State, and as it adopted the name of the "State of Louisiana," it was deemed expedient to change the name of the Territory of Louisiana. An act of Congress passed June 4, 1812, provided for the organization of a representative grade of Territorial government upon the west side of the Mississippi, including all the settlements north of the western portion of the present State of Louisiana. This territory was known and designated as the

MISSOURI TERRITORY,

and extended from latitude 33° to 41° north. Its remote western limit was the Indian and Mexican Territories, in the remote West, 500 miles beyond the Mississippi. St. Louis was the seat of government.

The first governor was Gen. William Clarke; the first Territorial assembly consisted of a Legislative Council, composed of nine members, appointed by the president, and a House of Representatives, elected by the people, in the ratio of one to every 500 free white males. The first delegate to Congress was Edward Hempstead.

Population began to augment faster, but not till 1815 did St. Louis lose its French population, aspect or usages. By this time, however, the language, manners, customs, laws and usages of the American people were rapidly supplanting those of the French inhabitants. By 1817 the Territorial jurisdiction had been extended over 20 large counties, including 60,000 inhabitants. This number of inhabitants being sufficient to entitle the Territory to an independent State government the General Assembly made application to Congress for authority to form a State constitution, preparatory to admission into the Federal Union. This application raised one of the most alarming political storms ever witnessed in the United States The "Missouri Question," as it was called,

continued to agitate the Union from one extreme to the other, until many experienced statesmen were apprehensive that even a dissolution of the Union might result from the zeal of the enemies of slavery, pitted against the persistent defense of its friends.

The opponents of slavery objected to the legal extension of the institution beyond the limits of the original slaveholding States of the Union, and required the Federal Government to restrict its extension west of the Mississippi as had been done north of the Ohio. They zealously and perseveringly urged that the new States, by their constitutions, should exclude slavery. The capitol of the United States was the arena where the contending parties met in fierce debate. The halls of Congress continued to be agitated for two years, while the angry conflict of opposing principles held the fate of Missouri in suspense, and for a time withheld from her the privilege of State government.

At length the slavery party triumphed, and Missouri was enrolled among the slave States Aug. 10, 1821. It was provided, however, that slavery should be allowed no farther north or west, but only south of the parallel of 36° 30′ (the southern boundary of Missouri).

Preparatory to the assumption of State government, the limits of the Missouri Territory were restricted on the south by the parallel of 36° 30′, and the territory south of that line, between Missouri and Louisiana, was organized into the second grade of Territorial government. Col. James Miller, a meritorious and distinguished officer of the Northwestern army, was appointed first governor. This Territory was known and designated as the

ARKANSAS TERRITORY,

and at the period of its organization contained an aggregate of nearly 14,000 inhabitants. It extended north and south from 33° to 36° 30′, and east and west from the Mississippi indefinitely to the Mexican territories at least 550 miles. The post of Arkansas was made the seat of the new government.

At this time Arkansas was considered to be on the extreme southwestern border of civilization, and consequently immigration was slow. In 1834 began a great western movement, however, and Arkansas received its share. By the census of 1835 it had 58,134 inhabitants, thus entitling it to admission as a State, according to the principles of the ordinance of 1787. Therefore the people made

application to Congress for authority to establish a regular form of State government. This authority was granted, and the convention to form a State Constitution met Jan. 1, 1836. The Constitution was approved by Congress, and on the 13th of June following Arkansas was admitted as an independent State—the 25th in point of time and order, in the United States.

IOWA TERRITORY.

The beautiful and fertile upland prairies and unrivaled plains west of the Upper Mississippi, and north of the Des Moines River, had remained in the occupancy of the native tribes, which had gradually retired west of the great lakes, until they commenced their aggressions against the people of Illinois, under the fierce and vindictive Black Hawk, in 1829. After a disastrous war of nearly three years on the northern frontier of Illinois, Black Hawk and his allies, driven from the Wisconsin Territory, retired across the Mississippi, and sought safety and peace in what was then the remote West. On the banks of Iowa River, Sept., 1832, a treaty was concluded by which they relinquished nearly all the lands claimed by them. This cession contained not less than one-third of the present State of Iowa, and was subsequently known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This ceded territory was speedily overrun by pioneers and exploring parties in search of choice lands, desirable sites for towns, for future locations. Permanent settlements were soon made, and thrived wonderfully.

In 1834, for the convenience of temporary government, the settlements north of the State of Missouri, and for 100 miles north of the Des Moines River, were erected by Congress into the "District of Iowa," and attached to the District of Wisconsin, subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. When the latter had assumed an independent State government, in 1836, the District of Wisconsin was erected into a separate government, known as the Wisconsin Territory exercising jurisdiction over the District of Iowa, then comprised in two large counties, designated as the counties of Des Moines and Dubuque. The aggregate population of these counties in 1836, was 10,531 persons. It was not long before the District of Iowa became noted throughout the West for its extraordinary beauty and fertility, and the great advantages which it afforded to agricultural enterprise. Another vast purchase of land was made, from the Sacs and Foxes, who were forced to withdraw farther west.

Before the close of 1838, the district had been subdivided into 16 counties, with an aggregate population of 22,860 souls. This same year the district was erected into an independent Territorial government, known as the "Territory of Iowa;" the first Territorial governor was Robert Lucas, formerly Governor of Ohio.

Iowa Territory, as first organized, comprised "all that region of country north of Missouri which lies west of the Mississippi River, and of a line drawn due north from the source of the Mississippi to the northern limit of the United States."

During the year 1839, emigration from New England and New York began to set strongly into the Iowa Territory. Population increased in a wonderful manner. The census of 1840 showed the entire population to be 43,017 persons—all acquired in eight years. By 1844 it had increased to 81,921 persons, and application was made for authority to form a State government; this was granted, and a constitution drawn up; but Congress insisted that upon becoming a State, Iowa should consent to a restriction of her limits, in order to average the area of the Western States, which was refused by 2,000 majority at a popular election. In the beginning of 1846, the people, through their Legislature, acquiesced in the proposed restriction, and were authorized by Congress to form a new constitution. Iowa was then admitted as a State, the fourth State carved out of former Louisiana.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY

was organized in 1849, when it had a population of 4,857. In 1857 a census showed 150,037. The people were authorized to form a State constitution, and this being approved by Congress, Minnesota was admitted into the Union May 11, 1858.

KANSAS TERRITORY.

This country was opened to emigrants in May, 1854, and claims were taken with astonishing rapidity for the next few months. During this time there was no regular government, but rules were adopted and enforced by the "squatters," a class of people who soon became famous. In this same year, Andrew H. Reeder was appointed governor, and a regular government was organized. Reeder was an anti-slavery man, and was soon removed by the influence of the slave-holders from Missouri, who at the first were a

majority of the settlers. Wilson Shannon was appointed in his place. During Reeder's time two elections were held for a delegate to Congress, but both times the polls were held by armed men from Missouri, and illegal votes returned. A Congressional investigating committee subsequently estimated that of the 2,871 votes cast at the first election, 1,729 were illegal; and that of the 6,218 votes at the second election, only 1,310 were legal, of which 791 were given for the anti-slavery candidates. The Legislature met and ousted the free-soilers chosen at the second election, giving their seats to the pro-slavery men originally returned. Both parties held conventions, and the contest grew to such a pitch of violence that several men were killed on each side, and the people of Lawrence began to arm for self-defense. Shannon was removed and John W. Geary, of Pennsylvania, was appointed in his place. Before his arrival there was actual war. When he arrived at Lecompton he endeavored to restore order. He called upon all armed bodies to disband. Many did so at once, but 2,000 Missourians, in three regiments, with artillery, and under the command of a member of the Missouri Legislature, marched to attack Lawrence. They were met by Gov. Geary and his United States troops, who induced them to retire. In January, 1857, the Legislature met, but the leading members were immediately arrested. Being left without a quorum, it adjourned till June. Gov. Geary resigned and was succeeded by Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi. During a rapid succession of fraudulent elections, Gov. Walker resigned, and J. W. Denver, of California, became governor. The constitution previously adopted (known as the Lecompton constitution), which allowed slavery, was now twice rejected by the people by 10,000 majority. Gov. Denver then resigned and was succeeded by Samuel Medary, of Ohio. A new convention was held, a new constitution framed, and this was ratified by 4,000 majority. The first State election under it was held Dec. 6, 1859, resulting in the election of Chas. Robinson for governor. Thus Kansas outlived her Territorial conflicts unparalleled in history, and at last arrived safely, though considerably scarred, upon a firm State constitution.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY.

This Territory was organized in 1854, by the celebrated Kansas-Nebraska act, but escaped the conflicts of free-soilers and slavery-men which agitated Kansas. In the year 1854 the only inhabitants

to speak of were Indians. The population in 1860 was 28,842, and this increased so rapidly that Feb. 9, 1867, Nebraska was admitted as a State.

We have thus seen seven great States formed out of that province purchased for $15,000,000 only 80 years ago. "And the end is not yet."

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

OCCUPATION AND SETTLEMENT.

Although the Northwestern Territory lay east of the Mississippi, and never included Iowa, still it was a part of the same great West, and has a history intimately connected with that of Louisiana. A brief historical sketch will therefore not be out of place.

The French were the first settlers of the great district between the Ohio and the Mississippi, and long claimed it as their territory. The first permanent settlement was made in what is now Indiana, on the Ouabache (Wabash) River, and is now known as Vincennes. The year in which this post was established is not known. Different dates, from 1700 to 1742, have been assigned. Several trading posts, however, had been located on the Illinois and other rivers before 1700.

But the French were not permitted to occupy and extend their western settlements without opposition. The English who occupied the Atlantic seaboard in the beginning of the eighteenth century, soon directed their attention to the West, and disputed the claims of the French. In a short time they had several settlements on the Ohio. Neither party seemed to desire an immediate conflict, but rather to extend and fortify their settlements. During this condition of affairs, George Washington, then in his twenty-second year, was appointed by Gov. Dinwiddie to visit the Western out-posts, demand of the French commandant his designs, and observe the extent and disposition of his forces. He was informed by the French that they considered themselves the rightful owners of the country, and would not yield it to any authority. The Virginians then fitted out an expedition under Washington as Lieut. Col., and some hostilities followed. The following year, 1755, opened with promises of peace, but these soon gave way to actual war again—this time on a larger scale. The French were

at first successful, but in 1758 Pitt became premier of England, there was a great revival of English forces, and Britain regained what she had lost. At the close of 1762 the French were completely reduced, and peace was proclaimed early in 1763. All the western posts were taken possession of by the English, but they did not peacefully retain possession of them. A gigantic conspiracy was formed by the principal Indians of the Northwest, under the famous Pontiac, and all the out-posts were simultaneously attacked. All except Detroit and Fort Pitt fell into the hands of the Indians, but they did not receive expected help from the French, and their great scheme failed. The Northwest was in the hands of the English, and remained so until the celebrated expedition of Col. George Rogers Clark, on behalf of the American colonies, who were struggling for independence from Great Britain. This able leader surprised and captured Kaskaskia and Port Vincennes, in December, 1778, without bloodshed. While at Kaskaskia, Lieut. Gov. Hamilton, with a force from Detroit, re-took Vincennes. Clark being thus cut off from the United States Government, was forced to the desperate undertaking of marching against a superior force at Vincennes. This was a long, fatiguing march, but finally, by boldness, firmness and address, Clark regained Vincennes. From this time the British continually lost ground in the Northwest.

This memorable expedition of Clark was the basis of the American claim to the territory, and was allowed by the British to be the cause of their ceding it to the United States at the close of the Revolutionary war.

Congress, in 1787, adopted an ordinance for the government of the whole Northwest, which is known in history as the "Ordinance of 1787." As this ordinance is the foundation of the constitutions of all the Western States, we give its principal points:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the Territory forever.

2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution, or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

This compact declared that "schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Its prohibition of slavery made the Southern members regret that they had allowed the ordinance to pass. They even tried to have it repealed. In 1803 Congress re-

ferred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery. This act eventually proved the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery.

Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this Territory. He fixed the seat of government at Marietta, Ohio, and organized a "general court." Finding that the Indians were disposed to be hostile, Governor St. Clair repaired to Fort Washington to consult with Gen. Harmar in regard to making an expedition against them, and he left Winthrop Sargent, Secretary of the Territory, to execute the resolutions of Congress in regard to settlers and other matters. According to his instructions, Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter, the secretary, in his report to the President, wrote as follows:

"Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which, in process of time, have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away."

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated

under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted; not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

In the summer of 1790, the General Court passed several salutary laws prohibiting gaming, and restricting the sale of liquors.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Gov. St. Clair, after consulting with Gen. Harmar, concluded to chastise the savages about the head of the Wabash. He therefore raised an army of 1,450 men, mostly militia, and with these Harmar marched against the Indians. Owing to the bad discipline of the militia this expedition was not entirely successful. The Indians suffered, but not enough to induce them to sue for peace. The inhabitants began to be alarmed, and petitioned the Virginia Legislature for further protection.

The attention of the general Government was aroused, and Gen. Chas. Scott, under authority of the War Department, made a raid on the Indians in the vicinity of the Wabash, with 750 mounted men. He killed 32 warriors, and took 58 prisoners. The most infirm of these prisoners he dismissed with messages for the Indians farther up the Wabash, whom he was unable to reach on account of the condition of his horses.

March 3, 1791, Congress authorized Gov. St. Clair to raise a force of 3,000 men, with which to garrison strongly one or two posts, and to make another expedition against the hostiles. Before undertaking so large an expedition, Gov. St. Clair, June 25, 1791, ordered Gen. Wilkinson to proceed against the Indians with 500 mounted men. Wilkinson reported the results of his raid as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiatenon nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They were continually incited to hostilities by the British, who held the posts of Michilimackinac, Detroit and Niagara, contrary to the treaty of 1783.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with 2,000 men. They were attacked Nov. 4, by a body of 1,200 Indians, and completely defeated. St. Clair returned to Fort Washington with his broken army, having lost 578 killed and missing, and 254 wounded, besides several pieces of artillery and all his baggage, ammunition and stores. The savage Indians, believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

Gov. St. Clair, although not particularly blamed, resigned as Major-General, and was succeeded by Gen. Anthony Wayne. Under him, in 1792, the army was entirely re-organized, and, October, 1793, moved westward, 3,600 strong. All possible means had been previously exhausted to induce the Indians to unite in a treaty of peace, but they were elated by the defeat of St. Clair, and felt amply prepared to meet Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio as the boundary of the United States. Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne, July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces marched against the Indian towns on the Maumee. Gen. Wayne gained a decisive victory over the Indians, and the expedition was completely successful. Fort Wayne was established and strongly garrisoned.

In August, 1795, the gallant Gen. Wayne concluded a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way to the flood of immigration, and soon the germs were budding of the five mighty States of the great Northwest.

DIVISION AND GROWTH.

From this time there was nothing to impede the steady growth of the Northwest, and under the beneficent provisions of the ordinance of 1787, the best class of immigrants settled in that fertile region. Soon self-government was asked and granted, and according to the ordinance, five States were formed, one after another. We briefly notice the Territorial existence and State organization of each.

Ohio.—Of the five States made from the Northwestern Territory, Ohio was the first to be highly developed, being nearest to the original States. In it was the capital of the Territory—Chillicothe. The progress of Ohio was surprisingly rapid, and in 1803,

according to the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, it was admitted into the Union.

Indiana.—The Territory of Indiana was organized in 1800, and William Henry Harrison was appointed governor. It passed to the second grade of Territorial government (with elected Legislature) in 1807. A penal code was then adopted, which was remarkable for its severity. Even horse-stealing was punished with death. During the administration of Gov. Harrison, in 1811, occurred the brief war with Tecumseh, of which the battle of Tippecanoe was the principal event. After the Indian troubles subsided, the settlements in Indiana began to improve, and the population to be augmented by extensive immigratiom from the East. In 1813, Mr. Thomas Posey, of Tennessee, succeeded Harrison as governor of Indiana. In 1816 Indiana was admitted as a State.

Illinois.—The Territory of Illinois was organized in 1809. Previous to this time it had been a part of Indiana Territory. The principal laws of Indiana were re-enacted for Illinois. Illinois had its Indian troubles, but as the principal one, the Black Hawk war, occurred after Illinois became a State, and as it stands alone as the last of the important Indian wars in the Mississippi Valley, we give a full account of it further on. Illinois formed a constitution in 1818, and the same year was admitted into the Union.

Michigan.—This Territory was organized in 1805, with William Hull as governor. Detroit was the capital, and from the first played an important part in Western history. The Indian troubles, notably Tecumseh's war, kept back Michigan's growth for some time. She flourished, however, under the able administration of Lewis Cass as governor, which lasted from 1813 to 1831. Cass was succeeded by Gen. Geo. B. Porter. He died in 1834, and the duties of governor were performed by the secretary, Stevens T. Mason. Michigan was admitted as a State in 1837.

Wisconsin.—Previous to 1818 Wisconsin was under different governments, and sometimes attached to some older Territory. In that year it was attached for judicial purposes to Michigan. It then comprised two counties. When Michigan became a State, Wisconsin was organized as a separate Territory. Gen. Henry Dodge was first governor; he was succeeded by James Duane Doty, and he by N. P. Tallmadge; then Gen. Henry Dodge was

reappointed. The progress of the Territory under these administrations was rapid, and in 1848 Wisconsin became a State.

Thus ended the "Northwestern Territory," after furnishing to this Union of States five of its noblest members.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the year of 1804 a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations. One old chief of the Sacs, however, called Black Hawk, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the war of 1812, had always taken exceptions to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Gov. Reynolds dispatched Gen. Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their villages and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the western side of the river. Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Gov. Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under the command of Brig-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as " Prophet's town," proceeded for several miles up the river to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They formed at Dixon two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced under command of Maj. Stillman, to a creek afterward called "Stillman's run," and while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at the distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body under Black Hawk, they were routed, and by their precipitate flight spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On

their arrival it was found that there had been 11 killed. The party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a colonel of the militia, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude, the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle: "Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's Creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns 15 deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwakee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burning spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest and boldest heart; and accordingly our men soon began to break in small squads, for tall timber.

"In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks, and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen, which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen be-

tween my eye and the horizon, I discovered by the light of the moon that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement and recovered my position, where I remained some time, thinking what further I could do for my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger; you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this I followed the example of my companions in arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation throughout the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it as ociations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

ASSAULT ON APPLE RIVER FORT.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of 70 Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who should turn his back to the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk with a band of 150 warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by 25 men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs,was erected to afford protection to the miners. For 15 consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy, but knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their best warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of 11 Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of 20 men and every one of them was killed.

ROCK RIVER EXPEDITION.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois in the latter part of June. Maj. Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the move-

ments of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen. Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he, with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock River. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen. Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched on the 15th of July in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock River after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19 the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians had encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which in the haste of retreat the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden

fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely, in order to out-flank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush, and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians 68 of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river, they were suddenly fired upon and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force. The battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the 20 Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing 300, besides 50 prisoners; the whites but 17 killed and 12 wounded.

BLACK HAWK CAPTURED.

Black Hawk, with his 20 braves, retreated up the Wisconsin River. The Winnebagos, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These with Black Hawk were taken to Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac. These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too.'"

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, this State, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said, that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of 40 years.

BLACK HAWK'S DEATH AND BURIAL.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' re-union in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life Oct. 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the Pres-

ident while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it.

His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

DESCRIPTIVE.

GEOGRAPHY.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate and location. It is bounded on the north by Minnesota, and for small distances by Dakota, Wisconsin and Illinois; on the east by Wisconsin and Illinois; on the south by Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska; and on the west by Nebraska, Dakota, and, with regard to the southeastern corner, by Missouri. It is on the right bank of the greatest river in the world, and near the center of a valley already admitted to be the richest cultivated by man.

The general shape of the State is that of a rectangle, the northern and southern boundaries being due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, the Missouri and the Big Sioux on the west. The width of the State from north to south is over 200 miles, being from the parallel of 43° 30′, to that of 40° 36′, or nearly three degrees. This does not include the small prominent angle at the southeast corner. The length is considerably more. It averages perhaps 265 miles. The whole surface is 55,044 square miles, or 35,228,200 acres. It is worthy of note that all this vast extent, except the small part occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation. We thus get some idea of the im-

mense agricultural resources of Iowa. Too often the number of square miles in a county or State must be diminished by a third or a half, on account of mountainous or desert lands, to enable one to correctly estimate the real value to mankind. This State is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative areas of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those great countries will not compare with Iowa. It is almost idle to predict the future. Figures which would be reasonable now, would only provoke a smile a few years hence. It may safely be affirmed, however, that under thorough cultivation, this one State could easily support the 50,000,000 of people in the United States.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the knowledge we have at present of the topography of the State of Iowa is that derived from incidental observations of geological corps, from the surveys made by railroad engineers, and from barometrical observations made by authority of the Federal Government. No complete topographical survey has yet been made, but this will doubtless be attended to in a few years.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders; for the highest point is but 1,200 feet above the lowest point; these two points are nearly 300 miles apart, and the whole State is traversed by gently flowing rivers. A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it.

	Per mile.
From N. E. corner to S. E. corner of State	1 foot 1 inch.
From N. E corner to Spirit Lake	5 feet 5 inches.
From N. W. corner to Spirit Lake	5 feet.
From N. W. corner to S. W. corner of the State	2 feet.
From S. W. corner to highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold Co.)	4 feet 1 inch.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River)	4 feet.

We thus find that there is good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its border, the southeastern corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is a thousand miles from the nearest ocean.

These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the State, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The greater part of Iowa was formerly one vast prairie. It has indeed been estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. By prairies, it must not be inferred that a level surface is meant, for they are found in hilly countries as well. Nor are they confined to any particular variety of soil, for they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their origin, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, of the soil, or of any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented 50 years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State. The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is capable of a high state of cultivation.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Lakes.—The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluviatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium. By "alluvium" is meant the deposit which has accu-

mulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best, productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which forms the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys. The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. They are consequently found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson County, Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo County, and Storm Lake in Buena Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about 12 square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great water-shed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant; fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water-fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated upon the water-shed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only 15 feet. Its shores and the country around are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This lake rests upon the great water-shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles. The outlets of all these drift lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water-sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account



Yours truly

J. B. Shepardson

of the embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to 30 feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the action of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything on the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore. This has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

Springs issue from all the geological formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream. No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

Rivers.—The two great rivers, the Mississippi and the Missouri, from the eastern and the western boundaries, respectively, of the State, receive the eastern and western drainage of it. The Mississippi with its tributaries in Eastern Iowa drain two-thirds of the State, and the Missouri with its tributaries drain the western third. The great water-shed which divides these two systems is a land running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County. From the last named point this highest ridge of land between the two great rivers continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but it is no longer the great water-shed. From that point another ridge bears off southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, which is now the water-shed.

All streams that rise in Iowa occupy at first only slight depressions of the land, and are scarcely perceptible. These uniting into

larger streams, though still flowing over drift and bluff deposits, reach considerable depth into these deposits, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The greater part of the streams in Western Iowa run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. The banks even of the small streams are often five to 10 feet in height and quite perpendicular, so that they render the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

This deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; but not a stone or a pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "siliçious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the Government, and he attributes its origin to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, and the sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; but the term "lacustrine" would have been more appropriate. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on it does not remain at the surface, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within it at any point, as it does upon and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The thickest deposit yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches 200 feet. It is found throughout a region more than 200 miles in length, and nearly 100 miles in width, and through which the Missouri runs almost centrally.

This fine sediment is the same which the Missouri once deposited in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. The extent of the deposit shows this lake to have been 100 miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down. After the

lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus, along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to 15 miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

Chariton and Grand Rivers rise and run for 25 miles of their course upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys deepen gradually, and 15 or 20 miles from the river they are nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent highland. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains, or "bottoms," the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings. These streams are prairie streams in their upper branches and tributaries, but flow through woodland farther down. The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes, and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

Platte River belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone. The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River is represented by east, middle and west branches The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaway drains one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood-plains are almost every where composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence, and also the main stream from there to the point where it enters the great flood-plain of the Missouri, run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit.

The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill-sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill-sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River, until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an intistincly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks within distinct valleys. On entering Clay County the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 200 feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill-site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the streams meet with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about 60 feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of

cascades. For the first 25 miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes, occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from 100 to nearly 200 feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about 15 miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill-sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the locations for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continues from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million of acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer, and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches, known as the east and the west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several

small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the sub-carboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of the course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal measure strata into its bed; they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood-plain is frequently sandy from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley. The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon, and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their sources in the region occupied by the upper coal measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out of those deposits and the middle coal-measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures, in consequence of the numerous mill-sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far

as Story County the broad, flat flood-plain is covered with a rich, deep clay soil, which, in time of long continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill-sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well-marked flood-plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill-sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood-plain is more distinctly marked, and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill-sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from 12 to 20 miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill-sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth to which they have eroded their valleys and the

different character of the material through which they have worked. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winneshiek County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood-plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are almost everywhere high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, and consequently it furnishes immense water-power. In some places where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town of Decorah, in Winneshiek County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occa-

sional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palæozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

GEOLOGY.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived to a considerable extent from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In Southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey.

The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood-plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productiv-

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous....	Post Tertiary.....	Drift.....	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous...	Inoceramous Bed.....	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales.	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone.....	100
Carboniferous..	Coal Measures.....	Upper Coal Measures.....	200
		Middle Coal Measures.....	200
		Lower Coal Measures.....	200
	Subcarboniferous...	St. Louis Limestone.....	75
		Keokuk Limestone.....	90
		Burlington Limestone.....	196
		Kinderhook Beds.....	175
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	Hamilton Limestone and Shales,	200
Upper Silurian....	Niagara.....	Niagara Limestone.....	350
Lower Silurian.	Cincinnati.....	Maquoketa Shales.....	80
	Trenton.....	Galena Limestone.....	250
		Trenton Limestone.....	200
	Primordial.....	St. Peter's Sandstone.....	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone...	250
		Potsdam Sandstone.....	300
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	Sioux Quartzite.....	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in the State are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

The St. Peter's Sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton Group.—With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee Counties, and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window caps and sills. Fossils are so abundant in this formation that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long and seldom exceeds 12 miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite with a slight admixture of silicious matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about 15 miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Cincinnati Group.—The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek County, while the most southerly is in Jackson County, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly are-

naceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati Group are found in the Maquoketa shales, but they contain a larger number than have been found any where else in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 40 and 50 miles in width and nearly 160 miles long from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, Le Claire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales, is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from 40 to 50. It trends in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction. A large part of the material of this is quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer County. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopods, corals and mollusks. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble" and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

Subcarboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its arc is about 250 miles long and from 20 to 50 miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is in Des Moines County, near the mouth of Skunk River. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County; along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin, and Franklin Counties, and along the Des Moines River in Humboldt County. This formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama County the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order Selachians. Of Articulates, only two species have been recognized,

both of which belong to the genus Phillipsia. The sub-kingdom Mollusca is also largely represented. The Radiata are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan. It overshadowed all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: Lamellibranchiates, in the more arenaceous portions; and Brachiopods in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, separated by a series of silicious beds; both divisions are crinoidal. The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County; it has been recognized in the northern part of Washington County, which is the most northerly point that it has been found; but it probably exists as far north as Marshall County. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines. Bones of bony fishes are found in these rocks, and on Buffington Creek, Louisa County, is an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia. Remains of Articulates are rare in this formation; so far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus Phillipsia. Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom Radiata are represented in the genera Zaphrentis, Amplexus and Syringapora, while the highest class, Echinoderms, are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties: Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines. In some localities the upper silicious portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about 80 miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer

crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order Selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of 25 or 30 feet. Of the Articulates, only two species of the genus Phillipsia have been found in this formation. Of the Mollusks no Cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in Iowa. Gasteropods are rare; Brachiopods and Polyzoans are quite abundant. Of Radiates, corals of genera Zaphrentis, Amplexus and Aulopora are found, but crinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct sub-divisions: the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus Phillipsia; and two ostracoid genera, Cythra and

Beyricia. The Mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The Coal-Measure Group is properly divided into three formations, viz.: the Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures, each having a vertical thickness of about 200 feet.

The Lower Coal Measures exist eastward and northward of the Des Moines River, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the Middle Coal Measures at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potter's use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as in Red Rock in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the Lower Coal Measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin. All fossil plants found in these measures probably belong to the class Acrogens. Specimens of Calamites and several species of ferns are found in all the Coal Measures, but the genus Lepidodendron seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the Middle Coal Measures. The latter formation occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles. The counties underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

Few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants, three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The Mollusks are most numerously represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of Articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of Selachians, or sharks, and ganoids.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising 13 whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the

Middle Coal Measures. This formation contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstone, but the prominent lithological features are its limestones. Although it is known by the name of Upper Coal Measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about 20 inches in maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good building material, as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation. The fossils are more numerous than in either the Middle or Lower Coal Measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes Cephalapoda, Gasterapoda, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the Middle and Lower Coal Measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long Tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the Glacial epoch. The second period was during the Glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the Inoceramus, or

chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves. The strata of Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County: hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City. This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry. Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of Salix Meekii and Sassfras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

The Inoceramus beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the Inoceramus beds are two species of squaloid Selachians, or cestracionts, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo Co., 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several other counties contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds, are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized; but owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be fully realized.

GYPSUM.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earths of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge in Webster County. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through

it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Age of the Gyysum Deposit.—No trace of fossil remains has been found in the gypsum or associated clays; neither has any other indication of its geologic age been observed except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value. No Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa, to suggest that it might be of that age, nor are any of the Palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age; perhaps older than the cretaceous.

The lithological origin of this deposit is as uncertain as its geological age. It seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one,—an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it, nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are

common in association with other gypsum deposits, and by many are regarded as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. From these facts it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that this gypsum originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical character of this gypsum; but as it is so different in some respects from other deposits, there are still other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity, and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other. As plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that this is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts.

Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcinining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. The only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years. Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, built a fine residence of it in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. Several other houses in Fort Dodge have been constructed of it, including the depot build-

ing of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum of deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron. Gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the dead caves of Dubuque.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

This mineral is found at Fort Dodge, which is, perhaps, the only place in Iowa or in the valley of the Mississippi where it has as yet been discovered. There it occurs in very small quantities in both the shales of the Lower Coal Measures, and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer; it resembles in physical character the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum, before mentioned. Its color is of light blue, is transparent, and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer, those of the upper surface being smaller and more numerous. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction, and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it. The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral in this case is nearly colorless, and somewhat resembles masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all other cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no practical value, and is only interesting as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In Iowa this mineral has been found only in minute quantities. It has been detected in the Coal Measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. It is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Epsomite or native Epsom salts having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa; all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity. The Epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone near Starr's Mill. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones, and in similar small fragile masses among the pine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near 20 feet at the point where Epsomite was found. The rock upon which it accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of Epsom salts was produced, but the quantity obtained there is very small, and would be of no practical value on account of the cheapness in the market.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as it is west. The air is pure and generally bracing,—the northern part particularly so during the winter. The prevailing direction of the wind during the whole year is easterly. Correspondingly, thunder-storms are somewhat more violent in this State than east or south, but not near so much so as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the

mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of this state, and not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

SETTLEMENT BY THE WHITES.

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATIONS.

On the 18th of May, 1673, James Marquette and Louis Joliet, acting in the interest of and under the direction of the French authorities of Canada, started from the Straits of Mackinaw, in bark canoes, "to find out and explore the great river west of them, of which they had heard marvelous accounts from the Indians about Lake Michigan." They were accompanied by five other Frenchmen, in the capacity of boatmen. Having coasted along the western shore of Lake Michigan for many days, they entered the bay of the Puants, now known as Green Bay. From the southern extremity of Green Bay they ascended Fox River until they reached an Indian village, where had once been established a mission by Allouez. They found here a cross, and evidences of a rude sort of Christian worship. This village was the extreme western limit of missionary enterprise, and no European had penetrated beyond it. They were here treated very hospitably by the natives, and were furnished two Indian guides to conduct them across the portage to the Wisconsin River, which was said to flow into the "great river." The Indians, however, deemed their mission hazardous in the extreme, and endeavored to dissuade them from it. Reaching the portage, they carried their provisions and light canoes on their backs across the dividing ridge to the banks of the Wisconsin. They were now in the valley of the river they were seeking. The Indians left our travelers at this point, after once more trying to dissuade them from the perilous journey. They told Marquette of fierce nations of Indians who would destroy him without cause. There was a tradition, also, of monsters in the great river that would swallow both man and his

canoe; and a demon, or manitou, that buried in the boiling waters all who ventured upon them. Marquette simply thanked his friends for the warning; but he could not follow their advice, "since the salvation of souls was at stake, for which he would be overjoyed to give his life."

They floated down the rapid Wisconsin seven days, and reached the mighty Mississippi June 17. Entering that majestic current, they "realized a joy that they could not express." Rapidly and easily they swept down to the solitudes below, and viewed on their journey the bold bluffs and beautiful meadows on the western bank of the stream, now revealed for the first time to the eyes of the white man. This was the discovery of Iowa, and on the basis of this and the subsequent explorations of La Salle, all the vast territory of the Mississippi Valley was claimed by France, and so belonged to her until she ceded it to Spain, as part of Louisiana, in 1663.

Marquette and his party discovered an Indian trail on the western shore about a hundred miles below the mouth of the Wisconsin, and determined to trace it and form some acquaintance with the tribes of that region. After a walk of several miles, they came in sight of an Indian town, or village. Commending themselves to God, they made themselves known by a loud cry. Four old men met them and conducted them into the village. They were presented to the council, and Marquette preached to them of Christianity. He also told them that the great captain of the French, the governor of Canada, had humbled the "Five Nations" of the Iroquois and compelled them to peace. This was good news to the Indians, and procured for Marquette's party a hearty welcome and a plentiful feast. They remained with these hospitable savages six days, and on their departure were presented with the calumet, or pipe of peace, to be hung from Marquette's neck as a safeguard in perils to come.

They then descended the Mississippi again, passed after many days the point where the transparent Mississippi mingles reluctantly with the turbid Missouri, the Pekitanoni of the Indians. They passed also the confluence of the Ohio, long called the Wabash, which likewise mingles its bright waters reluctantly with the turbid flood. By the middle of June they were in latitude 33° north. Remaining here a short time with a friendly tribe in what is now Arkansas, they determined to return, as they had practically accomplished their mission. They began to ascend the

river; and after several weeks of hard toil against a strong current, and exposed to numerous privations, they reached the mouth of the Illinois. Here they were told by the Indians that the Illinois afforded a much more direct route to the great lakes than that through the Wisconsin. They spent two weeks in ascending the Illinois and Desplaines. Then crossing to the Chicago Creek, they soon entered Lake Michigan.

During the rule of Louisiana by France, no efforts were made to form settlements in the remote country of Iowa. Nor was anything done under Spanish rule until 1788, and this was only the individual enterprise of a Frenchman. At this date the greater portion of Iowa was in the possession of the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians. The first occupation under claim of title by a white man, of any portion of Iowa soil, was by Julien Dubuque, a native of Canada, who, in 1788, obtained from Blondeau and two other chiefs of the Fox Indians, what he asserted was a grant of lands. He bounded his claim as seven leagues on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Little Maquoketa to the Tete Des Morts, and three leagues in depth. He also had a qualified confirmation of this grant from Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of New Orleans. He married an Indian squaw, and occupied the mines until the time of his death, in 1810, employing about 10 white men in digging mineral. He was buried on the bluff of the Mississippi at the mouth of Catfish Creek, and the city and county of Dubuque were afterward named for him. This claim of Dubuque's was the foundation of a claim to the soil by its heirs, that was long contested in the courts. It was not decided until 1854, when the Supreme Court decided that the grant was no more than a temporary license to dig ore, and constituted no valid claim to the soil.

March 30, 1799, Louis Honore Tesson, also a native of Canada, obtained permission from the Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Louisiana to establish a trading post at the head of the lower rapids of the Mississippi River, with the concession of a "sufficient space to make the establishment valuable for the commerce of peltries, to watch the Indians, and to keep them in fidelity to his Majesty." He made such a settlement, and it was sold to one of his creditors at sheriff's sale on the 15th of May, 1803, for $150. This claim was afterward allowed to the extent of 640 acres, and Martin Van Buren issued a patent therefor, Feb. 7, 1839. The Supreme

Court of the United States in 1852 adjudicated the title valid, and it now constitutes the oldest legal title to any land within the State.

In 1801 the Province of Louisiana was ceded to France by Spain. This cession was at first secret, but as soon as it became known the United States Government began negotiations for the purchase of Louisiana. These negotiations resulted in the sale by France of all her possessions in the Mississippi Valley to the United States, for the sum of $15,000,000. Thus, in 1803, the territory west of the Mississippi, of course including Iowa, became a possession of the rapidly growing power which extends from ocean to ocean, and of which Iowa, once the frontier, is now nearly the center.

By act of Congress approved March 26, 1804, the "Territory of Orleans" (afterward the State of Louisiana) was laid off. It included all the territory south of latitude 33° north. The remainder of the province was known and designated as the "District of Louisiana," and was attached to the Territory of Indiana for political and judicial purposes.

In 1804 the expedition of Lewis and Clarke to the head waters of the Missouri visited the western border of Iowa. They buried one of their number, Sergeant Floyd, on a bluff of the Missouri, near the mouth of the Sioux River. It has ever since been known as Floyd's Bluff. They also held a council of the Indians near the northwest corner of the present county of Pottawatomie, thereafter known as Council Bluffs. The name has since been transferred to the county seat of the county, now known as the city of Council Bluffs, the present eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1805–'6 Lieut. Pike led an expedition to discover the source of the Mississippi, and also to conciliate the numerous tribes of Indians then inhabiting the country watered by all the western tributaries of the Mississippi. He especially endeavored to establish amicable relations with those in the immediate vicinity of the frontier settlements. In his explorations upon the Upper Mississippi, upon the lower tributaries of the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers, Lieut. Pike omitted no opportunity for entering into treaties of friendship and peace with the native tribes through which he passed; thus preparing the way for the subsequent sale and relinquishment of lands in advance of the adventurous pioneer.

In the year 1805 the District of Louisiana was erected into the "Territory of Louisiana," with the first grade of Territorial government, administered by a governor and Territorial judges. St. Louis was the seat of government.

The first governor was Gen. James Wilkinson, who held the office until the close of the year 1806, when he was succeeded by Col. Meriwether Lewis.

In 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to "Missouri Territory." Some changes in government were also made. A representative grade of Territorial government was adopted. The first governor was Gen. Wm. Clarke; the first Territorial assembly consisted of a "Legislative Council," composed of nine members, appointed by the president, and a House of Representatives, elected by the people in the ratio of one to every 500 free white males. The first delegate to Congress was Edward Hempstead.

In 1821 Missouri was admitted as a State, but her territory was limited on the south by 36° 30′ north, and on the north by 40° 30′. The territory to the south, between Missouri and Louisiana, was organized as the "Territory of Arkansas;" but from 1821 to 1834 Iowa may be considered a "political orphan." During this interregnum it is probable that the only civil law in force in Iowa was that provision of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude in the Territories of the United States north of 36° 30′ north latitude, and the constitutionality, even of this precious remnant of *Lex Scripta*, was afterward seriously questioned by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The beautiful and fertile prairies and unrivaled plains west of the Upper Mississippi, and north of the Des Moines River, had remained in the occupancy of the native tribes, which had gradually retired west of the great lakes, until they commenced their aggressions against the people of Illinois, under the fierce and vindictive Black Hawk, in 1829. After a disastrous war of nearly three years on the northern frontier of the State of Illinois, Black Hawk and his confederates, utterly routed, retired with their destitute and crest-fallen followers across the Mississippi River, and sought safety and peace in the remote west, within the limits of Iowa. Here the vanquished warriors and their indomitable chief made overtures for a cessation of hostilities, and negotiations for peace. Sept. 15, 1832, Gen. Winfield Scott concluded a treaty at the present site of the city of Davenport, Iowa, with the confederated tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, by which the Indian title was extinguished to nearly all the land owned or claimed by them. This was a strip of land on the west bank of the Mississippi River,

the western boundary of which commenced at a point where is now the southeast corner of Davis County; thence to a point on Cedar River, near the northeast corner of Johnson County; thence northwest to the neutral grounds of the Winnebagoes; thence to a point on the Mississippi above Prairie du Chien, and contained about 6,000,000 acres of land. This was subsequently known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." By the terms of this treaty, the Indians might occupy the land until June 1, 1833, but on or before that date must retire to the west.

No sooner had the stipulated period expired than the white population began to advance into the ceded territory, which was speedily overrun by pioneers and exploring parties in search of choice lands, desirable sites for towns, and water-power for future locations. From this date immigration was exceedingly rapid and Iowa's progress uninterrupted.

INDIANS OF IOWA.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, from which the State of Iowa has been formed, it becomes necessary to give some history of the Indians of Iowa.

The acknowledged principle of the European nations in making their settlements in America, was that possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but was afterward visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again, and was then purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time it does not appear to have entered the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties, except perhaps the United States, that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed, and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought, or to forcibly eject the occupant. The United States has generally adopted the former wise and successful policy; and the history, therefore, of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State that cannot be omitted.

Strange to say, for more than 100 years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinate contests for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between the rival nations for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from its ancient hunting grounds.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and in "The Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike foes, the northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa, and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near

Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another was about 12 miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day-time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps 20 feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims

might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse-racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass, and sprang tiger-like upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only

reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms in the hands of their victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills.

Previous to the settlement of their village on Rock River, the Sacs and Foxes had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession of their lands. At one time this village contained upward of 60 lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. The number of Sacs and Foxes in 1825, was estimated by the Secretary of War to be 4,600. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The extensive prairies dotted over with groves, the beautiful scenery, the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables with little labor, the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

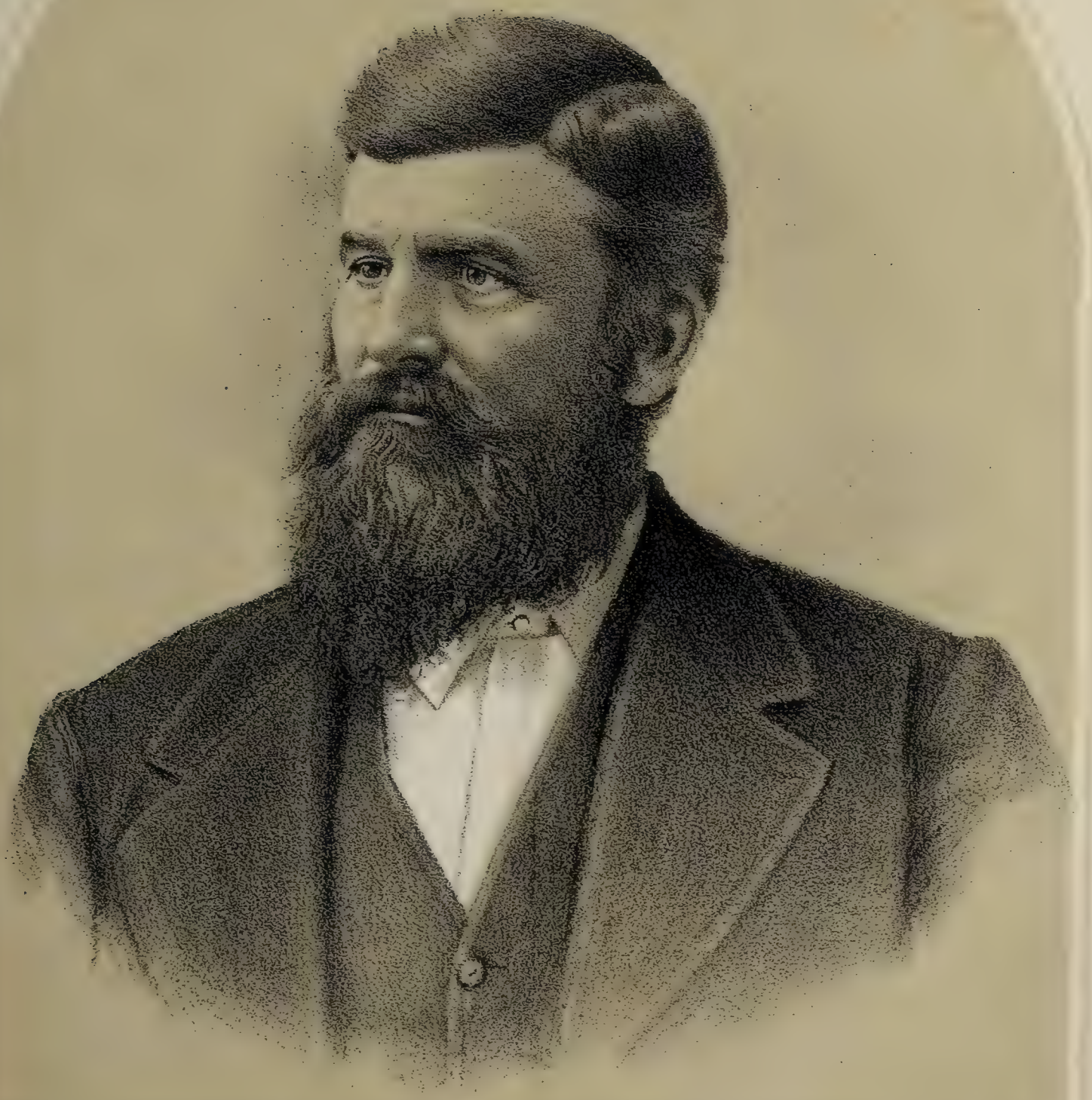
The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Sacs and Foxes. They were a fierce and warlike nation who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unrelenting became these contests, that in 1830 Government purchased of the respective tribes of the

Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux a strip of land 20 miles wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them 40 miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish and hunt on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States Territory.

In 1852 there occurred a fight between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. He started with 60 warriors and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. For a short time the conflict was desperate, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. A squaw shot one of the Musquakas in the breast as they were rushing into the Sioux camp. He started to run away when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of 20 rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed; but few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving their dead foes above ground, and with great speed made their way home with their captives.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new Territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites, for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The army of the West, Gen. Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke,



Wesley Brownell

with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike, to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and 17 privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, Aug. 9, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs, 15 Sac and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about 40 miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 41° 21′ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about 60 feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About 400 yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

In company with one of his men, Pike went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course.

Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends; but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain; he had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the Territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

Upon leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a council with the Sioux, Sept. 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. Jan. 8, 1806, he arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47°. This company at that time carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river, on both sides along the great lakes, to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations what was subsequently the State of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission and performing a valuable service to the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there April 30, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be open to settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The Territory had

been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, besides the frontier being disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites, or some violation of treaty stipulation.

When the United States assumed control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces. Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac Village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 till his death. In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans; but if he was their enemy it certainly was not without some show of reason.

Upon the cession of Spain to France, in 1801, it did not give up possession of the country, but retained it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States in 1804. At that time Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis, and were invited to be present and witness the transfer; but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities, than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came I took my band and went to take leave of my Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately

started in our canoes for our village on Rock River, not liking the change any better than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

Nov. 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of $2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of $1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over 51,000,000 of acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected, and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied, and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely: to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the Territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieut. Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with, and he seemed very much prepossessed in his favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island: "A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after we passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented him with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief; he gave us good advice and said our American father would treat us well."

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delega-

tion from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company,—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the 11th article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River, and by article 6, they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement" as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant.

Very soon after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the attack several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war

by being deceived." He narrates the circumstance as follows: "Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done." Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crest fallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, whom Black Hawk with all his skill and cunning could not lead into hostilities to the United States. With Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox") at their

head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. Thus, the nation was divided into the "War and Peace party." Black Hawk says he was informed after he was gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men, women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (the lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American Chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the other side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge when the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak to the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. He then addressed the chiefs. He remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the leading trail to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk. Like Black Hawk, he was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight when occasion required, with cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

In person, Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing. In his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for his reputation as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an intrepreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his intrepreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame he was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. Keokuk was thus compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell far below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction.

Keokuk had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witnessed the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his council. He seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but disaster and defeat, and he used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over he called the council together to prepare for war. He made a speech in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their breth-

ren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," said he, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go; but before you decide to take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and thought their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you on one condition, viz.: that before we go we kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and cause them to abandon their rash undertaking.

There were murders and depredations committed by small bands of Indians from the west side of the Mississippi during the war of 1832, and they also made incursions into the white settlements in the lead-mining regions.

Black Hawk entered into a treaty with the United States at Portage des Sioux, Sept. 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill" to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the "great white chief" at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites, and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers. It is also to be remarked that in 1816, by treaty with the various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

From this time there was no serious trouble with the Indians until the Black Hawk War; and, indeed, this did not take place on Iowa soil. For a full account of this see page 57

INDIAN TREATIES.

All of Iowa, it has been stated, was in the actual possession of the Indians; so that the re-purchase of the soil by the United States Government became necessary. This was effected in a series of treaties and purchases, of which a synopsis is here given:

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R .Co., Sept. 21, 1832. This was just after the "Black Hawk War," and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapaho and some 30 other chiefs and warriors were present. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa 50 miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for 30 consecutive years, $20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for 17 years, and amounted to $50,000 due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, 35 beef cattle, 12 bushels of salt, 30 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour and 6,000 bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified Feb. 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's

reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About 1,000 of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was the leading spirit of the occasion, and their principal speaker.

By the terms of this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City. The Government also gave out of the Black Hawk purchase to Antoine Le Clare, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes for this purpose. A farm was selected upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co. from Illinois, and also J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines

River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States, Sept. 21, 1837, and October 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburg, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

Aug. 4, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as the "half-breed tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle, as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi River, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the half-breed tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson. Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had

the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But Jan. 30, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, blanket, pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claim, and as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson, and David Brigham were appointed commissioners by the Wisconsin Legislature, clothed with power to settle their difficulties, and to decide upon the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the real owners. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole act was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed.

About nine years before the judgment titles were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles was brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court, for the

Territory of Iowa, May 8, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of the same year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure and drew up the documents in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into 101 shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office. Oct. 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

We subjoin a synopsis of the different treaties made with the Indians of Iowa.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*—Made July 15, 1875; ratified Dec. 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treatise of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs.*—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of Sept., 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes.*—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of Nov. 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual goodwill was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of Sept., 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*—Made at St. Louis, on the thirteenth of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified Dec. 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and enforced by the chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose-quill."

6. *Treaty of* 1824.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified Jan. 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August* 19, 1825.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that fork to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of* 1830.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, 20 miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government in the same treaty a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, Feb. 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa 40 miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass

line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested until it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the bank of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs $3,000; to the Foxes, $3,000; to the Sioux, $2,000; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, $3,000; to the Omahas, $1,500; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, $2,500, to be paid annually for 10 successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of $200 at the expense of the United States, and to set apart $3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this Territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground in 1840–'41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, Feb. 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Sept. 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Grounds. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Grounds, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for 27 successive years, $10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost $3,000 a year, and to continue the same for 27 successive years. Six agriculturists, 12 yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of* 1832 *with the Sacs and Foxes*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of* 1836 *with the Sacs and Foxes*—Ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States, for which the Government stipulated to pay $30,000, and an annuity of $10,000 for 10 successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of* 1837.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified Feb. 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of Sept. 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about 25 miles."

This piece of land was about 25 miles in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs, Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of Aug. 19, 1825, and between the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, the United States paying for the same $160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of* 1842.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes Oct. 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title. By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

OLD CLAIMS.

When Louisiana was under Spanish rule, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. These have been alluded to in another section, but it is proper they should be further reviewed in the light of claims to land.

Dubuque. Sept. 22, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosa Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead-bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Mines," or, more commonly, Dubuque's Lead Mines. In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition he

set forth, rather definitely, the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than 20,000 acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana. In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and May 17, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners.

Sept. 20, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to Oct. 1, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting. Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and at his death reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners.

When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claims thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832. The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claims without a struggle. Late in 1832 they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead in the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchaser, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Maloney, who held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was then carried to the Supreme Court of the United

States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed; and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

A tract of land was granted to Louis Honori, in March, 1799, by Zenan Trudeau, acting Lieut. Governor of Upper Louisiana. This tract was on the site of the present town of Montrose, and was granted as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Honori, or Louis Honori Fresson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the river Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor-General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the peltries of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to his majesty." Honori immediately took possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives he became indebted to Joseph Robedeaux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 13, 1803, and was purchased by the creditors. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedeaux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish Government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

In 1795, a tract of land was granted to Basil Girard by the Lieut. Governor of Upper Louisiana. There were 5,860 acres in this tract, and was on the site of what is now Clayton County, and was known as the "Girard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Govern-

ment granted a patent of the same to Girard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for $300.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

We have already alluded to the first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was known as the Girard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century. It consisted of three cabins in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at various points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States purchased Louisiana. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. The same year a cabin was built in Lee County where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army. His marriage and subsequent life were so romantic that we give a brief sketch:

While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name unfortunately has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the Doctor honorably married her, but after a while the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again,

and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The Doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after until his death treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for 10 years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831 at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his

side, he landed on the spot now known as the Jones Street Levee. Before him was spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as the circumstances would permit. In the following year, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

Although these lands had been purchased from France, they were not in the actual possession of the United States. The Indian titles had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation in Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Sam'l Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

"We, a committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws), by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

"Article I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

"Article II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying."

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote in accordance with article second. Here then, we have in 1830, a primitive legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first governor. And the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed as any have been since.

After this, the miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian Territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was intrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within 10 days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of

the treaty in Sept., 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms; for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of 50 years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque, by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. Geo. Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, that were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June, 1833, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners

and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. The rule in the United States mines on Fever River in Illinois had been, until 1830, that the miners must pay a 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became very unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about 10 years.

About 500 people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom 150 were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants, the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death, and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims

at Fort Madison. In 1833 Gen. John H. Knapp and Col. Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and in the summer of 1835 they laid out the town of "Fort Madison." Lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town, containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832, Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, 79 miles below Rock Island. During the war parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills, which were crowned with luxuriant forests and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry-goods stores by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which in less than four years became the seat of government for the Territory of Wisconsin, and in three years more contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in Sept., 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine Le Claire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton County in the spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and Wm. W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine County were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater, and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, Wm. St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846–7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the winter of 1846–'7, on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water fur-

nished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion numbering 500 men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer "Ione," arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. This was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they too arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer and others.

Such was the first advance of the Anglo-American population west of the Upper Mississippi within the district and territory of Iowa.

PIONEER LIFE.

Most of the early settlers of Iowa came from older States, as Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, where their prospects for even a competency were very poor. They found those States good—to emigrate from. Their entire stock of furniture, implements and family necessities were easily stored in one wagon, and sometimes a cart was their only vehicle.

THE LOG CABIN.

After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desired length, generally 12 to 15 feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the future dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising." Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible; the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink" and "daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, and on these were laid the clapboards, somewhat like shingling, generally about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joists just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees" which were chunks of wood about 18 or 20 inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest oaks in the vicinity, by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow, which was a simple blade fixed at right angles to its handles. This was driven into the blocks of wood by a mallet.

As the frow was wrenched down through the wood, the latter was turned alternately over from side to side, one end being held by a forked piece of timber.

The chimney to the Western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building a large open place in one wall, or by cutting one after the structure was up, and by building on the outside from the ground up, a stone column, or a column of sticks and mud, the sticks being laid up cob-house fashion. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive fire-wood six to eight feet long. Sometimes this wood, especially the "back-log," would be nearly as large as a saw-log. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. For a window, a piece about two feet long was cut out of one of the wall logs, and the hole closed, sometimes by glass, but generally with greased paper. Even greased deer-hide was sometimes used. A doorway was cut through one of the walls if a saw was to be had; otherwise the door would be left by shortened logs in the original building. The door was made by pinning clap-boards to two or three wood bars, and was hung upon wooden hinges. A wooden latch, with catch, then finished the door, and the latch was raised by any one on the outside by pulling a leather string. For security at night this latch-string was drawn in; but for friends and neighbors, and even strangers, the "latch-string was always hanging out," as a welcome. In the interior over the fire-place would be a shelf, called "the mantel," on which stood the candlestick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles; in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood; on it the pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn; in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children; in another stood the old-fashioned spinning-wheel, with a smaller one by its side; in another the heavy table, the only table, of course, there was in the house; in the remaining was a rude cupboard holding the table-ware, which consisted of a few cups and saucers, and blue-edged plates, standing singly on their edges against the back, to make the display of table-furniture more conspicuous; while around the room were scattered a few splint-bottom or Windsor chairs, and two or three stools.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodging for the night, or desirous of spending a few days

in the community, if willing to accept the rude offering, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader might not easily imagine; for, as described, a single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight members.

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATIONS.

The bed was very often made by fixing a post in the floor about six feet from one wall and four feet from the adjoining wall, and fastening a stick to this post about two feet above the floor, on each of two sides, so that the other end of each of the two sticks could be fastened in the opposite wall; clapboards were laid across these, and thus the bed was made complete. Guests were given this bed, while the family disposed of themselves in another corner of the room, or in the "loft." When several guests were on hand at once they were sometimes kept over night in the following manner: When bed-time came the men were requested to step out of doors while the women spread out a broad bed upon the mid-floor, and put themselves to bed in the center; the signal was given, and the men came in and each husband took his place in bed next his own wife, and the single men outside beyond them again. They were generally so crowded that they had to lie "spoon" fashion, and when any one wished to turn over he would say "Spoon," and the whole company of sleepers would turn over at once. This was the only way they could all keep in bed.

COOKING.

To witness the various processes of cooking in those days would alike surprise and amuse those who have grown up since cooking stoves and ranges came into use. Kettles were hung over the large fire, suspended with pot-hooks, iron or wooden, on the crane, or on poles, one end of which would rest upon a chain. The long-handled frying-pan was used for cooking meat. It was either held over the blaze by hand or set down upon coals drawn out upon the hearth. This pan was also used for baking pancakes, also called "flap-jacks," batter- cakes, etc. A better article for this, however, was the cast-iron spider, or Dutch skillet. The best thing for baking bread those days, and possibly even in these latter days, was the flat-bottomed bake kettle, of greater depth, with closely fitting cast-iron cover, and commonly known as the Dutch oven. With

coals over and under it, bread and biscuit would quickly and nicely bake. Turkey and spare-ribs were sometimes roasted before the fire, suspended by a string, a dish being placed underneath to catch the drippings.

Hominy and samp were very much used. The hominy, however, was generally hulled corn—boiled corn from which the hull or bran had been taken by hot lye; hence somtimes called "lye hominy." True hominy and samp were made of pounded corn. A popular method of making this, as well as real meal for bread, was to cut out or burn a large hole in the top of a huge stump, in the shape of a mortar, and pounding the corn in this by a maul or beetle suspended by a swing pole like a well-sweep. This and the well-sweep consisted of a pole 20 to 30 feet long fixed in an upright fork so that it could be worked "teeter" fashion. It was a rapid and simple way of drawing water. When the samp was sufficiently pounded it was taken out, the bran floated off, and the delicious grain boiled like rice.

The chief articles of diet in an early day were corn bread, hominy or samp, venison, pork, honey, pumpkin (dried pumpkin for more than half the year), turkey, prairie chicken, squirrel and some other game, with a few additional vegetables a portion of the year. Wheat bread, tea, coffee and fruit were luxuries not to be indulged in except on special occasions, as when visitors were present.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Besides cooking in the manner described, the women had many other arduous duties to perform, one of the chief of which was spinning. The "big wheel" was used for spinning yarn, and the "little wheel" for spinning flax. These stringed instruments furnished the principal music of the family, and were operated by our mothers and grandmothers with great skill, attained without pecuniary expense, and with far less practice than is necessary for the girls of our period to acquire a skillful use of their costly and elegant instruments. But those wheels, indispensable a few years ago, are all now superseded by the mighty factories which overspread the country, furnishing cloth of all kinds at an expense ten times less than would be incurred now by the old system.

The loom was not less necessary than the wheel, though they were not needed in so great numbers; not every house had a loom; one loom had a capacity for the needs of several families. Settlers,

having succeeded in spite of the wolves in raising sheep, commenced the manufacture of woolen cloth; wool was carded and made into rolls by hand-cards, and the rolls were spun on the "big wheel." We still occasionally find in the houses of old settlers a wheel of this kind, sometimes used for spinning and twisting stocking yarn. They are turned with the hand, and with such velocity that it will run itself while the nimble worker, by her backward step, draws out and twists her thread nearly the whole length of the cabin. A common article woven on the loom was linsey, or linsey-woolsey, the chain being linen and the filling woolen. This cloth was used for dresses for the women and girls. Nearly all the cloths worn by the men were also home-made; rarely was a farmer or his son seen in a coat made of any other. If, occasionally, a young man appeared in a suit of "boughten" clothes, he was suspected of having gotten it for a particular occasion, which occurs in the life of nearly every young man.

HOSPITALITY.

The traveler always found a welcome at the pioneer's cabin. It was never full. Although there might be already a guest for every puncheon, there was still "room for one more," and a wider circle would be made for the new-comer at the big fire. If the stranger was in search of land, he was doubly welcome, and his host would volunteer to show him all the "first-rate claims in this neck of the woods," going with him for days, showing the corners and advantages of every "Congress tract" within a dozen miles of his own cabin.

To his neighbors the pioneer was equally liberal. If a deer was killed, the choicest bits were sent to his nearest neighbor, a half-dozen miles away perhaps. When a "shoat" was butchered, the same custom prevailed. If a new-comer came in too late for "cropping," the neighbors would supply his table with just the same luxuries they themselves enjoyed, and in as liberal quantity, until a crop could be raised. When a new-comer had located his claim, the neighbors for miles around would assemble at the site of the new-comer's proposed cabin and aid him in "gittin" it up. One party with axes would cut down the trees and hew the logs; another with teams would haul the logs to the ground; another party would "raise" the cabin; while several of the old men would "rive the clapboards" for the roof. By night the little forest



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domicile would be up and ready for a "house warming," which was the dedicatory occupation of the house, when music and dancing and festivity would be enjoyed at full height. The next day the newcomer would be as well situated as his neighbors.

An instance of primitive hospitable manners will be in place here. A traveling Methodist preacher arrived in a distant neighborhood to fill an appointment. The house where services were to be held did not belong to a church member, but no matter for that. Boards were collected from all quarters with which to make temporary seats, one of the neighbors volunteering to lead off in the work, while the man of the house, with the faithful rifle on his shoulder, sallied forth in quest of meat, for this truly was a "ground-hog" case, the preacher coming and no meat in the house. The host ceased not the chase until he found the meat, in the shape of a deer; returning he sent a boy out after it, with directions on what "pint" to find it. After services, which had been listened to with rapt attention by all the audience, mine host said to his wife, "Old woman, I reckon this 'ere preacher is pretty hungry and you must git him a bite to eat." "What shall I get him?" asked the wife, who had not seen the deer; "thar's nuthin' in the house to eat." "Why, look thar," returned he, "thar's a deer, and thar's plenty of corn in the field; you git some corn and grate it while I skin the deer, and we'll have a good supper for him." It is needless to add that venison and corn bread made a supper fit for any pioneer preacher, and was thankfully eaten.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Fires set out by Indians or settlers, sometimes purposely and sometimes permitted through carelessness, would visit the prairies every autumn, and sometimes the forests, either in autumn or spring, and settlers could not always succeed in defending themselves against the destroying element. Many interesting incidents are related. Often a fire was started to bewilder game, or to bare a piece of ground for the early grazing of stock the ensuing spring, and it would get away under a wind and soon be beyond control. Violent winds would often arise and drive the flames with such rapidity that riders on the fleetest steeds could scarcely escape. On the approach of a prairie fire the farmer would immediately set about "cutting off supplies" for the devouring enemy by a "back fire." Thus by starting a small fire near the bare ground

about his premises, and keeping it under control next his property, he would burn off a strip around him and prevent the attack of the on-coming flames. A few furrows or a ditch around the farm were in some degree a protection.

An original prairie of tall and exuberant grass on fire, especially at night, was a magnificent spectacle, enjoyed only by the pioneer. Here is an instance where the frontiersman, proverbially deprived of the sights and pleasures of an old community, is privileged far beyond the people of the present day in this country. One could scarcely tire of beholding the scene, as its awe-inspiring features seemed constantly to increase, and the whole panorama unceasingly changed like the dissolving views of a magic lantern, or like the aurora borealis. Language cannot convey, words cannot express, the faintest idea of the splendor and grandeur of such a conflagration at night. It was as if the pale queen of night, disdaining to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched myriads upon myriads of messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun until all had flashed into one long and continuous blaze.

The following graphic description of prairie fires was written by a traveler through this region in 1849:

"Soon the fires began to kindle wider and rise higher from the long grass; the gentle breeze increased to stronger currents, and soon formed the small, flickering blaze into fierce torrent flames, which curled up and leaped along in resistless splendor; and like quickly raising the dark curtain from the luminous stage, the scenes before me were suddenly changed, as if by the magician's wand, into one boundless amphitheatre, blazing from earth to heaven and sweeping the horizon round,—columns of lurid flames sportively mounting up to the zenith, and dark clouds of crimson smoke curling away and aloft till they nearly obscured stars and moon, while the rushing, crashing sounds, like roaring cataracts, mingled with distant thunders, were almost deafening; danger, death, glared all around; it screamed for victims; yet, notwithstanding the imminent peril of prairie fires, one is loth, irresolute, almost unable to withdraw or seek refuge.

WOLF HUNTS.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed so

frightful and menacing to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf-hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center of their field of operations, gathering not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves by this means would sometimes be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a little army, every one being well posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can be easily described.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

The chief public entertainment for many years was the celebrated spelling-school. Both young and old looked forward to the next spelling-school with as much anticipation and anxiety as we now-a-days look forward to a general Fourth-of-July celebration; and when the time arrived the whole neighborhood, yea, and sometimes several neighborhoods, would flock to the scene of academical combat, where the excitement was often more intense than had been expected. It was far better, of course, when there was good sleighing; then the young folks would turn out in high glee and be fairly beside themselves. The jollity is scarcely equaled at the present day by anything in vogue.

When the appointed hour arrived, the usual plan of commencing battle was for two of the young people who might agree to play against each other, or who might be selected to do so by the teacher, to "choose sides," that is, each contestant would choose the best speller from the assembled crowd. Each one choosing alternately, the ultimate strength of the respective parties would be about equal. When all were chosen who could be made to serve, each side would "number," so as to ascertain whether amid the confusion

one side had more spellers than the other. In case he had, some compromise would be made by the aid of the teacher, the master of ceremonies, and then the plan of conducting the campaign, or counting the misspelled words, would be canvassed for a moment. There were several ways of conducting the contest; but the usual way was to "spell across," that is, the first on one side would spell the first word, then the first on the other side; next the second in line on each side, alternately, down to the foot of each line. The question who should spell the first word was determined by the "choosers;" one would have the first choice of spellers, and the other spell the first word. When a word was missed, it would be re-pronounced, or passed along without re-pronouncing (as some teachers strictly followed the rule never to re-pronounce a word), until it was spelled correctly. If a speller on the opposite side finally spelled a missed word correctly, it was counted a gain of one to that side; if the word was finally corrected by some speller on the same side on which it was originated as a missed word, it was "saved," and no tally mark was made. An hour, perhaps, would be occupied in this way and then an "intermission" was had, when the buzzing, cackling, hurrahing and confusion that ensued for 10 or 15 minutes were beyond description.

Coming to order again, the next style of battle to be illustrated was to "spell down," by which process it was ascertained who were the best spellers and could continue standing the longest. But often good spellers would inadvertently miss a word in an early stage of the contest and would have to sit down humiliated, while a comparatively poor speller would often stand till nearly or quite the last, amid the cheers of the assemblage. Sometimes the two parties first "chosen up" in the evening would re-take their places after recess, so that by the "spelling-down" process there would virtually be another race, in another form; sometimes there would be a new "choosing sides," for the "spelling-down" contest; and sometimes the spelling-down would be conducted without any party lines being made. It would occasionally happen that two or three very good spellers would retain the floor so long that the exercise would become monotonous, when a few outlandish words like "chevaux-de-frise," "Ompompanoosuc" or "baugh-naugh-claugh-ber," as they used to spell it sometimes, would create a little ripple of excitement to close with. Sometimes these words would decide the contest, but generally when two or three good spellers kept the floor until it became tedious, the teacher would declare the race ended and the standing spellers acquitted with a "drawn game."

The audience dismissed, the next thing was to "go home," very often by a round-about way, "a-sleighing with the girls," which, of course, was the most interesting part of the evening's performances, sometimes, however, too rough to be commended, as the boys were often inclined to be somewhat rowdyish.

THE BRIGHT SIDE.

The history of pioneer-life generally presents the dark side of the picture; but the toils and privations of the early settlers were not a series of unmitigated sufferings. No; for while the fathers and mothers toiled hard, they were not averse to a little relaxation, and had their seasons of fun and enjoyment. They contrived to do something to break the monotony of their daily life and furnish them a good hearty laugh. Among the more general forms of amusements were the "quilting-bee," "corn-husking," "paring-bee," "log-rolling" and "house-raising." Our young readers will doubtless be interested in a description of these forms of amusements, when labor was made to afford fun and enjoyment to all participating. The "quilting-bee," as its name implies, was when the industrious qualities of the busy little insect that "improves each shining-hour" were exemplified in the manufacture of quilts for the household. In the afternoon, ladies for miles around gathered at the appointed place; and while their tongues would not cease to play, the hands were as busily engaged in making the quilts, and the desire always manifested to get it out as quickly as possible, for then the fun would begin. In the evening the gentlemen came, and the hours would then pass quickly by in "plays," games, singing and dancing. "Corn-huskings" were when both sexes united in the work. They usually assembled in a large barn which was arranged for the occasion, and when each gentleman had selected a lady partner, the husking began. When a lady found a red ear of corn she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. After the corn was all husked, a good supper was served, then the "old folks" would leave, and the remainder of the evening was spent in the dance and in having a general good time. The recreation afforded to the young people on the annual recurrence of these festive occasions was as highly enjoyed and quite as innocent as the amusements of the present boasted age of refinement and culture.

The amusements of the pioneers were peculiar to themselves. Saturday afternoon was a sort of half-holiday; the men usually went to town, and when that place was reached, "fun commenced." Had two neighbors business to transact, here it was done. Horses were "swapped," difficulties settled and free fights indulged in. Whisky was as free as water; 12½ cents would buy a quart, and 35 or 40 cents, a gallon, and at such prices enormous quantities were consumed. Go to any town in the county and ask the first pioneer you meet, and he would tell you of notable Saturday afternoon fights, either of which to-day would fill a column of the *Police News*, with elaborate engravings to match.

WHAT THE PIONEERS HAVE DONE.

Iowa is a grand State, and in many respects second to none in the Union, and in everything that goes to make a live, prosperous community, not far behind the best. Her harvests are bountiful; she has a medium climate, and many other things that make her people contented, prosperous and happy; but she owes much to those who opened up these avenues that have led to her present condition and happy surroundings. Unremitting toil and labor have driven off the sickly miasmas that brooded over swampy prairies. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed them from wastes and deserts to gardens of beauty and profit. When but a few years ago the barking wolves made the night hideous with their wild shrieks and howls, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. Only a half century ago the wild whoop of the Indian rent the air where now are heard the engine and rumbling trains of cars, bearing away to markets the products of our labor and soil. Then the savage built his rude huts on the spot where now rise the dwellings and school houses and church spires of civilized life. How great the transformation! This change has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the noble aspirations of such men and women as make any country great. What will another half century accomplish? There are few, very few, of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shores of time as connecting links of the past with the present. What must their thoughts be as with their dim eyes they view the scenes that surround them? We often hear people talk of the old-fogy ideas and fogy ways and want of enterprise on the

part of old men who have gone through the experiences of pioneer life. Sometimes, perhaps, such remarks are just; but considering the experiences, education and entire life of such men, such remarks are better unsaid. They have had their trials, hardships, misfortunes and adventures, and shall we now, as they are passing far down the western declivity of life, and many of them gone, point to them the finger of derision, and laugh and sneer at the simplicity of their ways? Let us rather cheer them up, revere and respect them, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast. These veterans have been compelled to live for weeks upon hominy, and if bread at all, it was bread made from corn ground in hand-mills, or pounded up with mortars. Their children have been destitute of shoes during the winter; their families had no clothing except what was carded, spun, wove and made into garments by their own hands; schools they had none; churches they had none; afflicted with sickness incident to all new countries, sometimes the entire family at once;- luxuries of life they had none; the auxiliaries, improvements, in ventions and labor-saving machinery of to-day they had not; and what they possessed they obtained by the hardest of labor and individual exertions; yet they bore these hardships and privations without murmuring, hoping for better times to come, and often, too, with but little prospect of realization.

As before mentioned, the changes written on every hand are most wonderful. It has been but three-score years since the white man began to exercise dominion over this region, erst the home of the red men; yet the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past of the country, could scarcely be made to realize that within these years there has grown up a population of one and a half million, who in all the accomplishments of life are as far advanced as are the inhabitants of the older States. Schools, churches, colleges, palatial dwellings, beautiful grounds, large, well-cultivated and productive farms, as well as cities, towns and busy manufactories, have grown up, and occupy the hunting grounds and camping places of the Indians, and in every direction there are evidences of wealth, comfort and luxury. There is but little left of the old landmarks. Advanced civilization and the progressive demands of revolving years have obliterated all traces of Indian occupancy, until they are remembered only in name.

In closing this section we again would impress upon the minds of our readers the fact that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who pioneered this State, which can be but partially repaid. Never

grow unmindful of the peril and adventure, fortitude, self-sacrifice and heroic devotion so prominently displayed in their lives. As time sweeps on in its ceaseless flight, may the cherished memories of them lose none of their greenness, but may future generations alike cherish and perpetuate them with a just devotion to gratitude.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

The immigration to Iowa after the Black Hawk purchase was so rapid and steady that some provision for civil government became necessary. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed and a postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River,—Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4 of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

Sept. 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken. This census showed a population of 10,531, of which Des Moines County contained 6,257, and Dubuque, 4,274. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and 13 of the House of Representatives. The governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase.

Dubuque.—Council: John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House*: Loring Wheeler, Haldin Whelan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigly, Hosea F. Camp.

Des Moines.—Council: Jeremiah Smith, jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, Oct. 25, 1836, and organized by electing Henry T. Baird, President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. At this session the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. This last is now called Scott County. The first Legislature adjourned Dec. 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, Nov. 9, 1837. It divided Dubuque into the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, and adjourned Jan. 20, 1838. A third session was held at Burlington, commencing June 1, and ending June 12, 1838. Most of the new counties were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

As early as the fall of 1837, the question of a separate Territorial organization for Iowa began to be agitated. The wish of the people found expression in a convention held Nov. 1, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly that the act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and providing for the Territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head-waters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act provided for a governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a secretary, chief justice, two associate justices, and attorney and marshal, who should serve four

years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of 26 members, and a Council, to consist of 13 members. It also appropriated $5,000 for a public library, and $20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex- Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. Wm. B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Governor Lucas, immediately after his arrival, issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected at Burlington. The members were elected in accordance with this proclamation, and assembled at the appointed time and place. The following are their names:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Although a large majority of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, Gen. Jesse B. Brown (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the same time with this Legislature, a Congressional delegate was also elected. Out of four candidates, Wm. W. Chapman was elected.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated $20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners, with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land 50 miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and Jan. 21, 1839, an act was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County, John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson County.

The first settlement within the limits of Johnson County was made in 1837. The county was created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington, in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the temporary county-seat.

All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson County was a wise act. The Territory was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east, by the Mississippi River, to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians established by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

After selecting the site, the commissioners were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the center of the section, where a square of 10 acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed $51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ills., and July 4, 1840, the corner-stone of the edi-

fice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced to the Legislature then assembled in special session that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of $20,000 for the building was passed Jan 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only $5,500 was obtained under the act.

Monday, Dec. 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose during the session of 1841–'2. At this session, the superintendent of public buildings (who, with the Territorial agent, had superseded the commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at $33,330, and of completing rooms for the use of the Legislature at $15,600.

During the following year, the superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about 10 miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and is thought to contain an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the superintendent estimated that it would cost $39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly $6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of $20,000, and the loan of $5,500 obtained from the Miner's Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time the superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburg, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay 25 per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to $507, that officer reported to be

more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly $24,000. With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that the estimate could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

In 1841, John Chambers succeded Robert Lucas as Territorial Governor. The office was held by him until 1845, when it was filled by James Clarke.

The first Legislative Assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who marries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted in all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal rights with man, excepting only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court and justices of the peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the Territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City, commencing Dec. 1, 1845. James Clark was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last Territorial governor. In 1843 the Territorial Legislature compiled and published a code of general statutes, making a volume of 800 pages, that continued in force until July, 1851.

THE MISSOURI WAR.

In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line which has since been estab-

lished as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the "rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography), insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or 10 miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa. About 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had dispatched messengers to the governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the truth of history," and that she knew where the rapids of the Des Moines River were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to

older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, Wm. G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners and surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

The population being sufficient to justify the formation of a State government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act which was approved Feb. 12, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, Oct. 7, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State constitution.

Hon. Shepherd Leffler, the president of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval of rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution as thus prepared provided the following boundaries for the State: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines River; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned, to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peter's River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main chan-

nel of the said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were considerably more extended than other Western States, and Congress therefore amended the constitution, by act approved March 3, 1845, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line 17° 30′ west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

Had these boundaries been accepted, they would have placed the northern boundary of the State about 30 miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress, and rejected the constitution, at the election held Aug. 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

May 4, 1846, a second convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people Aug. 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, Dec. 28, 1846.

The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers Oct. 26, which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa, gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also 72 sections of land for the purpose of a university; also five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding 12 in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in con-

sideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave to the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced "house-keeping" upon her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party at that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes. The constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to $100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months' previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

The government was started on an economical basis. The members of the General Assembly received each two dollars per day for the first 50 days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter. The sessions were to be biennial. The salaries of the State officers were limited for the first ten years as follows: Governor, $1,000 per annum; Secretary of State, $500; Treasurer of State, $400; Auditor of State, $600; and Judges of the Supreme Court, $1,000 each. And it may here be recorded as a fact that these prices did not discourage the best talent of the State from seeking these positions, and that during these 10 years of our history none of these officers were ever known to receive bribes, or to steal one dollar of the public money. At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were 27 organized counties in the State, and the settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River.

IOWA SUBSEQUENT TO ORGANIZATION.

The first General Assembly was composed of 19 senators and 40 representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, Nov. 30, 1846, about a month before the State was admitted into the Union.

The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of $50,000 for means to run the State government and pay the expenses of the constitutional conventions. The great excitement of the session, however, was the attempt to choose United States senators. The Whigs had a majority of two in the

House, and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an elec tion, the attempt was abandoned. A school law was passed at this session for the organization of public schools in the State. In pursuance of its provisions, an election for superintendent of public instruction was held the following spring, and James Harlan received a majority of the votes cast. After the election, the Democratic Secretary of State discovered that the law contained no provision for its publication in the newspapers, and he claimed it had not gone into effect. He, therefore, and the governor refused Harlan a certificate of election. The Supreme Court sustained their action.

At this first session of the General Assembly, the treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating $2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the relocation of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved Feb. 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they

were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. The number of 415 lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to $1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the commissioners for services amounted to $2,206.57. The commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved Jan. 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session $3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of $5,000, and in 1854, $4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost $123,000, paid partly by the general Government and partly by the State, but principally by the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and George Green and John F. Kinney Judges, of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted

the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place. Hall was one of the earliest and ablest lawyers of the State, and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of the profession. Some changes having occurred by death and removal, the governor was induced to call an extra session of the General Assembly in January, 1848, with the hope of an election of United States senators. The attempt, however, was again unsuccessful. At this session Charles Mason, Wm. G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850 and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained among other provisions a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admirable for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of Des Moines County. The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate, Augustus Cæsar Dodge and Geo. W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administrations till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of the State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1858 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,034, and Martin VanBuren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 167 less than a majority for Cass. In 1852 Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale, Free-Soil, 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and Jan. 15, 1855, a bill re-

locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30′ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent. In the summer of 1854 there was a tacit coalition or union of the Whig and Free-Soil elements of the State. Alarmed at the aggressive spirit manifested by the adherents of the peculiar institution, the Free-Soilers, who almost held the balance of power in the State, readily adopted as their candidate the Whig nominee for governor. Many of the old-line Whigs abandoned their party because of this coalition, but many strong and able men among the Democrats co-operated with it. James W. Grimes was the nominee of the Whigs, and Curtis Bates, of Polk County, was the nominee of the Democratic party. Grimes was then in the vigor of his manhood, and all the energies of his being appeared to be aroused by what he denominated the aggressions of the slave power. He was thoroughly in earnest, and canvassed most of the organized counties of the State. The people flocked by the thousands to hear him, and were electrified by his eloquence. No one of the opposition attempted to meet him in debate. The result was his election by a majority of 1,404, in a vote 21,794. A majority was also secured in the General Assembly on joint ballot of the two Houses in opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition party in 1854–'5 were known as anti-Nebraska Whigs. A caucus of this opposing element nominated James Harlan as their candidate for United States Senator, Geo. G. Wright for Chief Justice, and Norman W. Isbell and Wm. G. Woodward for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A portion of the opposition, however, refused to go into this caucus, or to abide by its decision as to the United States senator. They were the personal friends of Ebenezer Cook, of Scott County.

A joint convention was secured, and the judges of the Supreme Court were elected. After frequent ballotings and adjournments, it was at last understood that Cook's friends had yielded, and would support Mr. Harlan. When the hour arrived to which the joint convention had adjourned, messengers were sent to the Senate by the House, to inform that body that the House was ready to meet them in joint convention. Before this message could be delivered, the Senate had adjourned over until the next day. The anti-Nebraska senators, however, entered the hall of the House, and took their seats in joint convention. Much confusion prevailed, but finally a president *pro tem.* of the convention was chosen, and Mr. Harlan was elected. His seat was contested, and his election declared invalid by the United States Senate. At the next session of the General Assembly, held in 1857, Mr. Harlan was re-elected and was permitted to take his seat.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In the same year, the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. Jan. 1, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi,—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque,—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns

sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and accordingly, the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856, the Republican party of the State was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free States, and at the ensuing presidential election, the electoral vote of the State was cast for John C. Fremont. The popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,296 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

In June, 1854, a Board of State Commissioners contracted with the Des Moines Navigation Railroad Company, an organization composed principally of New York capitalists, to undertake the work, agreeing to convey to the company lands at $1.25 an acre for all moneys advanced and expended. In the meantime difficulties arose in regard to the extent of the grant. The State claimed lands throughout the whole extent of the river to the north line of the State. The Department of the Interior changed its rulings under the several administrations. The Commissioner of the General Land Office certified to the State about 320,000 acres of land below the Raccoon fork or the river, and about 270,000 acres above

it prior to 1857, when he refused to certify any more. This led to a settlement and compromise with the Navigation Company in 1858, whereby the company took all the land certified to the State at that date, and paid the State $20,000 in addition to what they had already expended, canceled their contract and abandoned the work. The General Assembly granted to the Des Moines Valley Railroad the remainder of the grant to the State line, to aid in building a railroad up and along the Des Moines Valley; and Congress in 1862 extended the grant, by express enactment, to the north line of the State.

One of the most injurious results to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years. From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificent public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up, that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of 40 years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her $1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species

of "wild-cat" currency. Our circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this, we had paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. Our currency was also well assorted with the bills from other States, generally such as had the best reputation where they were least known. This paper was all at two, and some of it from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert in detecting counterfeit bills, and who was not posted in the history of all manner of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of our State debt was enlarged to $250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties were also limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property. The judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote. The permanent seat of government was fixed at Des Moines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

Oct. 19, 1857, Gov. Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the city of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds" drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was

deposited in the new capitol. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the university, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the trustees of that institution. Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and Jan. 11, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capitol. The citizens' association which built this temporary building borrowed the money of James D. Eads, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and leased it to the State. In 1864 the State purchased the building. At the session of the General Assembly in 1858, James W. Grimes was elected United States Senator as successor to George W. Jones.

In 1856 and 1858 large appropriations were made for the erection of public buildings and the support of the unfortunate classes, and a loan of $200,000 was authorized. In 1859 the Republicans nominated for governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, and the Democrats selected as their candidate Gen. A. C. Dodge, then just returned home from a mission to Spain. Kirkwood was elected by a majority of 2,964 votes.

During the years 1858-'60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State, to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought. The Indians fled as soon as they ascertained that systematic measures had been adopted for their punishment.

The presidential campaign of 1860 was the most remarkable and exciting of any in the history of Iowa. The fact that civil war might be inaugurated and was threatened, in case Mr. Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no feeling of hatred or ill-will toward the people of any State or section of the Union. There was, however, on the part of the majority, a cool determination to consider and decide

upon our national relations to this institution of slavery, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war. The popular vote of Iowa gave Mr. Lincoln 70,409; Stephen A. Douglas, 55,011; Breckenridge, 1,048.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capital, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

Certainly the people of no State in the nation could be more vitally interested in the question of our national unity than the people of Iowa. The older States of the Union, both North and South, were represented in its population. Iowans were nearly all immigrants, bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood, and most endearing recollections of early days. In addition to these considerations of a personal character, there were others of the gravest political importance. Iowa's geographical position as a State made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. The Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass under the control of a foreign government. But more than this was to be feared the consequences of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principle of secession or disintegration.

If this should be recognized as a right, what security had the States of the interior against their entire isolation from the commerce of the world, by the future secession of the Atlantic and Pacific States. And the fact also remained, that secession or separation removed none of the causes of war. Whatever there was in the peculiar institution that created differences of sentiment or feeling, or caused irritation, still existed after the separation, with no court or constitution as the arbiter of rights, and with the one resort, only, of the sword to settle differences. In secession and its logical and necessary results, we saw nothing but dire confusion and anarchy, and the utter destruction of that nationality through which alone we felt that our civil liberties as a people could be preserved, and the hopes of our civilization perpetuated.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation possessed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by the great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the Republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," we were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the people of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man as executive of the State. Thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, fully aroused to the importance of the crisis, and the magnitude of the struggle upon which we were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, our war governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was indeed a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people. Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the First Iowa Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolution solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

The constitution of Iowa limited the State debt to $250,000, except debts contracted to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war." The General Assembly authorized a loan of $800,000 for a war and defense fund, to be expended in organizing, arming, equipping and subsisting the militia of the State to meet the present and future requisitions of the President. Those in power looked to the spirit, rather than to the letter of the constitution, and acted upon the theory that to preserve the nation was to preserve the State, and that to prevent invasion was the most effectual means of "repelling" it. A few, however, in both branches of the General Assembly were more careful of the letter of the con-

stitution. Three votes in the Senate and 17 in the House were cast against the loan bill. These bonds were at seven per cent. interest. Only $300,000 were ever issued, and they were purchased and held chiefly by our own citizens. We had at this crisis James W. Grimes and James Harlan in the United States Senate, and General Samuel R. Curtis and General Vandever to represent us in the House of Representatives. During the first year of the war, Iowa furnished 16 regiments of infantry, six of cavalry and three batteries,—in all, 22,000 soldiers. Iowa had no refuse population to enlist as "food for powder." Her cities contained none of that element found about the purlieus of vice in the great centers of population. Her contribution to the armies of the republic was a genuine offering of manhood and patriotism. From her fields, her workshops, her counting-houses, her offices, and the halls of her schools and colleges, she contributed the best muscle, sinew and brain of an industrious, enterprising and educated people. The first regiment of Iowa soldiers fought the battle of Wilson's Creek after their term of enlistment had expired, and after they were entitled to a discharge. They were citizen soldiers, each of whom had a personal interest in the struggle. It was to them no question of enlistment, of bounty or of pay. When the gallant General Lyon placed himself at their head, and told them that the honor of Iowa and of the nation was in their hands, he addressed men who knew what the appeal meant, and to whom such an appeal was never made in vain.

At the fall election of 1861, party spirit had revived; and the contest for the control of the State administration was warm and earnest. Dissensions arose in both parties, but the election resulted in a majority of 16,600 votes for Kirkwood, who was thus retained as Governor of Iowa. Both branches of the Assembly were also strongly Republican.

In 1863 the Republicans elected their candidate for Governor, Wm. M. Stone, by a majority of 29,000.

Meanwhile, the General Assembly had passed a law authorizing the "soldiers' vote," that if, citizens of the State in the volunteer military service of the United States, whether within or without the limits of the State, were authorized to open a poll on the day of the election, and to make return of their votes to the proper civil authorities. In the presidential contest of 1864, the popular vote at home was as follows: Lincoln, 72,122; McClellan, 47,703. The soldier vote returned was: Lincoln, 16,844; McClellan, 1,883.

During these years of our history, the thoughts and energies of the people were intent upon the war. The State was simply a recruiting rendezvous for the army. Our railroads and express lines were carrying away the strong and vigorous, and returning to us the bodies of the cherished dead. The social life of the people was made up to a great extent of meetings, to raise means for sanitary and hospital supplies. Sociables were held, concerts given, festivals made; all with one object—to raise money for the sanitary commissions. The hearts of the women of Iowa followed their loved ones to the field; and their every thought was, how they could alleviate the sufferings they were not permitted to share. Sanitary commissions, official and unofficial, were organized, that provoked one another to good works, and were sometimes provoked at one another for their good work!

The General Assembly did all in its power to encourage enlistments and to protect the soldiers in the field and their families at home. Statutes were enacted suspending all suits against soldiers in the service, and all writs of execution or attachment against their property; and county boards of supervisors were authorized to vote bounties for enlistments, and pecuniary aid to the families of those in the service. The spirits of our people rose and fell, according to the success of the Union armies. One day the bells rung out with joy for the surrender of Vicksburg, and again the air seemed full of heaviness because of our defeats on the Peninsula; but through all these dark and trying days, the faith of the great majority never wavered.

The emancipation proclamation of the President was to them the inspiration of a new hope. The contest had been conducted upon theories that made slavery the very strength of the Rebellion. Every slave in the field cultivating grain for the subsistence of the rebel army, was the equivalent of a citizen of the loyal States detained from the army to perform the same labor. To offer freedom to the slave was to destroy the rebel base of supplies. But stronger than all these theories of political economy, was the humanitarian spirit of the people, that hears the cry of the oppressed, and commands men and nations to do justice and to love mercy.

In the adjutant's department at Des Moines are preserved the shot-riddled colors and standards of Iowa's regiments. Upon them, by special authority, were inscribed from time to time during the war the names of the battle-fields upon which these regiments

gained distinction. These names constitute the geographical nomenclature of two-thirds of the territory lately in rebellion. From the Des Moines River to the Gulf, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, in the mountains of West Virginia and in the valley of the Shenandoah, the Iowa soldier made his presence known and felt, and maintained the honor of the State, and the cause of the nation. They were with Lyon at Wilson's Creek; with Tuttle at Donelson. They fought with Siegel and with Curtis at Pea Ridge; with Crocker at Champion Hills; with Reid at Shiloh. They were with Grant at the surrender of Vicksburg. They fought above the clouds with Hooker at Lookout Mountain. They were with Sherman in his march to the sea, and were ready for battle when Johnson surrendered. They were with Sheridan in the valley of the Shenandoah, and were in the veteran ranks of the nation's deliverers that stacked their arms in the national capitol at the close of the war.

The State furnished to the armies of the Republic, during the war, over 70,000 men, and 20,000 of these perished in battle or from diseases contracted in the service.

Iowa's senators and representatives in Congress never failed to sustain the national administration in its most vigorous and radical war policy.

Elsewhere in this volume is given a detailed account of Iowa's part in the war, and a notice of each regiment furnished by the State.

At the close of the war the citizen soldiers returned to their fields, their work-shops and offices, and soon began to repair the losses their absence had occasioned to the productive industry of the State. From that time till to-day, Iowa's history is that of steady prosperity, with few of those mishaps which so largely make up written history.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a board of commissioners to commence the work of building a new capitol. The act provided that the building should be constructed of the best material, and should be fire-proof; be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives, and collections of the State Agricultural Society, and all other purposes of State government. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies, Nov. 23, 1871. The building is nearly finished, and is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture.

IOWA OF TO-DAY.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan in 1834. Since then, the counties have increased to 99, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1838	22,589	1851	204,774	1865	750,699
1840	43,115	1852	230,713	1867	902,040
1844	75,152	1854	326,013	1869	1,040,819
1846	97,588	1856	519,055	1870	1,191,727
1847	116,651	1859	638,775	1873	1,251,333
1849	152,988	1860	674,913	1875	1,366,000
1850	191,982	1863	701,732	1880	1,624,463

The most populous county is Dubuque—42,997. Polk County has 41,395, and Scott, 41,270. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than 35 years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The completion of three others soon followed. In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding 20 years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

Elsewhere in this work is given full information as to the population, finances, mines, climate, geography, geology, agriculture, public lands, education, colleges and penal and charitable institutions of Iowa; and these will therefore not be treated here.

The present value of buildings for our State institutions, including the estimated cost of the capitol, is as follows:

State Capitol	$2,500,000	Institutions for the Insane.	1,149,000
State University	400,000	Orphans' Home	62,000
Agricultural Col. and Farm	300,000	Penitentiaries	408,000
Institution for the Blind	150,000	Normal School	50,000
Inst. for the Deaf and Dumb	225,000	Reform School	90,000

The State has never levied more that two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit. The State has no debt.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State and the advancement of her material interests than her editors. There are now published in Iowa 25 daily papers, 364 weekly papers and 13 monthly publications. These are as a rule well supported by the people. Such is briefly a summary of the history and resources of Iowa. There is perhaps no other country on earth where so few people are either rich or poor as in Iowa; where there is such an equality of condition, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead to every head of a family. Every sober, industrious man can in a short time acquire a home. Iowa is the home for the immigrant. The children of the laboring man have no prejudice of caste to overcome in the effort they may choose to make for the improvement of their condition in life. Here all men enjoy the inalienable blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," not only unfettered by legal disabilities, but also untrammeled by those fixed conditions of social and business life that elsewhere result from accumulated wealth in the possession of the few. As education is free, so also the avenues of success are open in every pursuit and calling. The highest incentives exist to exertion. Labor and effort, whether manual or mental, are held alike honorable; and idleness and crime are alone considered disreputable.

Thriving cities and towns dot the land; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; 10,000 school-houses, in which more than 500,000 children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities, are generously endowed by the State; manufactories are busy on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

We cannot close this sketch without again quoting from Judge Nourse: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious, than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise, and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the old

world, who look for evidences of her regal grandeur and state: "Behold, these are my jewels." And may she never blush to add: "This one in the center of the diadem is called Iowa."

IOWA AND THE REBELLION.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the war, to suppress the wicked rebellion against the Union, which rebellion grew to such gigantic proportions as to require immense expenditure and large armies from most of them. It is true, that in comparison with the part borne by the national troops in the war, the part borne by any single State may be unimportant. The fact is, however, that the war was of such magnitude, that the part taken by each State in it can be compared with a whole nation's part in an ordinary war. Iowa, for instance, sent into the field during the Rebellion four times as many men as Gen. Scott had under his command during the Mexican war, fully 10 times as many as Gen. Jackson had when he won the victory of New Orleans, and quite as many as Gen. Washington ever had under command at one time. These Union troops from Iowa occupied conspicuous positions, carried many flags, dropped from their muster rolls in death and wounds many comrades, in all the important campaigns and battles of the West; in those of Sherman in the Southeast; of Canby in the South, and in those of Gen. Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the general Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State.

The bombardment of Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861, and its capitulation the next day to the rebels, under the command of Beauregard, aroused the country to the highest pitch of indignation. The cry of "To arms!" was heard everywhere, from men of all political parties. The enthusiasm was great all over the land, and, perhaps, greater in the Northwest than elsewhere. In this section, there are but few of entirely sedentary pursuits. Very many more spend their days in out-door employments than in in-door vocations, and those that are employed in-doors, as a rule, indulge freely in out-door sports and exercise. The most successful editor of Iowa is

scarcely more distinguished for his independent spirit and able paragraphs than he is for his skill in catching fish; whilst most of our lawyers and doctors are famous with fowling-pieces. A country where there is little dyspepsia must needs be deeply, deeply enthusiastic on proper occasions. Certain it is, that the intelligence of the fall of Fort Sumter aroused martial patriotism throughout Iowa.

April 15 President Lincoln issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers, and one regiment was assigned as the quota of Iowa. On the 17th Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood issued a proclamation enjoining the militia of the State immediately to form volunteer companies in the different counties, with a view of entering into active service under the President's call, and announcing that the regiment required would consist of ten companies of at least 78 men each. This proclamation had scarcely been printed before the executive was besieged by applicants for admission into the regiment, which could not contain one-fourth the men who were ready and anxious to enter it. The people were not a little indignant that the secretary of war required only one regiment from the State, that he would receive but a thousand men of the thousands they wanted to give. So urgent were the offers of companies, that the governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two additional regiments. These were soon accepted by the secretary of war. Near the close of May, the Adjutant General of the State reported that 170 companies had been tendered the governor, to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the larger part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North.

There were much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of $800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the

new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the governor so elect, his pay therefor in the State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, at his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the Government for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops. Other States had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

While engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasions on the South by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the West and Northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

The governor of the State, in order to provide for the adequate defense of Iowa's borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government, and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies), and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

June 13 Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri, issued the first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked

in steamboats and proceeded to Hannibal. Two weeks later the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of the force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by 30 regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of the journals of a neighboring State: "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing month of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistment for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State), were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.



A Gray

In all the important movements of 1864–'5, by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field, and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the Western plains.

A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Charitable enterprises also found a ready support in Iowa. Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property, by act of

Congress, was soon afterward donated to the institution. In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldier's Orphan's Home (which then contained about 450 inmates), became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracks were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In every way the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

No bounty was paid by the State on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the general Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

Not satisfied with merely doing her duty under the law, Iowa of her patriotic generosity did more than was required. The 17th, 18th and 37th Regiments of infantry, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th Regiments of cavalry were all enrolled, not to meet any call from the general Government, but to enable citizens of the State to enlist under the banners of the Union, in excess of all demands which could lawfully be made. The State also contributed a large number of men and many officers to regiments in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and out of a population of less than 2,000 arms-bearing colored citizens, raised nearly a whole regiment of African troops. But besides the troops thus regularly enrolled within the State, and those who formed part of regiments in neighboring States, there were not a few of

Iowa's citizens in the regular army, in the different staff departments of the volunteer army, and in commands belonging to far distant States.

Those also should be noticed who were called upon to protect the State and adjoining States from raids, to preserve the internal peace of the State, etc. In 1861, when Northern Missouri was overrun by predatory bands, and the loyal citizens were being driven from their homes by hundreds, and suffering in life, person and estate, the border Iowa yeomanry, unskilled in anything pertaining to war, responded to the Macedonian cry of their neighbors and speeded across the line to help them, to the number of 1,500. They were armed with old fowling pieces and antiquated militia gear—but they proved effective nevertheless, their hearts being in the right place. In the same year three expeditions were sent out to beat back the Jackson bushwhackers who were advancing on Iowa, driving out the Union men on their way. These expeditions numbered about 1,300 men, and performed valuable service in Missouri.

On the northern border, during the same year, the Sioux City cavalry, 93 men, and Capt. Tripp's company, about 50 men, were employed to protect the borders against the Indians.

In 1862, under authority of the General Assembly, the Northern and Southern Border Brigades, were organized, the one for the protection of the State against guerilla bands on the south along the entire border, the other to keep in check the disaffected Indians intent on mischief in the Northwest. There were five companies of the Northern Border Brigade, 250 men, and 10 companies of the Southern Border Brigade, 794 men, judiciously stationed at exposed points. For two years the State at her own expense supported these organizations. There can be no doubt that this was a wise expenditure, considering the service done—that of staying murder, rapine and arson, which were threatening to stalk through the State.

Subsequently 800 militia in 11 companies were called out to suppress the celebrated Talley treason in Keokuk County, and 500 on account of the disturbances in Poweshiek and Davies Counties.

At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised for general service 39 regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three

months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

As an inevitable result of war, many became prisoners, and suffered the cruelties of Libby, Andersonville, and other "pens" in the South, which have become famous the world over, solely because of the incredible barbarities practiced in them. Considerable portions of the 8th, 12th, and 14th Regiments were captured, after hard fighting, at Shiloh; the 16th was nearly all surrendered at Atlanta; the 17th at Tilton; the 19th at Sterling farm; the 36th at Mark's Mill. Many escaped heroically from rebel imprisonment, and the narratives of their sufferings would make many interesting volumes.

Every loyal State of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator, was the first woman of our country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the suffering soldiery. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print. Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the State had these true heroines, whose praise can never be fully known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of the State to "sanitary fairs," during the war were enormous, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington, and Marshalltown, while all the towns contributed most generously to

fairs of a less general nature. All this must be added to the work of the many "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation.

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the general Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

It was in view of the facts that Iowa had more than done her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every battle-field of the war, that the Newark *Advertiser* and other prominent Eastern journals called Iowa the "model State of the Republic."

We give in the following pages a brief account of each regiment which was credited to Iowa during the war.

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Wm. H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque; and Company K, from Linn County. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The different companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their service before the breaking out of hostilities. The regiment was in quarters in Keokuk for two weeks. During this time they became proficient in the use of arms, and they learned something of practical camp life. June 13, the regiment received orders to join Gen. Lyon in Missouri. They immediately embarked on board a steamer, and by midnight were at Hannibal, Mo., where

they slept on the floor of a large warehouse. They proceeded without delay to the interior of the State, where Gen. Lyon had just defeated Gov. Jackson with his so-called State troops. Joining Lyon, they were soon given a taste of active service. For two months they were almost constantly on the march, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. Aug. 10, a sharp battle was fought with the enemy at Wilson's Creek, when the gallant and noble Gen. Lyon was killed, and the regiment lost 10 killed and 50 wounded. After the battle, the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and their three months having expired, were mustered out Aug. 25, 1861. The number of officers and men in this regiment were 959. Of these 13 were killed, 13 died, 141 were wounded, and three were missing.

The SECOND INFANTRY was organized soon after the commencement of the war, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; James M. Tuttle of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Companies B and C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson County; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County, and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, in front of Atlanta, Jan. 22, 1864, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, Lynch's Creek and Bentonville; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. This regiment was one of Iowa's most distinguished commands in the war. It was the first three years' regiment, and it left for the theater of war even before the First Regiment, by a few hours.

Its companies were enrolled during that first splendid enthusiasm which followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they contained many men of talent and reputation. The regiment especially distinguished itself in the capture of Fort Donelson, in entering which it was awarded the post of honor. It was then that the unenthusiastic Gen. Halleck pronounced the Iowa Second the "bravest of the brave." The Second Veteran Infantry was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12,

1865. The total number of officers and men who enlisted in this regiment was 1,247. Of this number, during the war, 64 were killed, 134 died, 330 were discharged, 268 were wounded, 14 were missing and 24 were captured.

The THIRD INFANTRY was organized at about the same time as the second, with Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieut. Colonel; Wm. N Stone, of Marion County, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service in June, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler, Blackhawk and Mitchell Counties; and Company K, from Cedar Falls. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo., Shiloh, Hatchie River, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., in the Meridian expedition, at Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The regiment was veteranized and organized as a battalion in 1864, but before the officers received their commissions, the battalion bravely fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta. The remnant was consolidated with the veterans of the Second, and the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,074. Of this number, during the war, 57 were killed, 133 died, 231 were discharged, 269 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 19 were transferred.

The FOURTH INFANTRY was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; Wm. R. English, of Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, Aug. 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, at Council Bluffs, Aug. 8; Company C, Guthrie County, at Jefferson barracks, May 3; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, Aug. 16; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, Aug. 8; Company F, Madison County, at Jefferson barracks, Aug. 15; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson barracks, Aug. 15; Company H, Adams County, at Jefferson barracks, Aug. 15; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, Aug. 31; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, Aug. 31. The regiment was engaged at

Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, and Taylor's Ridge. It came home on veteran furlough, Feb. 26, 1864. Returned in April; was in the campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. The total number of officers and men in this regiment was 1,184, of whom 61 were killed, 205 died, 299 were discharged, 338 were wounded, 5 were missing, 44 were captured, and 37 were transferred.

The Fifth Infantry was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Mathias, of Burlington, as Lieut.-Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; and Company K, from Allamakee County. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. Went home on veteran furlough in April, 1864. The non-veterans went home in July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1865. The regiment had done brave service, and amply deserves the high encomium passed upon it by the generals of the army. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,037, of whom 65 were killed, 126 died, 244 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 103 were captured, and 50 were transferred.

The Sixth Infantry was organized with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, as Lieut.-Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, July 6, 1861, at Burlington. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; and Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Ken

esaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, in Sherman's march, then returned through the Carolinas. The regiment served with distinction at the siege of Jackson, winning high praise from General Smith, commanding. It marched through most of the Southern States, thousands of miles, and bore its share of fatigue with unflinching devotion to duty. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,013, of whom 109 were killed, 157 died, 265 were discharged, 355 were wounded, 3 were missing and 8 were transferred.

The SEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. M. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B was from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C was from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee Co.; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; and Company K, from Keokuk. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, siege of Atlanta, July 22d in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The battle in which the Seventh did the most service was that of Belmont, in which it lost 227 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment by four years of faithful service earned as honorable a name as can be found anywhere in the annals of our volunteer soldiery. The Seventh contained altogether 1,138 officers and men; and of these during the war 98 were killed, 178 died, 291 were discharged, 354 were wounded, and 29 were transferred.

The EIGHTH INFANTRY was organized with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska

County; Company I, from Monroe County, and Company K from Louisa County. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. The Eighth fought nobly at Shiloh for 10 hours, but was finally forced to surrender. Most of the command then suffered in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were paroled or released. A portion of the regiment was not surrendered, and it went into the famous "Union Brigade." The regiment was re-organized in 1863, and performed faithful service until mustered out in 1866. It was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion, and by the "Campaign of Mobile," earned as warm a reception as Iowa gave to any of her returning heroes. Of 1,027 officers and men, 53 were killed, 187 died, 314 were discharged, 228 were wounded, 8 were missing, 394 were captured, and 38 were transferred.

The NINTH INFANTRY was organized with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, as Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Companies B and D, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County; and Company K from Linn County. The regiment was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and the return home through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865. The Ninth Iowa was recruited and organized by its first colonel, Wm. Vandever, who was, in 1862, made a brigadier-general. The regiment performed most brilliant service during the whole war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It had marched more than 4,000 miles, been transported by mail and steamer more than 6,000, and traversed every State claimed by the Confederacy except Florida and Texas. The regiment brought home four flags, of which two were deposited with the adjutant-general, one given to the State Historical Society, and one was kept by the regimental association, formed by them on being mustered out. Of 1,090 men and officers, 84 were killed, 275 died, 274 were discharged, 385 were wounded, 1 was missing, 32 were captured, and 30 were transferred.

The TENTH INFANTRY was organized with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Iowa City, Sept. 6, 1861. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County, Company G, from Warren County, Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was mustered out Aug. 15, 1865.

The bloodiest battle in which the Tenth took a prominent part was that of Champion Hills, in which it lost half its number in killed, wounded and missing. Many regiments on coming home gave to the State banners with the names on them of the principal battles in which they had been engaged. The Tenth gave up its colors with the simple inscription, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" and when a visitor to the State Department looks at this banner, torn and bloody with four years of hard service, he will think that "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers" is as proud an inscription as flag ever unfurled to the breeze of heaven. Of 1,027 officers and men, 63 were killed, 170 died, 256 were discharged, 277 were wounded, 17 were captured, and 49 were transferred.

The ELEVENTH INFANTRY was organized with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; John C. Abercrombie, as Lieut.-Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport in September and October, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Companies D, H and I, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; and Company K, from Linn County. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and battle of Atlanta. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. No regiment did better service in the war, and no regiment met with a heartier welcome on its return home. Of 1,022 men, 58 were killed, 178 died, 158 were discharged, 234 were wounded, 4 were missing, 63 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The TWELFTH INFANTRY was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, under a proclamation by President Lincoln calling for more volunteers. It was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieut.-Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States in October and November, 1861, the last company Nov. 25. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winneshiek County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; and Company K, from Delaware County. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Memphis, Jan. 20, 1866. In the battle of Shiloh the Twelfth fought gallantly all day in company with the Eighth and Fourteenth, and at sunset surrendered. They endured a loathsome captivity in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were exchanged, and the regiment was re-organized. A few who were not captured at Shiloh performed active service in the "Union Brigade" during these eight months. The newly equipped regiment immediately joined the army before Vicksburg, and served actively the rest of the war. When the regiment veteranized, Jan. 4, 1864, a larger proportion of men re-enlisted than in any other regiment from Iowa. The following spring the regiment was home for a few weeks on veteran furlough. After Lee's surrender the regiment was continued in the service in Alabama, on guard and garrison duty for several months. Of 981 officers and men, 33 were killed, 285 died, 258 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 404 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

The THIRTEENTH INFANTRY was organized with M. M. Crocker of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; John Shane, of Vinton, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States Nov. 1, 1861. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; and Companies I and K, from Washington County. The regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Ken-

esaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. This regiment was especially fortunate in having such a commander as Colonel Crocker. The men at first objected to drilling five or six hours every day, and other severe discipline, but afterward, in the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, they had ample reason to be grateful for their drill under Col. Crocker. The Thirteenth did noble service in many important affairs of the war, and had the honor of being the first Union troops to enter Columbia, S. C., where the secession movement first began. Of a total of 989 officers and men, 68 were killed, 224 died, 270 were discharged, 313 were wounded, 6 were missing, 88 were captured, and 34 were transferred.

The Fourteenth Infantry was organized in the fall of 1861, under the call of Oct. 3. Before the regiment was organized, the first three companies raised, A, B and C, were ordered on garrison duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and remained ever afterward detached from the regiment. So that although in form they were a part of the Fourteenth Iowa for some time, they were never under its commanding officer. Afterward, these companies for a time were called the First Battalion of the 41st Infantry; but this regiment never being organized, they finally were attached to a cavalry regiment. The Fourteenth therefore had at first but seven companies. In June, 1863, the number of companies was raised to 10, and thus constituted for the first time a full regiment. The regiment was first organized with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as Lieut.-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, in October, 1861. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer and Chickasaw Counties; Company C, from Bremer, Butler and Floyd Counties; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; and Company K, from Des Moines County. The regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, and others. Was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Nov. 16, 1864. The regiment was nearly all captured at the battle of Shiloh, but was after a few

months exchanged and reorganized. The Fourteenth did some of the hardest fighting that was done in the war. Of 840 officers and men, 31 were killed, 148 died, 191 were discharged, 168 were wounded, 1 was missing, 269 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

The Fifteenth Infantry was organized in the winter of 1861–'2, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieut.-Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, March 19, 1862. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clarke Counties; and Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, Aug. 1, 1864. The regiment was most actively engaged at the siege of Atlanta, where it was under fire from the rebels for 81 days. The gallant Fifteenth will long be honored by the grateful people of Iowa, for its faithful service of three years and a half in the heart of the Rebellion. Of 1,196 men, 58 were killed, 277 died, 306 were discharged, 416 were wounded, 7 were missing, 83 were captured, and 27 were transferred.

The Sixteenth Infantry was organized under the first call of 1861, and was at that time supposed to be the last Iowa would be called upon to furnish. But the war was only begun, and Iowa was destined to furnish more troops after the Sixteenth than before. As organized, the Sixteenth had Alexander Chambers (formerly Captain in the regular army) for Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, for Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, for Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Dec. 10, 1861. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C and E, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton, and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties;

Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; and Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. The Sixteenth was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, and the various battles around Atlanta; in Sherman's campaigns, and those in the Carolinas. Its first battle was the bloodiest of the war—Shiloh; and that they behaved so well under their first fire, showed that they were good men. After the battle of Shiloh, the "Iowa Brigade" was formed, of which the Sixteenth ever after formed a part. This "Iowa Brigade" was most highly praised by the Inspector General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who declared in his official report that he had never seen a finer looking body of men, in any respect. In the battle before Atlanta, the greater part of the regiment was captured, and remained in captivity two months. The Sixteenth was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Louisville. Of its 919 officers and men, 62 were killed, 255 died, 211 were discharged, 311 were wounded, 14 were missing, 257 were captured, and 29 were transferred.

The Seventeenth Infantry was raised during the spring of 1862, and organized with John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, as Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel, and Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, April 16, 1862. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello, and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren, and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; and Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. The Seventeenth was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Tilton, Ga., where most of the regiment were made prisoners of war, Oct. 13, 1864. The regiment won special commendation at the battle of Corinth. Of its 956 members, 45 were killed, 121 died, 222 were discharged, 245 were wounded, 8 were missing, 278 were captured, and 28 were transferred.

The Eighteenth Infantry, as well as the Seventeenth, was not recruited in response to any call of the President, but was a free gift from the people of Iowa. It was raised in the early summer of 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Clinton, Aug. 5, 6, and 7, 1862, with John Edwards, of

Chariton, as Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieut.-Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A was from Linn and other counties; Company B, from Clarke County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; and Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine, and Henry Counties. It was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and others. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty, west of the Mississippi, and therefore it did not share in the brilliant honors of the great battles east of that river. Had opportunity offered, no doubt they would have assaulted Vicksburg, or fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, as bravely as any troops in the Union. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of 875 officers and men, 28 were killed, 122 died, 233 were discharged, 79 were wounded, 63 were captured, and 15 were transferred.

The NINETEENTH INFANTRY was the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, made when the cause of the Union looked most gloomy. It was mustered into the United States service Aug. 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Companies F and G, from Louisa County; Companies H and I, from Van Buren County; and Company K, from Henry County. The regiment served faithfully at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg; in the Yazoo River expedition, at Sterling Farm, and at Spanish Fort. At Sterling Farm, Sept. 29, 1863, most of the regiment surrendered, after a hard fight. They were exchanged July 22d, of the following year, when they rejoined their regiment at New Orleans. The Nineteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 58 were killed, 133 died, 191 were discharged, 198 were wounded, 216 were captured, and 43 were transferred.

The TWENTIETH INFANTRY was the second of the 22 regiments raised in Iowa under the call of July 2, 1862. The regiment was raised within two counties, Linn and Scott, each of which contrib-

uted five companies, and which vied with each other in patriotism. Wm. Mc E. Dye, of Marion, Linn County, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Major. The muster-in took place at Clinton, August 25, 1862. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; and Companies C, D, E and K, from Scott County. The Twentieth fought at Prairie Grove and at Fort Blakely. Though not engaged in prominent battles, it performed valuable garrison duties on the southern coast. It was on Mustang Island, off the coast of Texas, seven months. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865, and on its return home received a royal welcome from Iowa's citizens. Of 925 officers and men in the Twentieth, 9 were killed, 144 died, 166 were discharged, 52 were wounded, 13 were captured and 39 were transferred.

The Twenty-First Infantry was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (ex-Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. F. Van Anda, of Delhi, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, Aug. 18, 20, 22 and 23, except one company, which had been mustered in June. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Companies B, D and G, from Clayton County; Companies C, E, F and I, from Dubuque County; and Companies H and K, from Delaware County. The Twenty-First was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year, the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself by the well fought battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Louisiana again, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in Louisiana once more, and in Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gibson, this and several other Iowa regiments were prominent. The Twenty-first was mustered out at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, 39 were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, 2 were missing, 21 were captured, and 56 were transferred.

The Twenty-Second Infantry was organized in August, 1862, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (formerly Major of the Third Infantry and since Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Lieut.-Colonel; Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City, Sept. 10, 1862. Most of the regiment—seven companies—

were recruited from the one county of Johnson. Companies A, B, F, G, H, I and K were from Johnson County; Company C was from Jasper County; Company D, from Monroe County; and Company E, from Wapello County. The Twenty-second served in many of the Southern States, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, in Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The regiment particularly distinguished itself in an assault upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it lost 109 men. In the Vicksburg assault, the regiment lost 164. Gen. Grant says in that assault, only Sergeant Griffith and 11 privates (of the Twenty-second) succeeded in entering the fort. Of these only the sergeant and one man returned. Altogether there were 30 Iowa regiments concerned in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865. Of 1,008 members, 58 were killed, 182 died, 161 were discharged, 267 were wounded, 84 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The Twenty-Third Infantry was organized with Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862. Companies A, B and C were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County; and Company K, from Marshall County. The regiment was engaged at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend and Fort Blakely. The Twenty-third are the acknowledged heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge, and the equal sharers with other troops of the honors of many battle-fields. At Black River but a few minutes were used in assaulting and carrying the rebel works, but those few minutes were fought with fearful loss to the Twenty-third Iowa. After the successful fight, in which the Twenty-first Iowa also took part, Gen. Lawler passed down the line and seized every man by the hand, so great was his emotion. Gen. Grant called it a brilliant and daring movement. The regiment also distinguished itself greatly at Milliken's Bend. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865. Of its 961 officers and men, 41 were killed, 233 died, 181 were discharged, 135 were wounded, 3 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The Twenty-Fourth Infantry, called "The Iowa Temperance Regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byam, of Linn County, and consisted of men who were pledged to abstain from the use of liquor in any shape. Eber C. Byam, of Mt. Vernon, was Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mt. Vernon, Lieut.-Colonel; Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major; and the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, Sept. 18, 1862. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton counties; Company B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County; and Company K, from Jones County. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The two battles in which the Twenty-fourth took the most prominent part were those of Sabine Cross Roads (in the Red River expedition) and Fisher's Hill. Of 979 men and officers, 56 were killed, 259 died, 205 were discharged, 260 were wounded, 2 were missing, 76 were captured and 55 were transferred.

The Twenty-Fifth Infantry was organized near the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant, with George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolph as Lieut.-Colonel; and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major. Was mustered into the United States service at Mt. Pleasant, Sept. 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County; and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campain, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the chief disloyal State, was effected by Iowa troops, among which were those of the Twenty-fifth. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 995 men and officers, 39 were killed, 223 died, 140 were discharged, 183 were wounded, 4 were missing, 18 were captured and 71 were transferred.

The Twenty-Sixth Infantry was organized near the beautiful city of Clinton, and the companies were mostly enrolled in Clinton. Milo Smith, of Clinton, was Colonel; S. G. Magill, of

Lyons, was Lieut.-Colonel; Samuel Clark, of De Witt, was Major; and the regiment was mustered in at Clinton, in August of 1862. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; and Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, in Sherman's campaign to Savannah and home through the Carolinas. The regiment took part in many great battles, and did faithful service all through the war, after winning commendations from its generals. On the return home, the regimental flag was deposited with the State archives, inscribed in golden colors with the names of the battles and victories in which they had shared. It was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 919 men and officers, 44 were killed, 244 died, 147 were discharged, 165 were wounded, 27 were captured and 70 were transferred.

The Twenty-Seventh Infantry was recruited in the northern part of Iowa, and was organized with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed. Lake, of Independence, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties; and Company K, from Mitchell County. The Twenty-seventh was engaged at Little Rock, Ark., the battles of the Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. This regiment had varied experience in the matter of climate; for their first active service was in Minnesota, while before the war was over they made a voyage on the gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. After faithful service through the rest of the war, the regiment was mustered out Aug. 8, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. Of 940 officers and men, 9 were killed, 183 died, 207 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 6 were missing, 32 were captured and 47 were transferred.

The Twenty-Eighth Infantry was organized during the autumn of 1862, with the following officers: Wm. E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieut.-Colonel; and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from

Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in Banks' Red River expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last the regiment was most prominently engaged. During its service it fought a dozen battles, and traveled well-nigh the entire circuit of the Confederacy. The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865. Of its 956 officers and men, 56 were killed, 111 died, 187 were discharged, 262 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 44 were transferred.

The TWENTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States, Dec. 1, 1862, with Thos. H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Mills County; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adams and Adair Counties; Company E, from Tremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County; Company H, from Union County; Company I, from Guthrie County, and Company K, from all the counties named above. The Twenty-Ninth was engaged at Helena, Arkansas Post, Terre Noir, and Spanish Fort. Though it was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments in the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas. The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, Aug. 15, 1865. Of a total of 1,005 officers and men, 21 were killed, 268 died, 132 were discharged, 107 were wounded, 1 was missing, 55 were captured and 37 were transferred.

The THIRTIETH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, Sept. 23, 1862. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K, from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo

City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro and Taylor's Ridge; accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. The Thirtieth was in the thickest of the war, and came home loaded with honors, leaving its honored dead on a score of battle-fields. It was mustered out June 5, 1865. Of 978 officers and men in this regiment, 44 were killed, 264 died, 145 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 2 were missing, 19 were captured and 48 were transferred.

The Thirty-First Infantry was organized in the summer of 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major; it was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Oct. 13, 1862. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; and Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. The Thirty-first was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. The regiment always did its part nobly. It was received home with speeches, feasting, etc., but the people's joy was tempered with sadness, as the regiment had gone forth 1,000 strong, and returned with 370. But had not so many regiments returned with thinned ranks, the Rebellion had not been conquered—the Union had not been saved. Of 977 officers and men, 13 were killed, 279 died, 176 were discharged, 85 were wounded, 13 were captured and 72 were transferred.

The Thirty-Second Infantry was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, Oct. 5, 1862. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County;

and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but at last they were all united, and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men, 59 were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 98 were captured and 35 were transferred.

The THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieut.-Colonel; Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Oskaloosa, Oct. 1, 1862. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Mahaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Mahaska and Polk Counties. The regiment was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. The regiment worked to best advantage at the brilliant victory of Helena. It remained in Arkansas till the early part of 1865, when it moved south to take part in the closing scenes in Alabama. The Thirty-third was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 17, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 26 were killed, 241 died, 145 were discharged, 177 were wounded, 7 were missing, 74 were captured and 32 were transferred.

The THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY was organized in the fall of 1862, with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieut.-Colonel; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, Oct. 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C, and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties; and Company K, from Lucas County. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines and other places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. Jan. 1, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth. Recruits from the Twenty-first and Twenty-third had been on the muster-out of those regiments, transferred to the Thirty-fourth, and this regiment had a total of 1,131 officers and men at its muster-out at Houston, Texas, Aug. 15, 1865. Of 953 properly belonging to

this regiment, 4 were killed, 234 died, 314 were discharged, 16 were wounded, 4 were captured and 22 were transferred. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in its service.

The THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY was recruited in the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, Sept. 18, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James S. Rothrock, of Muscatine, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties; and Company K, from Cedar County. The regiment participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville and the Mobile campaign. The Thirty-fifth served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles. On its return home, it was greeted with a most hearty reception, and a re-union of old soldiers. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 10, 1865, and paid and disbanded at Muscatine six days later. Of 984 officers and men, 38 were killed, 208 died, 192 were discharged, 95 were wounded, 3 were missing, 15 were captured and 65 were transferred.

The THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieut.-Colonel; and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, Oct. 4, 1862. Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County; and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. The Thirty-sixth was engaged at Mark's Mill's, Ark., Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and other places during the "Little Rock expedition." The regiment suffered greatly from sickness. Before it was fully organized, even, small-pox and measels attacked the men, and the command lost a hundred men. Then it was obliged to encounter the malarial influences of Yazoo River and Helena. Before they recovered their vigor fully, more of them were forced to surrender to the rebels. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Aug. 24, 1865. Of 986 officers and men, 35 were killed, 258 died, 191 were discharged, 146 were wounded, 460 were captured and 24 were transferred.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was generally known as the "Gray-Beard Regiment." It was composed of men over 45 years of age, and hence not subject to military service; but their patriotism induced them to enlist, and the services of the regiment were accepted by the secretary of war, for post and garrison service. It was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major. The muster-in took place at Muscatine, Dec. 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties; and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The regiment served at St. Louis, in guard of military prisons, then on the line of the Pacific Railway, then at Alton, Ill. Here they remained guarding rebel prisoners, till January, 1864, when they moved to Rock Island, to perform similar duties until June 5. They served the next three months, in very hot weather, at Memphis. Thence the command moved to Indianapolis. From here five companies went to Cincinnati, three to Columbus and two to Gallipolis, Ohio. At these ports they remained till May, 1865. This "Gray-Beard Regiment" was the only one of its kind in the war, and it received many favorable expressions from commanding officers under whom it served. It was mustered out May 24, 1865, the day of the grand review at Washington. The Thirty-seventh was the first Iowa three years' regiment to come home, and was mustered out thus early by especial request of Gen. Willich, in whose brigade they were, in order that they might save their crops—most of them being farmers. Of 914 officers and men, 3 were killed, 145 died, 359 were discharged, 2 were wounded; none were missing and none were captured.

The THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY was recruited in August, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, Nov. 4, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudmitt, of Waverly, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, F, G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw

County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County; and Company I, from Howard County. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' Red River expedition and was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, Jan. 1, 1865. Of all Iowa's regiments, the Thirty-eighth was most unfortunate in regard to sickness. It had not been in the service two years, when more than 300 enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease. During the same period 100 had been discharged for inability. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sick, not even enough to bury the dead. It was at last obliged to give up its own existence. Though the regiment had not had an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did fulfill a no less honored destiny than many whose banners were covered with the names of battles. It did all that men could do—it gave itself up for the good of the service. Of its 910 men, 1 was killed, 314 died, 120 were discharged, 2 were wounded and 14 were transferred.

The THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieut.-Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clarke County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clarke and Decatur Counties. The regiment was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Corinth, Allatoona, Ga., Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond. The regiment was one of the most distinguished in the field, and met with a most royal welcome from the warm-hearted people of Iowa, on its return home. It had previously taken part in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865, and was disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. Of its 933 officers and men, 41 were killed, 143 died, 123 were discharged, 113 were wounded, 206 were captured and 16 were transferred.

The FORTIETH INFANTRY was the highest in numerical order of Iowa's three years' regiments, but not the last to leave the State. Three or four other regimental organizations, too, were commenced, but not completed. Some 300 men were enlisted for the Forty-first, who united with the three companies of the Fourteenth, sta-

tioned at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; another regiment, to be called the Forty-second, was attempted, with camp at Dubuque; and another still, at Ottumwa, was to be called the Forty-third. These attempts were unsuccessful in so far as the complete formation of an infantry regiment after the Fortieth was concerned. The Fortieth was organized at Iowa City, Nov. 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieut.-Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, and the battle of Jenkins Ferry, It was called the "Copperhead Regiment" by political partisans, but it bore its share of the fatigues of war in a patriotic way that might have been emulated by some of their political enemies. The fact is, moreover, the regiment always gave a small Republican majority, though the contrary was believed for a time. The Fortieth was mustered out at Port Gibson, Aug. 2, 1865. Of 900 officers and men, 5 were killed, 196 died, 134 were discharged, 43 were wounded, 3 were captured and 26 were transferred.

The Forty-First Infantry was never completed as an infantry regiment. It contained three companies; A, from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; B, from Johnson County; and C, from Des Moines and other counties. Its infantry organization was under the command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Under authority from the war department, these three companies became K, L and M, of the Seventh Cavalry.

The Forty-Fourth Infantry was raised in the summer of 1864. Generals Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the governors of the northwestern States proposed to the authorities of the war department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was after a time accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. Gov. Stone accordingly issued his proclamation calling for such troops, and the citizens responded with four regiments

and one battalion. Because commissions had been issued to persons designated as officers of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, which were never organized, however, although considerable was done in the way of their formation, the number of the regiments of hundred-days men commenced with Forty-four. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Stephen H. Henderson, and was mustered in at Davenport, June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, from Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, from Boone and Polk Counties; and Companies I and K, from Scott County. The regiment did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., and was mustered out at Davenport, Sept. 15, 1864. Of 867 officers and men in the Forty-fourth, 1 was killed and 18 died. There were no other casualties.

The Forty-Fifth Infantry was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieut.-Colonel; and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. Companies A and H were from Henry County, Company B, from Washington County; Company C, from Lee County; Company D, from Davis County; Company E, from Henry and Lee Counties; Company F, from Des Moines County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; Company I, from Jefferson County; and Company K, from Van Buren County. This was the first of the regiments of hundred-days' men organized; it even preceded the Forty-fourth. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Keokuk, Sept. 16, 1864. Of 912 officers and men, 2 were killed, 19 died, 1 was wounded, and 2 were transferred.

The Forty-Sixth Infantry was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. L. Tarbet, as Major. Was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Dallas and Guthrie Counties; Company D, from Taylor and Fayette Counties; Company E, from Ringgold and Linn Counties; Company F, from Winneshiek and Delaware Counties; Company G, from Appanoose and Delaware Counties; Company H, from Wayne County; Company I, from Cedar County; and Company K, from Lucas County. The

Forty-sixth performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Davenport, Sept. 23, 1864. Of its 892 officers and men, 2 were killed, 24 died, 1 was wounded and 3 were captured.

The FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieut.-Colonel; and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company D, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County; and Company K, from Wapello County. This regiment was stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, one was killed, 46 died, and one was transferred.

The FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY (BATTALION) was mustered into the service at Davenport, July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieut.-Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County; and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. The battalion served its time guarding rebel prisoners on Rock Island, in the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. It was mustered out at Rock Island barracks, Oct. 21, 1864. Of 346 officers and men, four died, and four were transferred. The services of these hundred-days' men were of great value to the national cause.

They were acknowledged by the President of the United States, in a special executive order, returning his hearty thanks to officers and men.

The FIRST CAVALRY was organized in the spring of 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Charles E. Moss of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties, Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company

L, from Dubuque and other counties; and Company M, from Clinton County. The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo., Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, and Clear Creek. The regiment veteranized in the spring of 1864. It did not take the usual 30-days' furlough until May, for their services were needed in the field, and they gallantly volunteered to remain. After the war was closed, the First served in Texas, with Gen. Custer, until its muster-out, Feb. 15, 1866. Of 1,478 officers and men, 43 were killed, 215 died, 207 were discharged, 88 were wounded, 2 were missing, 22 were captured, and 39 were transferred.

The SECOND CAVALRY was organized with W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the third cavalry of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieut.-Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport, Sept. 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; and Companies L and M from Jackson County. The Second participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. The regiment performed active and arduous service all through the war, and so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. It was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865. Of its 1,394 officers and men, 41 were killed, 224 died, 174 were discharged, 173 were wounded, 10 were missing, 74 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The THIRD CAVALRY was mustered in at Keokuk, August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, as Lieut.-Colonel; and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties;

Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County; and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. The Third was engaged at Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Bott's Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo and Village Creek. The regiment was raised by Hon. Cyrus Bussey, who, in his call for volunteers, requested each man to bring with him a good cavalry horse to sell to the Government. In two weeks he had a thousand men, well mounted, in the rendezvous at Keokuk. In order to still further hasten matters, Col. Bussey personally contracted in Chicago for equipments. In this way the delay experienced by other regiments in preparing for the field was entirely avoided. The regiment took an active part in many battles and raids, and always behaved with distinguished gallantry. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 9, 1865. Of 1,360 officers and men, 65 were killed, 251 died, 311 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 1 was missing, 146 were captured and 34 were transferred.

The Fourth Cavalry was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Pleasant, Nov. 21, 1861, with Asbury B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieut.-Colonel; and S. D. Swan, of Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines and G. A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Majors. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Companies D and K, from Henry County; Company E, from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth fought bravely and lost men at every one of the following engagments: Gun Town; Miss., Helena, Bear Creek, Memphis, Town Creek, Columbus, Mechanicsburg, Little Blue River, Brownsville, Ripley, Black River Bridge, Grenada, Tupelo, Yazoo River, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, and St. Francis River. The Fourth was one of the bravest and most successful regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms. It was

mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 10, 1865. Of 1,227 officers and men, 44 were killed, 207 died, 241 were discharged, 119 were wounded, 3 were missing, 94 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

The FIFTH CAVALRY was but in part an Iowa regiment. The States of Minnesota and Missouri and the Territory of Nebraska were largely represented; but as Iowa had the most, it was designated as an Iowa regiment. It was organized and mustered into the service at Omaha, with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieut.-Colonel, and Carl Schaeffer de Bernstein, a German baron, Wm. Kelsay and Alfred B. Brackett as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K, from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; and Company M, from Missouri. Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota volunteers, Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits, and Companies C, E, F and I of the Fifth Iowa Infantry. The new Companies I and K were organized from veterans and recruits, and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Infantry. This regiment was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolness and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. At one time the regiment was surrounded by rebels, and the colonel in charge of the brigade had escaped with two other regiments to the Union lines, reporting the Fifth all killed or captured. But the result was far from that. At the critical time the brave Major Young, afterward Colonel of the regiment, thundered out in the still night air, "The Fifth Iowa is going straight through; let the brave follow!" Then came the single word of command, "Forward!" and when they reached the rebel lines, "Charge!" Fifteen hundred troopers dashed at full speed over the bodies of the surprised rebels, and escaped to the Union lines with the loss of but 15 men. The regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., Aug. 11, 1865. Of its 1,245 officers and men, 47 were killed, 141 died, 224 were discharged, 56 were wounded, 217 were captured and 17 were transferred.

The SIXTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered in at Davenport, Jan. 31, 1863, with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieut.-Colonel; and T. H. Shepherd, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; and Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. This regiment was employed on the frontier against the Indians, and did excellent service. Their principal engagement was the battle of White Stone Hill, in which they severely punished a band of hostiles. The Sixth was mustered out at Sioux City, Oct. 17, 1865. Of 1,125 officers and men 19 were killed, 72 died, 89 were discharged, 19 were wounded and 7 were transferred.

The SEVENTH CAVALRY was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport, April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieut.-Colonel; and H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque, and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D were from Wapello and other counties in the immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City; Companies K and F had been infantry companies, and were from Johnson and other counties; and Company M had been an infantry company and was from Des Moines County. This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. It fought bravely in many battles, and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West. It was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, 47 were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, 8 were wounded and 9 were transferred.

The EIGHTH CAVALRY was recruited by Lieut. Dorr, of the Twelfth Infantry. As the result of his energy, 2,000 men were soon enlisted for the Eighth! Some 300 were rejected, 450 were turned over to the Ninth Cavalry, and about 75 to the Fourth Battery. The Eighth was organized with Joseph B. Dorr, of Du-

buque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieut.-Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton; J. D. Thompson, of Eldora; and A. J. Price, of Guttenberg, as Majors; and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Sept. 30, 1863. Company A was from Page County; Companies B and L, from Wapello County; Company C, from Van Buren County; Company D, from Ringgold County; Company E, from Henry County; Companies F and H, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company I, from Marshall County; Company K, from Muscatine County; and Company M, from Polk County. This regiment served gallantly in guarding Sherman's communications, and at the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan and Nashville. It participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. After the close of hostilities and before the muster out, Col. Dorr died of disease. He was much beloved by his command, and highly respected at home, where he had been an able editor. The Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865. Of its 1,234 officers and men, 30 were killed, 106 died, 67 were discharged, 87 were wounded, 2 were missing, 259 were captured, and 22 were transferred.

The Ninth Cavalry was the last three years' regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, Nov. 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and Wm. Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Linn County; Company C, from Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D from Washington County; Company E, from Fayette County; Company F, from Clayton County; Companies G and H, from various counties; Company I, from Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, from Keokuk County; Company L, from Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, from Wapello and Lee Counties. The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, for the small part of the war after it was organized. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 28, 1866. Of its 1,178 officers and men, 6 were killed, 178 died, 64 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 11 were transferred.

The First Battery of Light Artillery was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, and others, and was mustered into the service at Burlington, Aug. 17,

1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in the Atlanta campaign, at Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865. Of 149 members, 7 were killed, 55 died, 35 were discharged, 31 were wounded, and 3 were transferred.

The SECOND BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont, and Pottawattamie, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, and at St. Louis, Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Farmington, Corinth and other places. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865. Of a total of 123 officers and men, 1 was killed, 30 died, 16 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 6 were transferred.

The THIRD BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler, and Floyd, and was mustered into the service at Dubuque, in September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Pea Ridge and other important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865. Of 142 officers and men, 3 were killed, 34 died, 28 were discharged, and 18 were wounded.

The FOURTH BATTERY was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills, and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863. This battery was on duty most of the time in Louisiana, but did not serve in any important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. Of 152 officers and men, 6 died, 11 were discharged, and 1 was transferred.

The IOWA REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, Oct. 23, 1863. John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, was Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, was Lieut.-Colonel; and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, was Major. This regiment was afterward the Sixtieth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. It was not called upon to fight, but performed valuable guard and garrison duties at St. Louis and elsewhere South.

The NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It consisted of five companies, all enlisted from the northwestern counties.

The SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the southern border of the State, and was organized in the counties on the border of Missouri. It consisted of seven companies, in three battalions.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier-General, from March 21, 1862.
Frederick Steele, Brigadier-General, from Nov. 29, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Brigadier-General, from Nov. 29, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from Feb. 6, 1862.
Jacob G. Lanman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
Frank J. Herron, Lieut.-Colonel, 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862.
Wm. Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862.
Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862.
Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1863.
Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from Aug. 4, 1863.
John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from Aug. 11, 1863.
Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from Jan. 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 5th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from Sept. 26, 1864.
James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from Jan. 13, 1864.
James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from Feb. 9, 1865.
Thomas J. McKean, from Nov. 21, 1861.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General, from Oct. 5, 1864.
Edward Hatch, Brigadier-General, from Dec. 15, 1864.
Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.
W. L. Elliott, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.
Wm. Vandever, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from Dec. 12, 1864.
S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from Dec. 15, 1864.
Thomas H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from Dec. 15, 1864.

Samuel S. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from Dec. 19, 1864.
Clark R. Weaver, Colonel 17th Infantry, from Feb. 9, 1865.
Francis M. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Infantry, from Feb. 22, 1865.
Geo. A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 3, 1865.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State. The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved Feb. 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City were appropriated to the University, but the Legislative sessions and State offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a capital was made.

The control and management of the University were committed to a board of 15 trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The superintendent of public instruction was made president of this board. The organic act provided that the University should never be under the control of any religious denomination whatever, and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to $2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of 50 students annually. Of course the organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University at Iowa

City. At Fairfield, the Board of Directors organized and erected a building at a cost of $2,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and Jan. 24, 1853, at the request of the board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a board of seven trustees, to be appointed by the trustees of the University. Each was to receive $500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common-school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized Nov. 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as principal. A building was commenced and over $1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the court-house, Sept. 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing $2,473. The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated $1,000 for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of 16 weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected president, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Griffin.

The faculty was then re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students—83 males and 41 females—in attendance during the years 1856–'7, and the first regular catalogue was published.



T. McEwen

At a special meeting of the board, Sept. 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the University.

The new constitution, adopted in 1857, definitely fixed the capital at Des Moines, the State University at Iowa City, and provided that it should have no branches. In December of that year the old capitol building was turned over to the trustees of the University. In 1858, $10,000 were appropriated for the erection of a boarding hall. The board closed the University April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty except Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly.

The University was re-opened Sept. 19, 1860, and from this date the real existence of the University dates. Mr. Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected president, at a salary of $2,000. Aug. 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for 15 months, to visit Europe, and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected president *pro tem.* President Spencer resigning, James Black, D.D., Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected president. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The law department was established in June, 1868, and soon after the Iowa Law School at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department.

The medical department was established in 1869.

Since April 11, 1870, the government of the University has been in the hands of a Board of Regents.

Dr. Black resigned in 1870, to take effect Dec. 1, and March 1, 1871, Rev. Geo. Thatcher was elected president.

In June, 1874, the chair of military instruction was established, and Lieut. A. D. Schenk, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed by the President of the United States as professor of military science and tactics.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle was elected president. He was succeeded in 1878 by J. L. Pickard, LL. D., who is the present incumbent.

The University has gained a reputation as one of the leading institutions of the West, and this position will doubtless be maintained. The present educational corps consists of the following, besides President Pickard: in the collegiate department, nine professors and six instructors, including the professor of military science; in the law department, a chancellor, two professors and four lecturers; in the medical department, eight professors and ten assistant professors and lecturers.

No preparatory work is done in the University, but different high schools in the State, with approved courses of study, are admitted as preparatory departments of the University whose graduates are admitted without examination. Common schools, high schools and University are thus made one connected system.

The present number of students in the collegiate department is: males, 163; females, 69; total, 232; in law department, 140; in medical department, 195.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This is located at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and was opened in 1876. The institution trains teachers for our schools, and is doing excellent, though limited, work. What is wanted is more room, and increased facilities of every kind. Other institutions of a similar kind should also be established throughout the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College and Farm were established by act of the General Assembly approved March 23, 1858. The farm was located in Story County, at Ames. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the assembly voted $20,000 for the erection of the college building. In 1866 $91,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened in the following year. The college is modeled to some extent after Michigan Agricultural College.

Tuition is free to pupils from the State over 16 years of age. Students are required to work on the model farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character, and the institution one of the best of its kind. Sale of spirits, wine and beer as a beverage is forbidden by law within three miles of the College. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the

income from the permanent endowment. A. S. Welch, LL. D., is president, and is assisted by 12 professors and eight instructors. Whole number of students admitted, 2,600; present number, 240. The College Farm comprises 860 acres, of which 400 are in cultivation.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved Jan. 24, 1855, the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City.

In 1866 a great effort was made to remove the Institute to Des Moines; but it was finally permanently located at Council Bluffs, and the school opened in a rented building. In 1868 Commissioners were appointed to locate a site, and superintend the erection of new buildings, for which the Legislature appropriated $125,000. The commissioners selected 90 acres of land two miles south of the city.

In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following, a tornado blew off the roof of the new west wing and the walls were partially demolished. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. After that, half the classes were dismissed and the number of pupils reduced to 70.

The present officers are: B. F. Clayton, President, Macedonia; term expires in 1886; A. Rogers, Secretary; term expires 1884; John H. Stubenranch; term expires in 1884. The county superintendent of schools annually reports all persons of school age that are deaf and dumb; also those too deaf to acquire learning in the common schools. The cost per pupil is $28 per quarter, and is paid by the parents or guardian; but when unable to do so, the expense is borne by the respective county. The regular appropriation is $11,000 per annum, drawn quarterly. Parents and guardians are allowed to clothe their children.

The whole number admitted to the Institute is 621. Present number, 221. Last biennial appropriation, $27,839.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The first person to agitate the subject of an Institute for the Blind was Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, who, in 1852, established a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the Insti-

tute was adopted by the State, and moved to Iowa City, by act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 18, 1853, and opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. During the first term 23 pupils were admitted. Prof. Bacon, the principal, made his first report in 1854, and suggested that the name be changed from "Asylum for the Blind" (which was the name first adopted), to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This change was made in 1855, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation of $55 per quarter for each pupil; afterward this appropriation was changed to $3,000 per annum.

Prof. Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager, and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the Institution was in a great measure self-supporting by the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of $25 as an admission fee for each pupil. Prof. Bacon founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton County, donated a quarter section of land and $5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. On the 8th of May, that same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the contract for enclosing was let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for $10,420. In August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with 24 pupils.

The Institution has been built at a vast expenditure of money, much greater than it seemed to require for the number of occupants. The Legislative Committee, who visited the College in 1878, expressed their astonishment at this utter disregard of the fitness of things. They could not understand why $282,000 should have been expended for a massive building for the accommodation of only 130 people, costing the State over $5,000 a year to heat it, and about $500 a year for each pupil.

The present officers are: Robert Carothers, Superintendent; T. F. McCune, Assistant Superintendent; Trustees: Jacob Springer, President; M. H. Westbrook, J. F. White, C. O. Harrington, W. H. Leavitt, S. H. Watson. Whole number of occupants, 436. Present number, males, 36; females, 50. Salary of superintendent, $1,200; assistant, $700; trustees, $4.00 per day and mileage. Annual appropriation, $8,000, and $128 per year allowed for each pupil. Annual meeting of trustees in June. Biennial appropriation in 1880, $3,000.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature, approved Jan. 24, 1855. Gov. Grimes, Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building; $4,425 were appropriated by the Legislature for the site, and $50,000 for the building. The commissioners located the institution at Mount Pleasant, Henry County, and a plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts. The building was designed to accommodate 300 patients, and in October work commenced, superintended by Henry Winslow. The building was not ready for occupancy until March, 1861. The Legislature had appropriated $258,555.67 before it was completed. One hundred patients were admitted within three months. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, there were admitted 3,684 patients. Of these, 1,141 recovered, 505 were improved, and 589 were discharged unimproved; 1 died. During this period, 1,384 of the patients were females.

The trustees are elected by the Legislature, and all officers are chosen by the trustees. Superintendents are chosen for six years. Dr. Ranney was first chosen in 1865; his present term expires in 1886; salary, $2,000 per annum. Whole number of patients admitted, 4,598; present number of males, 298; present number of females, 235. Trustees are paid $5.00 per day and mileage, not to exceed 30 days each year. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October; quarterly, January, April and September.

Present officers are: Mark Ranney, M. D., Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., J. P. Brubaker, M. D., and Max Witte, M. D., Assistant Physicians.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDEPENDENCE.

The Legislature of 1867-'8 adopted measures providing for an additional hospital for the insane; and an appropriation of $125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County, E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of a building. These commissioners commenced their labors June 8, 1868, at Independence. They were authorized to select the most desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within

two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge. They finally selected a site on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence. The contract for building was awarded to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for $88,114. It was signed Nov. 7, 1868, and work was immediately commenced. George Josselyn was appointed superintendent of the work. The first meeting of the trustees was called in July, 1872. At the September meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent of the Hospital, George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron.

The Hospital opened May 1, 1873. Whole number of patients admitted, 2,000; present number (1882), 533; males, 290; females, 243. Biennial appropriation, 1880, $35,300.

The present officers are: G. H. Hill, Superintendent, term expires in 1882; salary, $1,600; H. G. Brainard, M. D., Assistant Superintendent, salary, $1,000; Noyes Appleman, Steward; salary $900; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron; salary, $600.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is located at Davenport, Scott County, and was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late Rebellion. This noble woman called a convention at Muscatine, Sept. 7, 1863, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in defending their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the State were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held Feb. 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum, and arrangements were made for raising funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was chairman, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mount Pleasant, as Steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13, following, the executive committee announced that they were ready to receive children. Within three weeks 21 were admitted, and in a little more than six months, the soldiers' orphans admitted numbered 70.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed the first matron, but she resigned the following February, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

"The Home" was sustained by voluntary contributions until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the State. The Legislature appropriated $10 per month for each orphan actually supported, and provided for the establishment of three Homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were 96 inmates. In October, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal School. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills County, to an institution for the support of feeble-minded children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls Homes to the institution at Davenport.

The present officers are: S. W. Pierce, Superintendent; Mrs. F W. Pierce, Matron. Whole number admitted, 1,525; present number, males, 79; females, 90. The 18th Grand Army appropriated $2,000 to build eight new cottages, school-house and other buildings; these have been completed, and the Home will, when furnished, accommodate 200 children. Superintendent's salary, $1,200 per annum. Trustees are elected for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An act of the General Assembly approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded children at Glenwood, Mills County; and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were taken for this purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County.

The grounds to be used were found in a very dilapidated condition, and thorough changes were deemed necessary. The institution was opened Sept. 1, 1876, and the first pupil admitted Sept. 4. By November, 1877, the number of pupils had increased to 87. The whole number admitted has been 257. Present inmates number 200.

THE PENITENTIARY.

The first penal institution was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved Jan. 25, 1839. This act authorized the governor to draw the sum of $20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, to be elected by the Legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be located within a mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, county of Lee, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary.

The first directors were John S. David and John Claypole. They were given the power of appointing the warden, the latter to appoint his own assistants. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of 10 acres of land for the building, and Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent June 5, 1839. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the design of the directors. The estimated cost of the building was $55,933.90, and was designed of sufficient capacity to accommodate 138 convicts.

Iowa has adopted the enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners, and utilizes their labor for their own support. Their labor is let out to contractors, who pay the State a stipulated sum therefor, the latter furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc., and the supervision of the convicts.

The present officers of the prison are: E. C. Mc Millen, Warden, elected 1878 and 1880; Hiel Hale, Deputy Warden; W. C. Gunn, Chaplain, A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Clerk.

The whole number of convicts admitted up to the present time (1882) is 3,387. Number of males in 1881, 350; females, 3; number of guards,3 3. The warden is chosen biennially by the Legislature, and receives a salary of $2,000 per annum.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

In 1872 the first steps toward the erection of a prison at Anamosa, Jones County, were taken, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, this year, William Ure, Foster L.

Downing and Martin Heisey were appointed commissioners to construct and control prison buildings. They met on the 4th of June following, and selected a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. The plan, drawings and specifications were furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., of Des Moines, and work on the building was commenced Sept. 28, 1872. In 1873, 20 convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa.

The officers of the Anamosa prison are: A. E. Martin, Warden; L. B. Peet, Deputy Warden; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain; L. J. Adair, Physician; T. P. Parsons, Clerk. The whole number admitted since it was opened is 816. Number of males in 1882, 133; females, 2. Salaries of officers the same as those of the Fort Madison penitentiary.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

By act approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry County, and provided for a board of trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and Oct. 7 following the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls.

In 1872 the school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin County, and $45,000 were appropriated for the necessary buildings.

In 1876 the law was so amended that only children over seven and under 16 years of age are admitted.

The children are taught the elements of education, in particular the useful branches, and are also trained in some regular course of labor, as is best suited to their age, disposition and capacity. They are kept until they arrive at majority, unless bound out to some responsible party, which relieves the State of their care. Occasionally they are discharged before the age of 21, for good conduct.

The institution is managed by five trustees, elected by the Legislature. Whole number of boys admitted, 818. There are 204 inmates at present, and also 63 in the girls' department, at Mitchellville. The biennial appropriation for 1880 was $16,900.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly approved Jan. 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of $250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated the sum of $500 per annum to maintain this society. The management consists of a board of 18 curators, nine appointed by the governor, and nine elected by vote of the society.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc.,with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people under the management of the State government. It should receive more pecuniary assistance than it does. The Society holds an annual Fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the State.

The officers are a president, vice president, secretary, and treasurer and five directors. The last hold office for two years, and the other officers one year.

FISH HATCHING-HOUSE.

This was established in 1874, and has for its object the supplying of rivers and lakes with valuable fish. The General Assembly first appropriated the sum of $3,000. Three fish commissioners were appointed, and the State is divided into three districts, one for each commissioner. The Hatching-House was erected near Anamosa, Jones County, and is conducted in the same manner as similar houses in other States. Since 1876 there has been but one commissioner, B. F. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic in his work, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of small fish of various kinds in the rivers and lakes of Iowa. The 16th General Assembly passed an act in 1878 prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except brook trout from March until June of each year.

EDUCATIONAL.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In no subject connected with our civilization and progress have the people taken so deep an interest as in that of education. The public schools have especially engaged the attention of our best citizens and legislators. The germ of the free public-school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "Beautiful Land" from older States, where they had enjoyed to some extent its advantages, and they determined that their children should be similarly favored, in the land of their adoption.

The system thus planted was expanded and improved until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered that humble log school-houses were built almost as soon as the log cabins of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead-mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneer provided the means for the education of their children, even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School-teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school-house was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common-school system and in her school-houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day the school-houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant

buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from $10,000 to $60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than $10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school-house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833-'4, and 35 pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term, with 25 pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for 10 years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington, a commodious log school-house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834-'5.

In Muscatine County, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839, a log school-house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school-house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson County was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 18, 1839, and before Jan. 1, 1840, about 20 families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe County, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school-house was built by Gray, Wm. V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly 10 years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school-house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cryus C. Carpenter, since governor of the State. In Crawford County the first school-house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first 20 years of the history of Iowa, the log school-house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

Jan. 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory; which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and 21 years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form school districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school-taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending in proportion to the length of time sent.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there were 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then superintendent of public instruction, the seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This

change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of Jan. 1, 1872, and Gov. Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made Dec. 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time, although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of $150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of $50 by the superintendent of public instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

The expense of this would be trifling, and all recognized the benefits to be derived; and yet no legislation was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than 30 teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute might direct, for teachers and lecturers, and $1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and Dec. 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in 20 counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the appropriation had been exhausted.

At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing Dec. 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding $50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865 the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By an act approved March 19, 1874, normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State normal school at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphan's Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The present public-school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth continue faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

Funds for the support of the public schools are derived in several ways. The 16th section of every Congressional township was set apart by the general Government for school purposes, being one thirty-sixth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per. cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the

amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

The burden of direct taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school-houses until they have been ordered by the election of a district at a school meeting legally called. The school-houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been built sometimes at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal instructions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was $32.50, and of female teachers $27.25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was $1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was $5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now $3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was $234,622.40.

In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent. The State contributes $50 annually to each of these institutes.

Good as the public-school system is, there is much room for improvement, and certain reforms are everywhere called for. Among the changes needed are the revision and simplification of the school law, the establishment of county high schools, of which there is but one at present, and provision by the Assembly for more State normal schools.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

Besides the State University, State Agricultural College and State Normal School, which are described under the head of State Institutions, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual munificence. There are, exclusive of State Institutions, 23 universities and colleges, 111 academies and other private schools. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high. A list of the universities and colleges, and brief notice of each, is herewith given:

Amity College is located at College Springs, Page County; S. C. Marshall is president. There are six instructors and 225 students.

Burlington University is located at Burlington, Des Moines County. E. F. Stearns is president of the faculty. There are five instructors and 63 students.

Callanan College is located at Des Moines, Polk County. There are 14 in the faculty, of which C. R. Pomeroy is president, and 188 students enrolled.

Central University is located at Pella, Marion County. It is an institution of the Baptist denomination. Rev. G. W. Gardner is president of the faculty, which numbers seven. There are 196 students.

Coe College is located at Cedar Rapids, Linn County. S. Phelps is president. There are 10 in the faculty, and 100 students.

Cornell College is located at Mt. Vernon, Linn County, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. W. F. King is president. There are 20 instructors and 400 students. This college is one of the highest in character, and has a large attendance.

Drake University is located at Des Moines, Polk County. G. T. Carpenter is president, and is ably assisted by 25 instructors. There are 125 students.

Griswold College is located at Davenport, Scott County, and is under the control of the Episcopal Church. W. S. Perry is president. There are seven instructors and 80 students.

Iowa College is located at Grinnell, Poweshiek County. G. F. Magoun is president. There are 14 instructors and 359 students. The institution is one of the leading colleges in Iowa, and is permanently endowed.

Iowa Wesleyan University is located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. W. J. Spaulding is president. There are six in the faculty, and over 160 students in attendance. The University is under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

Luther College is situated in Decorah, Winneshiek County. L. Larson is president of the faculty, which numbers 10. There are 165 students in attendance.

Olin College is located at Olin, Jones County. C. L. Porter is president.

Oskaloosa College is situated at Oskaloosa, Mahaska County. G. H. McLaughlin is president. The faculty numbers five, and the students 190. The college stands very high.

Penn College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska County. B. Trueblood is president of the faculty, which numbers five. There are 175 students in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College is located at Indianola, Warren County. E. L. Parks is president. There are nine instructors and 150 students.

Tabor College is located at Tabor, Fremont County. Wm. M. Brooks is president. The college was modeled after Oberlin College, in Ohio. The faculty consists of six, and there are 109 students.

Upper Iowa University is located at Fayette, Fayette County, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. Bissell is president. There are 11 instructors and 350 students. This University stands very high among the educational institutions of the State.

University of Des Moines, at Des Moines, has five instructors and 80 students.

Whittier College was established at Salem, Henry County, by the Friends. J. W. Coltrane is president. There are four instructors and 105 students.

Riverside Institute. This school is located at Lyons, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Mississippi River, and is one of the most sensible schools in the West, special care being taken

of the health and physical development of the pupils. To Rev. W. T. Currie is due the credit of establishing and giving prosperity to this academy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EMINENT MEN OF IOWA.

We present biographical sketches of several of Iowa's most eminent statesmen, which doubtless will prove interesting to every citizen of this State.

William B. Allison was born at Perry, Ohio, March 2, 1829; studied law and practiced in Ohio until he removed to Iowa, in 1857; served on the staff of the governor of Iowa, and aided in organizing volunteers in the beginning of the war for the suppression of the Rebellion; was elected a representative from Iowa in the 38th Congress, as a Republican, receiving 12,112 votes against 8,452 votes for Mahony, Democrat; was re-elected to the 39th Congress, receiving 16,130 votes against 10,470 votes for B. B. Richards, Democrat; was re-elected to the 40th Congress, receiving 15,472 votes against 10,470 votes for Noble, Democrat; was re-elected to the 41st Congress, receiving 20,119 votes against 14,120 votes for Mills, Democrat, and 149 votes for Thomas, Independent, serving in the House of Representatives from Dec. 7, 1863, to March 3, 1871; was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican, to succeed James Harlan, Republican, and took his seat March 4, 1873.

Cyrus Clay Carpenter was born in Hartford Township, Susquehanna Co., Pa., Nov. 24, 1829. His father and mother died when he was quite young, and at the age of 12 years he found himself alone in the world, and destitute. He first attempted to learn the trade of clothier, but not liking this, he quit after a few months and spent the next few years on a farm. He spent each winter in school. At the age of 18 he commenced teaching school, and for the next four years divided his time between teaching and attending the academy in Hartford. He then left his native State for Ohio, where he engaged in teaching for one and a half years, and working in summer on a farm.

In 1854 he turned his face westward, stopping at various points in Illinois and Iowa, and finally reached Fort Dodge, where he found employment as assistant to a Government surveyor, in divid-

ing townships immediately west of the Fort. His entire worldly possessions at this time were contained in a carpet-sack which he carried in his hand.

After working a short time at surveying and teaching school, he opened a land-office, and in platting and surveying lands for those seeking homes he found constant and profitable employment for the next three years. During this time he became extensively known, and being an active Republican, he was elected to the Legislature in the fall of 1857. His district then comprised 19 counties, which he represented during the following legislative term, being the first session held in Des Moines after the removal of the capital from Iowa City.

In 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he volunteered his services, and he steadily rose from commissary to Brevet Colonel, with which rank he was mustered out at the close of the war.

In the fall of 1866 he was elected Register of the State Land Office, which required his removal to Des Moines. He was re-elected in 1868. In 1870 he refused a renomination, and returned to Fort Dodge. In the fall of 1871 he was elected Governor of Iowa, which office he filled for four years.

Gov. Carpenter's services as public speaker and orator have been widely sought after and highly appreciated, and he has made himself one of Iowa's most popular men.

In 1878 he was elected to the 46th Congress from his district, in 1880 he was re-elected, and he now sits in the 47th Congress.

Chester Cicero Cole was born in Oxford, Chenango Co., N. Y., June 4, 1824, and in that place he passed the earlier portion of his life. He received a good academic education, and at the age of 18 was prepared to enter the junior class in Union College; but from this he was prevented by a severe and protracted illness. Four years later he entered the law school at Harvard University, where he received a thorough legal training.

June 24, 1848, he married Amanda M. Bennett, and soon after he located in Marion, Ky., where he commenced the practice of his chosen profession. His rise was rapid and he soon acquired a lucrative practice.

In May, 1857, Judge Cole came to Des Moines, Iowa, where he has since resided, and practiced for some time with his usual success. Two years later he was a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated.

At the beginning of the war he took a firm stand on the side of the Government, and hence naturally found his alliance with the Republican party. During the war he lent his whole energies to rallying the people to the Union cause. In the campaign of 1863 he contributed powerfully to the election of William M. Stone as Governor of Iowa. He was probably the first prominent man in Iowa to advocate openly negro suffrage.

In December, 1863, Judge Cole took an active part in the establishment of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, of which he was first a Trustee and then President. His administration was most successful.

In February, 1864, he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and in the following fall was elected to the same position by over 40,000 majority. To this position he was re-elected in 1870. Since then he has edited the *Western Jurist*, and several volumes of Reports. Few men have contributed more to the welfare of Iowa than Judge Cole.

Augustus C. Dodge was born at St. Genevieve, Mo., Jan. 2, 1812; received a public-school education; removed to Burlington, Iowa, and was Register of the land-office there from 1838 to 1840; was elected a delegate from Iowa in the 26th Congress as a Democrat; was re-elected to the 27th, 28th and 29th Congresses, serving from Dec. 8, 1840, to March 3, 1847; was elected U. S. Senator from Iowa on its admission as a State, serving from Dec. 26, 1848, to his resignation, Feb. 8, 1855; was appointed by President Pierce Minister to Spain, serving from Feb. 9, 1855, to March 12, 1859; was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1864; was elected Mayor of Burlington on an Independent ticket Feb. 2, 1864.

James W. Grimes, L. L. D., was born in Deering, Hillsboro Co., N. H., Oct. 20, 1816; was the youngest of eight children, and of Scotch-Irish extraction; entered Dartmouth College in August, 1832, and commenced the study of law in February, 1835, with James Walker, at Peterboro, N. H.; settled at Burlington (now in Iowa, then in the "Black Hawk purchase," which was attached to the Territory of Michigan) May, 1836, and engaged in the practice of law, 12 years; was partner with Henry W. Starr. His public service was as secretary to an Indian commission held at Rock Island, Sept. 27, 1836; was a Representative of Des Moines County in 1838, and in 1843 in the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Iowa, and in 1852 in the General Assembly of the State; was one of the

founders of the Republican party and earnestly opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; was chosen Governor in August, 1854, for the term of four years, having been nominated for the office at the last State Convention of the Whig party ever held in Iowa, and also by the Free-Soil Democracy. By the effect of a new constitution his tenure of office terminated in January, 1858, when he was chosen U. S. Senator from March 4, 1859; in January, 1864, was chosen for a second term; resigned in August, 1869, owing to failing health. He first suggested to the Senate the introduction of iron-clad vessels into the navy, July 19, 1861. He died suddenly of heart disease at Burlington, Iowa, Feb. 7, 1872.

James Harlan was born in Clarke Co., Ill., Aug. 26, 1820; received a classical education, graduating at the Asbury University, Indiana; studied law; was the Iowa State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1847; was President of the Wesleyan University, Iowa, in 1848; was elected as U. S. Senator from Iowa as a Whig, in May, 1855, and his seat having been declared vacant on the ground of an informality in his election, he was again elected in 1856 for the remainder of the term; was re-elected in 1860; in 1865 he entered the cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, and resigned in September, 1866, having been re-elected to the U. S. Senate as a Republican, to succeed S. J. Kirkwood, Republican, and serving from September, 1866, to March 3, 1873.

Stephen Hempstead was born at New London, Conn., Oct. 1, 1812. At the age of 16 he removed to St. Louis with his parents and brothers. In the spring of 1830 he went to Galena, where he was clerk in a commission house. He was there during the Sac and Fox war, and was an officer in an artillery company organized for the protection of that place. After the defeat of Black Hawk he spent two years as a student in Illinois College, at Jacksonville. He then studied law, and was admitted to practice in 1836. He was the first lawyer to practice in Dubuque.

Upon the organization of Iowa into a Territory, Mr. Hempstead was elected as a member of the Legislative Council, in which he was chairman of the committee on judiciary. At the second session of the Council he was elected President thereof. He was also President of the Council in 1845.

In 1844 he was elected one of the delegates to the first Constitutional Convention. In 1848 he was one of the Commissioners appointed to revise the laws of Iowa, which revision was adopted as the "Code of Iowa," in 1851.

In 1850 he was elected Governor of the State, and served in that capacity for four years. In 1855 he was elected County Judge of Dubuque County, and held this office for 12 years, when he was forced to retire on account of ill health.

James B. Howell was born in New Jersey, July 4, 1816; removed to Newark, Licking Co., Ohio, in 1819; graduated at Miami University, Ohio, in 1837; studied law with H. H. Hunter, of Lancaster, and was admitted to the bar in 1839; moved to Iowa in 1841, and settled at Keosauqua, where he practiced law several years; in 1845 he purchased the Whig paper, and has ever since been engaged in the newspaper business, removing to Keokuk in 1849, where in 1854 he started "The Daily Whig," afterward changing the name to "The Daily Gate City;" took a prominent part in organizing the Republican party in Iowa in 1855; was a delegate to the Fremont Convention in 1856, and has since taken an active part in the politics of Iowa; was elected a U. S. Senator from Iowa as a Republican, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James W. Grimes, and served from Jan. 26, 1870, to March 3, 1871.

George W. Jones was born at Vincennes, Indiana; received a classical education, graduating at Transylvania University, Kentucky, in 1825; studied law; was admitted to the bar, but was prevented by ill health from practicing; was Clerk of the United States Court in Missouri in 1826; served as an aide-de-camp to Gen. Henry Dodge in the Black Hawk war; removed to Wisconsin Territory and settled at Sinsinawa Mound; was Judge of the County Court; was Colonel and subsequently Major-General of militia; was elected a delegate from Wisconsin Territory in the 24th Congress as a Democrat; was re-elected to the 25th Congress, serving from Dec. 7, 1835, to 1837, when his seat was successfully contested by James Duane Doty, Whig; was appointed Surveyor-General of the Northwest Territory by President Van Buren; was removed by President Harrison, and re-appointed by President Polk; was elected U. S. Senator from Iowa, and re-elected, serving from Dec. 26, 1848, to March 3, 1859; was Minister Resident to the United States of Colombia March 8, 1859, to Nov. 4, 1861; on his return to the United States he was charged with disloyalty and imprisoned at Fort Warren; resided at Dubuque; became interested in agriculture and purchased a farm.

John A. Kasson was born in Charlotte, Vt., Jan. 11, 1822. His father died when he was only six years old, and thus he began early to learn the lesson of self reliance. He took a course in the

State University at Burlington, graduating in 1842. He immediately took up the study of law, and was finally admitted to practice in the courts of Massachusetts.

After spending a year in the office of Timothy Coffin, he formed a partnership with Thomas D. Elliott, afterward for many years a member of Congress. After five years of practice he decided to come West.

At St. Louis he spent one year in the law office of Hon. Joseph Crockett, and then opened an office alone. He speedily acquired large and lucrative practice.

In 1857 he established himself at Des Moines, Iowa, where his ability and reputation soon brought him a large practice. In 1858 he was appointed chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. In 1860 he was a delegate from Iowa to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln. After the convention he took the stump in Illinois and Iowa.

In 1861, at the request of Senator Grimes and others, he was appointed First Assistant Postmaster General. While holding this office, he was tendered a nomination to Congress from the Fifth Congressional District of Iowa, which he accepted. He was elected, by 3,000 majority, to the 38th Congress. He was re-elected to the 39th Congress, and barely defeated for the 40th.

He then went abroad to negotiate postal treaties with various countries. During his absence he was elected to the General Assembly of his State.

In 1872 he was re-elected to Congress, and he has ably represented Iowa in that body since with the exception of two terms. He is now in the 47th Congress. He has always been an active worker, and has been talked of for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Samuel J. Kirkwood was born in Hartford Co., Md., Dec. 20, 1813; received a limited education at the Academy of John McLeod, in Washington City; removed to Richland Co., Ohio, in 1835, and studied law there; was admitted to the bar in 1843; was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1845, and again in 1847; was in 1850-1851 a member of the convention that framed the present Constitution of the State of Ohio; removed to Johnson Co., Iowa, in 1855; was elected to the State Senate in 1856; was elected Governor in 1859, and again in 1861; was in 1863 nominated by President Lincoln and confirmed as Minister to Denmark, but

declined the appointment; was elected U. S. Senator from Iowa as a Republican in place of James Harlan, resigned, serving from Jan. 24, 1866, to March 3, 1867; was again elected Governor of Iowa in 1875; was again elected a Senator from Iowa, serving from March 4, 1877. His term of service will expire March 3, 1883.

Samuel Merrill was born in Turner, Oxford Co., Maine, Aug. 7, 1822. At the age of 16 he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged in teaching or attending school until his majority. He taught in the sunny South for a short time, and then returned to Vermont, where he farmed for several years. In 1847 he moved to Tanworth, N. H., where he engaged in mercantile pursuits.

In 1856 he turned westward, and settled at McGregor, Iowa, where he established a branch mercantile house of his firm. His business rapidly grew into an extensive wholesale house.

He had served two terms in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and in 1860 he was elected to the Assembly of Iowa.

In 1862 he was commissioned as Colonel of the 21st Infantry, and he served bravely until a wound compelled him to resign, in June, 1864. He was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months.

In the fall of 1867 he was elected Governor of Iowa, and this position he held for two terms, till 1872. He has served always most acceptably and is a very popular man. He delivered the address when the corner-stone of the new capitol was laid.

James B. Weaver was born at Dayton, Ohio, June 12, 1833. He received a common-school education and then studied law with Hon. S. G. McAckran, of Bloomfield, from 1853 to 1856. He graduated at the Cincinnati Law School in April, 1856, and has since been engaged in the practice of law.

Immediately after the breaking out of hostilities, in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private in the Second Iowa Infantry. He served faithfully throughout the war, and was rewarded with rapid promotions. He was First Lieutenant of Company G of his regiment, and was promoted Major, Oct. 3, 1862. Oct. 12 of the same year, he was commissioned Colonel of his regiment, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel having both been killed at the battle of Corinth, Miss. He was breveted Brigadier-General of volunteers, to date from March 13, 1864, for gallantry on the field.

In October, 1866, he was elected District Attorney of the Second Judicial District of Iowa. In January of the following year, he was appointed United States Assessor of Internal Revenue, for the First District of Iowa, which office he held for six years, when it was abolished by law.

He was elected to the 46th Congress as a member of the National Greenback party, receiving 16,366 votes against 14,308 votes for E. S. Sampson, Republican. Gen. Weaver has worked earnestly for his party, and in 1880, was its Presidential candidate.

George G. Wright was born at Bloomington, Ind., March 24, 1820; was educated at private schools, and graduated at the State University of Indiana in 1839; read law with his brother, Joseph Wright, at Rockville, Ind.; removed to Iowa, in October, 1840, and commenced practice; served as Prosecuting Attorney in 1847–'8; was elected to the State Senate of Iowa in 1849, and served two terms; in 1854, was chosen Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and was elected to the same bench by the people (owing to a change in the State Constitution) in 1860, and again in 1865; was a professor in the law department of the State University six years, commencing in 1865; was elected a United States Senator from Iowa, as a Republican, to succeed James B. Howell, Republican, who had been elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of James W. Grimes, and served from March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877.

FINANCIAL.

Iowa has no State debt. Whatever obligations have been incurred in the past have been promptly met and fully paid. Many of the counties are in debt, but only four of them to an amount exceeding $100,000 each. The bonded debt of the counties amounts in the aggregate to $2,592,222, and the floating debt, $153,456, total, $2,745,678.

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair	.....	.....	984	3,982	11,199
Adams	.....	.....	1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee	.....	777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose	.....	3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon	.....	.....	454	1,212	7,448
Benton	.....	672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk	.....	135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone	.....	735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Bremer	.....	.....	4,915	12,528	14,081
Buchanan	.....	517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista	.....	.....	57	1,585	7,537
Butler	.....	.....	3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun	.....	.....	147	1,602	5,595
Carroll	.....	.....	281	2,451	12,351
Cass	.....	.....	1,612	5,464	16,943
Cedar	1,253	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo	.....	.....	940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee	.....	.....	58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw	.....	.....	4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke	.....	709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay	.....	.....	52	1,523	4,248
Clayton	1,101	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton	821	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford	.....	.....	383	2,530	12,413
Dallas	.....	854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis	.....	7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur	.....	965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware	168	1,759	11,024	17,432	17,952
Des Moines	5,577	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson	.....	.....	180	1,389	1,901
Dubuque	3,059	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett	.....	.....	105	1,392	1,550
Fayette	.....	825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd	.....	.....	3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin	.....	.....	1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont	.....	1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene	.....	.....	1,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy	.....	.....	793	6,399	12,639
Guthrie	.....	.....	3,058	7,061	14,863
Hamilton	.....	.....	1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock	.....	.....	179	999	3,453
Hardin	.....	.....	5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison	.....	.....	3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry	3,772	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard	.....	.....	3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt	.....	.....	332	2,596	6,341
Ida	.....	.....	43	226	4,382
Iowa	.....	822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson	1,411	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper	.....	1,280	9 883	22,116	25,962
Jefferson	2,773	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson	1,491	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones	471	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk	.....	4,822	13,271	19,434	21,259
Kossuth	.....	.....	416	3,351	6,179
Lee	6,093	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,859
Linn	1,373	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235

CENSUS OF IOWA—CONTINUED.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Louisa	1,927	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas	.....	471	5,766	10,388	14,530
Lyon	.....	.....	.....	221	1,968
Madison	.....	1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska	.....	5,989	14,816	22,508	25,201
Marion	.....	5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall	.....	338	6,015	17,576	23 752
Mills	.....	.....	4,481	8,718	14,135
Mitchell	.....	.....	3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona	.....	.....	832	3,654	9,055
Monroe	.....	2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery	.....	.....	1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine	1,942	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien	.....	.....	8	715	4,155
Osceola	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,219
Page	.....	551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto	.....	.....	132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth	.....	.....	148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas	.....	.....	103	1,446	3,713
Polk	.....	4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie	.....	7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek	.....	615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold	.....	.....	2,923	5,691	12 085
Sac	.....	.....	246	1,411	8,774
Scott	2,140	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby	.....	.....	818	2,549	12,696
Sioux	.....	.....	10	570	5,426
Story	.....	.....	4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama	.....	8	5,285	16,131	21,585
Taylor	.....	204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union	.....	.....	2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren	6,146	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello	.....	8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren	.....	961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington	1,594	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne	.....	340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster	.....	.....	2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago	.....	.....	168	1,562	4,917
Winneshiek	.....	546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury	.....	.....	1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth	.....	.....	756	2,892	7,953
Wright	.....	.....	653	2,392	5,062
Total	43.112	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As might be expected, the census of every State in the Union shows an increase of population, as well as industries, agricultural and mineral resources, benevolent and educational institutions, etc., to the present time. We present in the following table the number

of inhabitants in each State, and also the area and population per square mile :

STATES.	POP. IN 1880.	SQUARE MILES.	POP. PER SQ. MILE.
Alabama	1,262 344	50,722	25
Arkansas	802,564	52,198	15½
California	864,686	188,981	4½
Colorado	194,649	104.500	2
Connecticut	622,683	4,674	133
Delaware	146,654	2.120	72
Florida	266,566	59,268	4½
Georgia	1,538,983	58,000	26½
Illinois	3,078,636	55,410	56
Indiana	1,978,358	33,809	58
Iowa	1,624,463	55,045	30
Kansas	995,335	81,318	12¼
Kentucky	1,648,599	37,600	43
Louisiana	940,263	41,346	23
Maine	648,945	31,776	20
Maryland	935,139	11,184	85
Massachusetts	1,783,086	7,800	229
Michigan	1,634,096	56.451	29
Minnesota	780,807	83,531	9
Mississippi	1,131,899	47,756	24
Missouri	2 169,091	65,350	33
Nebraska	452,432	75,995	6
Nevada	62,265	112,090	½
New Hampshire	347,784	9.280	39
New Jersey	1,130,892	8 320	141
New York	5,083,173	47,000	108
North Carolina	1,400,000	50.704	27½
Ohio	3,197,794	39.964	80
Oregon	174,767	95.244	1¾
Pennsylvania	4,282,738	46,000	93
Rhode Island	276,528	1,306	213
South Carolina	995.706	29.385	33
Tennessee	1,542.463	45,600	34
Texas	1,597,509	237.504	67½
Vermont	332,286	10,212	33
Virginia	1,512,203	40 904	36½
West Virginia	618.193	23 000	27
Wisconsin	1,315,386	53.924	24
Total	49,369,965	1,950,171	

CENSUS OF THE TERRITORIES.

TERRITORIES.	POP. IN 1880.	SQUARE MILES.
Arizona	40.441	113,916
Dakota	134 502	147,490
District of Columbia	177,638	60
Idaho	32 611	90.932
Montana	39.157	143.776
New Mexico	118,430	121.201
Utah	143 907	80.056
Washington	75.120	69 944
Wyoming	20,788	93.107
Total	782,504	965,032

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Govenors.—Robert Lucas, 1838–'41; John Chamber, 1841–'5; James Clark, 1845.

Secretaries.—Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clark, 1839–'41; O. H. W. Stull, 1841–'3; Samuel J. Burr, 1843–'5; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.—Jesse Williams, 1840-'3; William L. Gilbert, 1843–'5; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.—Thornton Baylie, 1839–'40; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.—Jesse B. Brown, 1838–'9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839-'40; M. Bainridge, 1840-'1; J. W. Parker, 1841-'2; John D. Elbert, 1842–'3; Thomas Cox, 1843–'4; S. Clinton Hasting, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–'6.

Speakers of the House.—William H. Wallace, 1838–'9; Edward, Johnson, 1839–'40; Thomas Cox, 1840–'1; Warner Lewis, 1841–'2; James M. Morgan, 1842–'3; James P. Carleton, 1843–'4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McLeary, 1845–'6.

STATE OFFICERS.

GOVERNORS.

Ansel Briggs, 1846-'50.
Stephen Hemstead, 1850-'54.
James W. Grimes, 1854-'58.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-'60.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860-'64.
William M. Stone, 1864-'68.
Samuel Morrill, 1868-'72.
Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872-'76.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876-'77.
J. G. Newbold, 1877-'78.
John H. Gear, 1878-'82.
Buren R. Sherman, 1882.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Oran Faville, 1858-'60.
Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860-'62.
John R. Needham, 1862-'64.
Enoch W. Eastman, 1864-'66.
Benjamin F. Gue, 1866-'68.
John Scott, 1868-'70.
M. M. Walden, 1870-'72.
H. C. Bulis, 1872-'74.
Joseph Dysart, 1874-'76.
Joshua G. Newbold, 1876-'78.
Frank T. Campbell, 1878-'82.
Orlando H. Manning, 1882.

This office was created by the new constitution Sept. 3, 1857.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Elisha Cutter, Jr., 1846-'48
Joseph H. Bonney, 1848-'50.
George W. McCleary, 1850-'56.
Elijah Sells, 1856-'63.
James Wright, 1863-'67.
Ed. Wright, 1867-'73.
Josiah T. Young, 1873-'79.
J. A. T. Hull, 1879.

AUDITORS OF STATE.

Joseph T. Fales, 1846-'50.
William Pattee, 1850-'54.
Andrew J. Stevens, 1854-'55.
John Pattee, 1855-'59.
Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859-65.
John A. Elliott, 1865-'71.
John Russell, 1871-'75.
Buren R. Sherman, 1875-'81.
Wm. V. Lucas, 1881.

TREASURERS OF STATE.

Morgan Reno, 1846-'50.
Israel Kister, 1850-'52.
Martin L. Morris, 1852-'59.
John W. Jones, 1859-'63.
William H. Holmes, 1863-'67.
Samuel E. Rankin, 1867-'73.
William Christy, 1873-'77,
George W. Bemis, 1877-'81.
Edwin H. Conger, 1881.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

David C. Cloud, 1853-'56.
Samuel A. Rice, 1856-'60.
Charles C. Nourse, 1860-'64.
Isaac L. Allen, 1865-'66.
Frederick E. Bissell, 1866-'67.
Henry O'Connor, 1867-'72.
Marcena E. Cutts, 1872-'76.
John F. McJunkin, 1877-'81.
Smith McPherson, 1881.

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

Daniel S. Lee, 1851-'55.
George W. McCleary, 1855-'57.
Elijah Sells, 1857.
Jesse Bowen, 1857-'61.
Nathaniel Baker, 1861-'77.
John H. Looby, 1877-'78.
W. L. Alexander, 1878.

REGISTERS OF THE STATE LAND-OFFICE.

Anson Hart, 1855-'57.
Theodore S. Parvin, 1857-'59.
Amos B. Miller, 1859-'62.
Edwin Mitchell, 1862-'63.
Josiah A. Harvey, 1863-'67.
Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867-'71.
Aaron Brown, 1871-'75.
David Secor, 1875.'79.
J. K. Powers, 1879.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

James Harlan, 1847-'48.
Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848-'54.
James D. Eads, 1854-'57.
Joseph C. Stone, 1857.
Maturin L. Fisher, 1857-'58.
Oran Faville, 1864-'67.
D. Franklin Wells, 1867-'68.
A. S. Kissell, 1868-'72.
Alonzo Abernethy, 1872-'76.
Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876-'82.
John W. Akers, 1882.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then devolved upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

STATE PRINTERS.

Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849-'51.
William H. Merritt, 1851-'53
William A. Hornish, 1853.
Dennis A. Mahoney and Joseph B. Dorr, 1853-'55.
Peter Moriarty, 1855-'57.
John Teesdale, 1857-'61.
Francis W. Palmer, 1861-'69.
Frank M. Mills, 1869-'71.
G. W. Edwards, 1871-'73.
Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873-'79.
Frank M. Mills, 1879.

STATE BINDERS.

William M. Coles, 1855-'58.
Frank M. Mills, 1858-'67.
James S. Carter, 1867-'71.
J. J. Smart, 1871-'75.
H. A. Perkins, 1875-'79.
Matt. Parrott, 1879.

SECRETARIES OF BOARD OF EDUCATION.

T. H. Benton, jr., 1859-'63.
Oran Faville, 1863-'64.
This office was abolished March 23, 1864.

PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE.

Thomas Baker, 1846-'47.
Thomas Hughes, 1847-'48.
John J. Selman, 1848-'49.
Enos Lowe, 1849-'41.
Wm. E. Leffingwell, 1851-'53.
Maturin L. Fisher, 1853-'55.
Wm. W. Hamilton, 1855-'57.

Under the new constitution the Lieut. Governor is President of the Senate.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

Jesse B. Brown, 1846-'48.
Smiley H. Bonham, 1848-'50.
George Temple, 1850-'52.
James Grant, 1852-'54.
Reuben Noble, 1854-'56.
Samuel Mc Farland, 1856-'57.
Stephen B. Sheledy, 1857-'59.
John Edwards, 1859-'61.
Rush Clark, 1861-'63.
Jacob Butler, 1863-'65.
Ed. Wright, 1865-'67.
John Russell, 1867-'69.
Aylett R. Cotton, 1869-'71.
James Wilson, 1871-'73.
John H. Gear, 1873-'77.
John Y. Stone, 1877-'79.
Lore Alford, 1880-'81.
G. R. Struble, 1882.

CHIEF JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Charles Mason, 1847.
Joseph Williams, 1847-'48.
S. Clinton Hastings, 1848-'49.
Joseph Williams, 1849-'55.
George G. Wright, 1855-'60.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1860-'62.
Caleb Baldwin, 1862-'64.
George G. Wright, 1864-'66.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1866-'68.
John F. Dillon, 1868-'70.
Chester C. Cole, 1870-'71.
James G. Day, 1871-'72.
Joseph M. Beck, 1872-'74.
W. E. Miller, 1874-'76.
Chester C. Cole, 1876.
Wm. H. Seevers, 1876-'77.
James G. Day, 1877-'78.
James H. Rothrock, 1878-'79.
Joseph M. Beck, 1879-80.
Austin Adams, 1880-'82.
Wm. H. Seevers, 1882.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Joseph Williams, held over from Territorial government until a successor was appointed.
Thomas S. Wilson, 1847.
John F. Kinney, 1847-'54.
George Greene, 1847-'55.
Jonathan C. Hall, 1854-'55.
William G. Woodward, 1855.
Norman W. Isbell, 1855-'56.
Lacon D. Stockton, 1856-'60.
Caleb Baldwin, 1860 '64.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1860.
George G. Wright, 1860.
John F. Dillon, 1864-'70.
Chester C. Cole, 1864-'77
Joseph M. Beck, 1868.
W. E. Miller, 1870.
James G. Day, 1870.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Augustus C. Dodge, 1848-'55.
George W. Jones, 1848-'59.
James B. Howell, 1870.
George G. Wright, 1871-'77.

James Harlan, 1855-'65.
James W. Grimes, 1859-'69.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866.
James Harlan, 1867-'73.
William B. Allison, 1873-'79.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877-'81.
Wm. B. Allison, 1879.
James W. Mc Dill, 1881.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1846–'47.—S. Clinton Hastings, Shepherd Leffler.

1847–'49.—Wm. Thompson, Shepherd Leffler.

1849–'51.—Wm. Thompson, Dan. F. Miller, Shepherd Leffler.

1851–'53.—B. Henn, Lincoln Clark.

1853–'55.—Bernhart Henn, John P. Cook.

1855–'57.—Aug. Hall, Jas. Thorington.

1857–'59.—Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis.

1859–'61.—Samuel R. Curtis, William Vandever.

1861–'63.—Samuel R. Curtis, J. F. Wilson, Wm. Vandever.

1863–'65.—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wm. B. Allison, J. B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1865–'67.—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, Josiah B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1867–'69.—Jas. F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Grenville M. Dodge, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1869–'71.—George W. McCrary, William Smyth (died Sept. 30, 1870, and succeeded by Wm. P. Wolf), William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Frank W. Palmer, Charles Pomeroy.

1871–'73.—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Madison M. Walden, Frank W. Palmer, Jackson Orr.

1873–'75.—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, William Loughbridge, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Jackson Orr.

1875–'77.—Geo. W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts, L. L. Ainsworth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, Ezekiel S. Sampson, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Addison Oliver.

1877—'79.–J. C. Stone, Hiram Price, T. W. Burdick, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark, E. S. Sampson, H. J. B. Cummings, W. F. Sapp, Addison Oliver.

1879–'81.—Moses A. McCoid, Hiram Price, Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark (died in May, 1878, and succeeded by Wm. G. Thompson), J. B. Weaver, E. H. Gillette, W. F. Sapp, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

1881–'83.—M. A. McCoid, S. S. Farwell, Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, W. G. Thompson, M. E. Cutts, John A. Kasson, W. P. Hepburn, C. C. Carpenter.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Buren R. Sherman.
Secretary, John A. T. Hull.
Deputy Secretary, Wm. T. Hammond.
Auditor, Wm. V. Lucas.
Deputy Auditor, Rufus L. Chase.
Book-keeper, L. E. Ayres.
Treasurer, Edwin H. Conger.
Deputy Treasurer, C. R. Chase.
Register Land-Office, Jas. K. Powers.
Deputy Register, John M. Davis.
Sup't. Pub. Inst., John W. Akers.
Printer, Frank M. Mills.
Binder, Matt. Parrott.
Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander.
Sup't. Weights and Measures, Prof. N. R. Leonard.
Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.
Assistant Librarian, Jessie Maxwell.

SUPREME COURT.

Wm. H. Seevers, Chief Justice, Oskaloosa.
James G. Day, Sidney. } Judges.
James H. Rothrock, Tipton. } Judges.
Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison } Judges.
Austin Adams, Dubuque. } Judges.
Smith McPherson, Att'y Gen., Red Oak.
E. J. Holmes, Clerk, Des Moines.
John S. Runnells, Reporter, Des Moines.



A. B. F. Hildreth

HISTORY OF FLOYD COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

INDIANS AND EARLY SETTLEMENT.

INDIANS.

Long before the first settlement of Floyd County, the Indians who fished in its waters, and hunted in its groves, were removed to their reservations in Minnesota; but from 1850 to 1860, roving bands from the Sioux and Winnebago tribes visited their old camping grounds in this vicinity. They were a great curiosity to those whites who had never before seen an Indian; and their stay depended upon their success in fishing and hunting. They were peaceable when sober, but cross when drunk. Whether drunk or sober, however, stealing small things was a part of their religion, and begging was their trade. The Indian men were large and lazy, and the squaws were obliged to cut the wood, bring the water, and do the begging. When they went into the cabin of a settler they generally saw about all there was in it. If they had reason to believe there was anything concealed, unless interfered with they invariably lifted the covering. When begging they always asked for the best. They often approached the dwellings of the whites and looked in at the door or windows, with their noses flattened up against the glass, and would gaze at the movements of the inmates for an indefinite length of time. On leaving the house they would almost always succeed in carrying away some article of property not their own.

On one occasion in 1859, three lusty men came to the cabin of the writer, at dinner time, and were invited to the table, which invitation they of course accepted. About the first performance of one was to seize a large bowl filled with gravy—which had been placed on the table as a substitute for something better—and swallowed the entire contents. During the visit they kept their eyes on some dried beef hanging from the joists overhead, and

when about to leave they asked for "meat;" "big meat." We brought out the heads of two hogs which we had just killed, and presented them to the trio. They chucked back the heads upon the table, and pointing to the beef said, "Beef! beef! we want beef. White man rich, heap of beef." But beef was too scarce at that day, and we had worked too hard for it to give it away to Indians; and off they went, without either beef or pork.

Among these roving bands were some powerful men, ready to measure strength with the white man, but, being nearly destitute of clothing, they had the advantage. In 1860 there came a band and planted their wigwams near where Rudd now stands. The Shell Rock boys went over to see the Indians dance; and while there a wrestling match was agreed upon between a powerful young Indian, who had the reputation of never having been thrown, and F. M. Gregory, since Capt. Gregory, of Rock Falls. The hold taken was a side hold, and both did their best for nearly an hour, without either coming to the ground. Gregory respectfully insisted that the Indian, who was nearly naked, should put on a coat, so that he might have something to hang to; but the red man as often refused. At last Gregory lost his patience and seized the Indian in the side with a grip that almost tore the flesh from his ribs, and with a desperate effort succeeded in planting him squarely on his back. This ended the scuffle, but the scar of Gregory's grip is on the lacerated side of that Indian to this day. The Indians all declared the fall an unfair one, and nothing but the presence of the settlers in superior force prevented a serious row.

As further illustrative of Indian character, we quote from the St. Charles City *Intelligencer*, the following editorial in the issue of Feb. 25, 1858:

"A ride of fifteen minutes the other day, brought us to an encampment of the Winnebago Indians. It occupies a retired and protected spot in the timber on the Cedar about one mile north of town. T he band, numbering thirty-two, all told, are part of the once powerful tribe of Winnebagoes, and are on a visit to their hunting grounds. As we neared their encampment, and saw the smoke curling from their wigwams, we thought of the time when beautiful Iowa was one vast wilderness, unadorned by art, and unadmired by the eye of white man, and when only the Indian hunter's shout awoke the solitude. We saw him return to his lodge, loaded with the spoils of the chase, to lie down to rest. We saw him awake from sleep and gird about his loins the cruel tomahawk

and scalping knife, while piercing war whoops rang from dell to dell. We heard the red man's cry of death, the white man's shout of victory. Again we looked, and the colossal wheel was set in motion whose accelerated revolutions were to keep time with the pulsations of a new State's ambitious heart, and hurry forward the multitudinous throng that were to people Iowa's vast domains, develop her resources, and build up her cities,—landmarks of her liberation from the darkness of barbarism.

"Applying for admission at the most conspicuous of the tents, we were given to understand that we were welcome. The Indians were variously engaged,—making fishing tackle, dressing game, cleaning guns, arranging their toilet, etc. Wapinicon, or 'Capt. Jim,' as he is familiarly called by the whites, whose acquaintance we made some two years ago, coming in and recognizing us, we were invited to take a seat by his side and smoke with him the 'pipe of peace.' This served to make us sociably inclined; so, with Capt. Jim's English and our knowledge of the Indian vernacular, we whiled away an hour in agreeable conversation. From him we learned that the Winnebago tribe were now reduced to about 2,000. The majority of them are on the Indian reservation in Minnesota. Two or three of their most noted braves are now at Washington. There are nineteen chiefs in the tribe, each of whom, with his band, is in the habit of visiting the white settlements on a trading and begging tour, three or four times a year. During these expeditions they seldom, if ever, commit depredations of any kind, which fact secures to them many favors from the whites.

"Their tents are constructed by enclosing with poles set in the ground a room from fifteen to twenty feet in diameter. The tops of the poles are tied together, and then the sides covered with canvas, skins, or mats made of bark. A hole is left at the top for the smoke to escape. Their fires are on the ground in the center of the tent, and are kept burning day and night. Over the fi are hung large wooden hooks on which they boil their samp, roas t and smoke their venison, etc. They sleep on blankets spread on the ground, with but little other protection from the cold. In the winter they are rather filthy in their habits; in the summ er they pay more regard to cleanliness. Playing cards is a favorite pastime with the Indians, and it frequently affords them much profit. They are generally more skilled in the use of the 'primers' than the whites. The chief of the band was absent, hunt-

ing, much to our regret. He is called 'Bradford' by the whites; his Indian name we did not learn. He speaks English quite fluently, and can read and write.

"Noticing a very aged squaw, we made inquiries concerning her, and learned that she was the 'medicine woman' attached to the band. In her deportment she differed from the others, as she took no notice of what transpired around her.

"Thanking Capt. Jim for his attention, and shaking his hand, we bade him and his companions good-bye, and left; our mind being filled with reflections upon the mighty change a few years have wrought in the condition of the red man, and in the character and aspect of his country."

The Winnebagoes were formerly owners of the soil upon which Charles City is built. Here were their wigwams, and here repose the bones of their ancestors. One of their chiefs, Wapinicon (Capt. Jim), had charge of the Indian families still lingering in camp at St. Charles for years after its occupation by the whites. He spent his time trapping and hunting, and was a staunch friend of the white man. In 1853 he made a journey to Washington, D. C., and dined with President Pierce. He afterward took great delight in exhibiting a letter presented him by his "great white father," wherein he is given the cognomen of "Capt. James French," and recommended to the friendship of all the President's "pale-faced" children. During the earlier years of the settlement of Floyd County by the whites, Wapinicon's tribe was broken into fragments, and the families were living in different places among the white settlers as a protection against the relentless Sioux, who waged against them perpetual warfare. It was said that whenever a Sioux and a Winnebago met, one of them had to die. White Cloud was the great chief who had charge of all the Indians in this part of Iowa.

In January, 1857, an ambrotype picture was taken of Wapinicon, or Wapsipinicon ("Capt. Jim"), in connection with his "friend," John A. J. Chapman, of St. Charles, by the artist J. C. Potter, of the same place. The old chief refused at first to sit for his picture, on the ground that he was not dressed well enough. "White man dress well enough," said he. But on handing him a rifle, and his "friend" taking another, saying they would be hunters, he instantly took his seat before the camera and gazed at it with most intense interest. Mr. Chapman took a seat by his

side and the picture was taken at once. This picture is now in the possession of Mr. Hildreth, of Charles City.

In 1857, Wapinicon said that eight years before that time his "great white father" bought all his lands—"big country; go away beyond Turkey River," etc.; "and Winnebago have to go find home in Minnesota." At this time the Indian agent in Minnesota paid him annually $81, for himself, wife and a son, and $14 each to all the other members of his tribe. The entire number of Winnebagoes in 1857, was 1,961. In answer to the question why he received more pay than the others, he said, "Chief know more." He said he disliked living in Minnesota; there, "white man cheat much; me pay $20 for barrel of flour; give Indian four pounds of sugar for dollar; Minnesota white man cheat Indian." On being asked whether he was cheated in St. Charles, he said, "No; good people here; white man honest; he no cheat Indian."

Wapinicon's squaw was very good-looking, apparently not more than thirty or thirty-five years old, while he seemed to be ten or fifteen years older. She maintained perfect silence, unless spoken to by the chief; but their little "brave," aged perhaps about a dozen years, went freely about the white man's works, looking inquisitively into everything.

About the first of February, 1860, a young Winnebago squaw, encamped with the tribe near Charles City, gave birth to a young brave whose eyes were blue and whose complexion was as fair as that of a Yankee. The old chief went into town a few days after the occurrence, and the boys asked him how he liked the young papoose. The old chief exclaimed, "D—n papoose! He no Winnebago."

April 22, 1862, several Winnebago families, numbering thirty or forty individuals, encamped near Charles City. Capt. Jim's son, about fifteen years of age, had donned the garb of the white man. These Indians were very poor. On account of the war, the Government had paid them no money the previous year, and fire had burnt up all their hay in Minnesota. On the 22d, these Indians dressed up their ponies and themselves in Indian gear and trappings, rode into the village and cut up many antics. In the evening they gave an exhibition at the Stone Hall to a crowded audience, where they rehearsed their songs and performed their dances, all the papooses that were large enough participating.

In 1866 a band of Musquawkee Indians, of the Sac and Fox tribe, roved about in the eastern part of Floyd County for a time, osten-

sibly hunting deer but in reality plundering the inhabitants. One night they killed a valuable cow, having a young calf, belonging to John Griffin, and after cutting out one hind-quarter, fled, leaving the remainder of the cow on the ground!

From the earliest settlement of Floyd County to the great war for the Union the period is just a decade; and while the Indian wars, massacres and other troubles during and after the great Rebellion are noticed in their chronological place in this work, the "Indian scares" prior to that war we should notice in this connection.

INDIAN SCARES.

Rumors of Indian raids, most of them without sufficient foundation, were numerous during the early settlement of the country, and many were the scenes, both amusing and maddening, that accompanied the flight or the preparations for defense on the part of the pioneers. The first alarm of much magnitude originated in this manner:

Capt. Joseph Hewitt, who had ingratiated himself with the Winnebagoes in the northeastern part of the State, settled near Clear Lake in 1851, whither several Winnebago families subsequently followed him. In the spring of 1854, the Sioux in southern Minnesota, learning that some Winnebagoes had come upon the "neutral ground," determined to exterminate them. Accordingly, during the following summer about 500 of them came down to that section, and for some time feigned to be very friendly with the whites and Winnebagoes, smoking the pipe of peace and eating with them. A prominent Winnebago brave named To-shan-e-ga (otter) suspected their intentions, and wanted the white settlers to use their influence with the Sioux to protect them. It was not long until two Sioux, skulking around the camp of the Winnebagoes, waylaid and shot a boy about sixteen years of age, belonging to the latter tribe. Not content with killing him, they severed his head from the body and carried it away. Mr. Hewitt and James Dickerson then sent their teams and conveyed the Winnebagoes out of the country, they making their way back to the tribe in the vicinity of St. Paul.

At this time Mr. Dickerson lived on the prairie a mile east of the lake, and the movements of the Sioux were such as to induce the settlers to take steps for their own protection. Mr. Dickerson's house was resorted to by all the settlers as the place of common

defense. The Indians came in force within a quarter of a mile of the house, and made demonstrations which indicated hostile intentions, repeating their maneuvers at intervals for several days. At last Capt. Hewitt determined to know what their intentions were and went to them. The Sioux informed him that they supposed the Winnebagoes were in the house, and that, if so, they were determined to have them. Hewitt told them that if they would leave their arms on the prairie they might proceed with him and search the house. They accepted the proposition on condition that the whites all come out of the house and leave their arms there. The Indians then made the search, twenty-one being detailed for the purpose. After satisfying themselves that no Winnebagoes were about, each of the twenty-one warriors took out a revolver which he had concealed under his blanket, and brandished it before the whites to show them what advantages they had, and made some sport over the fact that the whites had allowed them such a chance. Pending these difficulties, the Governor of the State sent a detachment of fifty soldiers to Clear Lake to preserve the peace. Before the arrival of the militia, however, the Ind ians left for Minnesota.

In June, 1854, the inhabitants of Floyd County and many of the surrounding counties were suddenly aroused by the appearance among them of excited messengers, who represented that a large force of hostile Indians were gathering at Clear Lake and Mason's Grove; that they had surrounded the cabins of the settlers and threatened their destruction and the massacre of the settlers along the Cedars and the Shell Rock Rivers. Strangers were riding up and down these streams at all hours of the day and night, alarming the inhabitants and urging them to rush to the rescue of their imperiled neighbors at Clear Lake and Mason's Grove. A few seized their rifles and shot-guns and moved to the front. Others seized their pitch-forks and axes and gathered with their families in groups at sundry localities considered the safest for defense, determined to fight it out as long as there was a man left. Others, who had teams, hurriedly loaded their families and a few of their most valuable effects in wagons, and started for the denser settlements, while some left their beautiful claims and their household goods never to return. Housekeeping articles, which had been hurriedly thrown upon the wagons of the fleeing settlers, were found scattered all over the prairies, either from immoderate driving or for the purpose of lightening their loads. But on the 3d of July the Sioux Indians who were encamped around Clear

Lake to the number of about 700, struck their tents, crossed the Shell Rock River above Plymouth in the Cerro Gordo County, and moved north to their reservations in Minnesota.

Nearly all the settlers then returned to their homes ; a few whites abandoned the country forever and lost all. When the alarm was over, then it was that those who had hidden under their beds, secreted themselves in cellars and caves, or returned from the neighboring settlements to which their cowardly legs had carried them, came forward and cried, "Bring on your Indians." So suddenly became they warriors of wonderful valor! They denied having been alarmed, and swore by the Eternal that they could tear an Indian into shreds quicker than lightning could rive an oak into splinters. But the Indians did not return, and these brave men, who ran away, will live to fight another day. It has been alternately amusing and provoking in after times to hear these valorous chieftains, some of whom fled at the first alarm, leaving sick neighbors and defenseless women and children, and some of whom, having means of escape, barricaded their doors and crept into their cellars for safety, tell how their neighbors were alarmed while they remained courageous and serene. No brave man will boast of his exploits or bravery on that occasion. The settlers were scattering, and few had ever been further west than their cabins, and knew but little of the situation of the country beyond them. Many of them had never seen an Indian, and knew them only from the history of their horrible atrocities. Few of the settlers had ways and means for escape. The nights were dark and misty, and the Indians who had beenher e before were familiar with the topography of the land. If one settler was alarmed more than another, it was either because he had been more acquainted with the enemy or his situation, or he was in that unenviable condition that knows no fear, or because he was connected with a gang of land-sharks, who, it was believed by many, originated and continued the excitement and alarm for the purpose of driving the settlers from their valuable claims, so that they might seize and hold them for their own aggrandizement.

INDIAN NOMENCLATURE.

The Winnebago village, near the spot where Charles City now stands, was called Wa-shood Ne-shun-a-ga-tah Che-nug-a-da-tah, that is, Timber River Village.

Shell Rock River, in Indian was Da-shon-ugh Ne-shun-a-ga-tah, that is, Otter River.

Lime Creek, in Indian was Lo-quin Ne-shun-a-ga-tah, which is Low-Bushes or Brush River.

Cedar River, called in Indian Wa-shood Ne-shun-a-ga-tah, or Big Timber River.

Little Cedar River, in Winnebago, was Wa-shood Ne-hun-hun-a-ga-tah, or Small Timber River.

Wapsipinicon River was in Winnebago Indian, Sem-por-a-ka-tah (Ground Nuts).

Turkey River, in Indian, was called Siz-ze-ka-ta Shun-a-ga-tah, that is, Wild Turkey River.

FIRST SETTLERS.

The name of the first supposed settler within the present bounds of Floyd County is lost. There is a tradition in the family of the late John Blunt, that a log-cabin settler preceded Ambrose W. Story, but he must have been transient, and possibly he could not be counted a real "settler." He may have been only a hunter, temporarily stopping near some stream; for the land within this county was not opened to the market until 1850, and in the spring of this year Mr. Story built a log house near the Cedar, about three miles south of where Charles City now is, and on the southeast corner of the farm now owned by A. W. Cook, namely, section 20, township 95, 15. The cellar is still visible. Here Mr. Story did the first breaking in the county, and it is therefore definitely determined that he was an actual "settler," and therefore the first in Floyd County.

Joseph Hewitt, it is reported, stopped in this county a short time, previous to 1850, at or near Floyd, on his way to Clear Lake.

Mr. Story was killed in 1865, by the Sioux Indians, about fifteen miles from Fort Laramie, while on a buffalo hunt. J. Waller was present.

JOSEPH KELLY.

In 1850, the middle year of the nineteenth century, the first white man to set foot within the present bounds of Charles City, with a view to settling here, was Joseph Kelly, the noted hunter and miller, who is yet living within the limits of his first land claim, a hale and hearty old man seventy-six years of age, and still a hunter.

On the 7th day of November, 1850, he entered the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 95, 16, situate on the east side of Cedar River, within what was then known as Dubuque County. (See Chapter III.) The site was a beautiful one, and it was directly opposite a Winnebago village of about 150 wigwams, having the long name given under the preceding sub-head. It was located just below the present Elm Springs Creamery. Indian graves still exist about a mile above Charles City, on what has since been known as the Ira Dodge place, on the east side of the river. A fine water power existed within the bounds of Kelly's land, which at once suggested a mill and possibly a town.

At this time the nearest settlement was where Janesville is now located, thirty-five miles below, in what is now Bremer County. That settlement was then known as "Lower Big Woods," and the heavy body of timber in the eastern part of Floyd County was designated as "Upper Big Woods." There was at this time an Indian village near what has since been called Bradford, about a dozen miles below Charles City. Having made his selection of lands, Mr. Kelly repaired to the land office at Dubuque, for the purpose of making his entries. Said the clerk to him, "Why, man alive! Do you know where this land is?" "I believe I do," replied Mr. Kelly. "Well," said the officer, "it is worthless to you; it is clean out of the world." "No matter, I will take it," rejoined Mr. Kelly, and walked off with his receipts. He selected for his residence the site where Charles City now is, which then consisted mainly of burr-oak openings. On the west side of the river was a narrow belt of heavy timber, of oak, walnut, hickory, ash, elm, etc. At this time, also, there was a small settlement at Fort Atkinson, about forty miles east of Mr. Kelly's location, now in Winneshiek County. It was then commanded by Col. Sumner, and was also the headquarters of White Cloud, the chief already referred to. The character of the country when Mr. Kelly settled here is described elsewhere in this volume, under appropriate headings, as Indians, Topography, Zoology, Botany, etc. Bears were often found in the timber; deer, buffalo, and elk, were to be seen every day, sometimes in considerable numbers. They would often come near one's residence. Prairie chickens were in great abundance, and would sometimes alight in the door-yard. In 1855 Mr. Kelly caught four young elk and domesticated them, breaking them to harness, etc., but their use along the road frightened horses

so much that Mr. Kelly finally sold them. On one occasion he saw a man driving a large elk hitched up with a horse. His stately antlers, towering up as high as a house, made the team appear very grotesque. This horned animal, however, was at times rather unmanageable. On approaching a body or stream of water, he would make for it in spite of all opposition. Mr. Kelly bought this elk, paying $60 for it; but as, in driving him along the road, he frightened horses which were drawing vehicles, he had to be abandoned for road service. His owner was accustomed to let him run around at large, with a bell attached to his neck. In the spring of 1856, however, the dogs commenced chasing him, and one day he took refuge in an occupied house, frightening the inmates almost out of their wits. Mr. Kelly at this time abandoned him to the wilds and never went after him.

After entering his land, Mr. Kelly returned to his home in Monroe, Wis., and in the spring of 1852 he came out, and employed a man to build a saw-mill; but he went away without doing much, and the completion of the enterprise was delayed for more than a year. In 1854 he commenced sawing, and in 1855 he commenced building a grist-mill, which he completed the next spring, and put in operation. These mills were patronized by parties from great distances, as Minnesota and elsewhere, some coming a distance of 130 miles for grists.

Not long after Mr. Kelly's settlement, Corydon P. Burroughs, H. M. Brown and others, located where Floyd now is. Further particulars concerning the settlement at Floyd are given in the chapter on Floyd Township. Rufus Clarke was likewise among the early settlers, but soon removed to Minnesota. Among other settlers in Floyd and vicinity, we may prominently mention here Wm. Carl, James Tatum, Jefferson C. Mutchler, Humphrey Hogan, M. G. Cook, and L. G. and J. W. Burroughs. Further notices concerning early settlers in various parts of the county are given in the history of the respective townships.

The second entry of land was made Nov. 7, 1851, precisely one year after Kelly's entry. It was made by Asa Brown, and was of section 1, township 95, 16. John Blunt arrived in this county with his family, May 17, 1852; Wm. Montgomery, August, 1852; John Kellogg, Oct. 1, 1853; A. L. Collins, Dec. 25, 1853; S. C. Goddard, March 5, 1854; Horace Stearns, April 23, 1854; Miles Waller, May 29, 1854; Jacob Leonard, June 10, 1855.

LAND OFFICES AND SALES.

In 1850 the east half of Floyd County was thrown into market at the land office of the General Government, then located at Dubuque, and known as the Turkey River District. In 1854 the west half of the county was placed in market at the Government land office at Des Moines, afterward known as the Fort Dodge District. In December, 1855, all the unsold land in the county was transferred to a Government land office at Decorah. In 1856 the business of the Decorah office was transferred to a Government office at Osage, and in 1860 all the lands in the county belonging to the Government were offered in market at the Des Moines office, which was kept open until all the Government land in this county was disposed of. The land thus put in market included all descriptions except swamp lands, university lands and the common school land, the latter comprising the 16th section of each Congressional township. These excepted lands were selected by commissioners appointed for the purpose, and were donated by the Government to the county. Sept. 4, 1854, O. P. Harwood was appointed by Judge J. M. Hunt to select the swamp and overflowed lands. He selected 10,199.71 acres. Mr. Harwood resigned his commission, and July 3, 1855, George Wyatt was appointed in his place.

When, in the fall of 1854, the land sale began at Des Moines, the west half of Floyd County and the whole country interested flocked to it by thousands. Hundreds were there with their prairie schooners, camped within the present limits of that capital city; and the speculators, too, were there in force. It was announced to the speculators that they should have only 160 acres which they had pre-empted. So great was the confusion on the first day of the sale that nothing was accomplished, and the sale was adjourned until the next day. The next morning the sale commenced, when the speculators combined and ran the price up to $10 per acre; whereupon the Register announced that all lands bid off and not paid for on the same day would be re-offered the next day. Consequently but little land was sold and less paid for in the forenoon of that day. At the sale in the afternoon the result was nearly the same. At the end of three days the speculators gathered again in force, agreeing to draw for numbers representing 320 acres, and each to enter in the numbers drawn in their order.

Dec. 24, 1855, was a notable day at Decorah, that being the day when the land office should be opened. From this county were A. L. Collins, G. B. Eastman, R. M. Waller, of St. Charles, and George Wyatt, of Rockford. The three first of these started at midnight Sunday night, and reached Decorah by daylight, in orde to be first to present claims; but on arrival there they found six or eight hundred doing the same thing! Every man had to take his place and await his turn. Many had to wait the most part of twenty-four hours, during the first half of the week, and one day the thermometer indicated thirty-two degrees below zero. The stairway, which was outside the building, was filled, and an immense crowd stood on the ground in the vicinity. Some would take poles to aid in pressing others away, and they swayed one another back and forth. Mr.Eastman got a position in the line at one o'clock in the afternoon, and had to keep it until nine o'clock the next morning before he could present his papers; but friend helped friend, and many had their position kept for them by their friends while they retired for refreshments.

At Osage, May 4, 1857, a similar scene transpired. The crowd pressed and swayed and maneuvered. Applications, with warrants, were sometimes presented on the points of split sticks and the ends of long poles, and reached over the crowd. But amid all this turmoil good humor generally prevailed, and there was but little if any violence.

In 1858 all the Government land had been taken up, and much of it was in the hands of speculators. Land partially improved was purchasable at $5 to $20 an acre; while unimproved was worth $3 to $6 and timber land from $10 to $25.

FIRST EVENTS.

1850.

In the spring of this year, Ambrose W. Story, definitely known to be an actual settler within the present limits of Floyd County, was the "first settler," locating on section 20, township 95, 15, and breaking the first ground and building the first house in the county.

November, first land in the county purchased from the Government, by Joseph Kelly.

1851.

First white child born in the county,—either Edgar Humphrey, or a daughter of A. W. Story, who died in 1852. It is not determined which of these was the first. John Green, grandson of John Blunt, was probably the second. See 1852 below.

1852.

May 8, first deed to land, by John and Maria Blunt, of the west half of section 6 and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 27, township 95, 15, to James B. Langdale, of Philadelphia for $200, and recorded in Chickasaw County.

First deed recorded in Floyd County. See 1854, further on.

October, second white child born in the county,—John, son of David Green, and grandson of John Blunt. About the same time a child was born to John Clark in Floyd, and Mrs. A. W. Story (who has since married again and resided in Charles City), acted in the capacity of doctress in both cases. In December of the same year (1852), a child was born in the family of Charles Haight, a neighbor of C. P. Burroughs.

Autumn, first death among white settlers,—infant daughter of A. W. Story. She was buried in the immediate vicinity of the present court-house site.

First justice of the peace, A. W. Story.

First preacher in the county, Rev. Henry Summers, Methodist Episcopal. Was living but a few years ago in Farmington, Fulton County, Ill. His first sermon in the county was preached at the house of John Blunt.

1853.

In the spring, first saw-mill commenced to be built, by Joseph Kelly.

September, first saw-mill in the county to commence operation, by Leonard and D. E. Cutler, at Watertown. Dr. D. E. Cutler has since lived at Osage.

1854.

April, first school-house erected in the county, on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 17, township 96, 18,

and near the present residence of Edson Gaylord, a half mile east of Nora Springs. This house was built of logs and was burned down by accident in the winter of 1856.

May 31, first sermon in Charles City, by Rev. John Ball, Methodist, who is now living in Ulster Township, on Flood Creek.

Aug. 9, the second deed to land executed in this county, and the first recorded in Floyd County, by John and Maria Blunt, to Jacob Martin, of, the west half of the northeast quarter and the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 18, township 95, 15, for $525.

August, first postoffice established in the county; Robert L. Freeman, Postmaster. The office was in Freeman, now Charles City, west of the river.

Sept 4, first County Court held in Floyd County, at the store and postoffice of Robert L. Freeman; John M. Hunt, Judge. Adjourned to October, for want of business.

Sept. 22, first mortgage upon real estate recorded in Floyd County; executed by Oscar F. Wood to Joseph Beckwith, to the southwest quarter of section 23, township 96, 16, for $50.

Oct. 24, first bill of sale, by William Birdsdell to Joel Fee, in St. Charles Township, for $300.

November, first public road established; R. C. Horr, Commissioner. The road was known as the Independence and State Line Road, and ran from near the court-house in Freeman (now the western portion of Charles City) through Floyd Center to Minnesota.

Dec. 4, first county warrant issued, to Sanford Harwood, for $50, refunding him what he had advanced for the field notes of the county.

First attorney, O. P. Harwood; commenced practice in Floyd County this year.

In 1854 was held the first County Court in this county, at E. A. Haskell's store, on the west side, or in Freeman; in 1855 it was held in A. L. Collins' store, the building now occupied by the same man as a residence, on the east side of Main street, east of the river; next in Col. Root's building, on Main street, opposite the public square, on the site of the present savings bank; in 1856, at the school-house; next, in 1857–8, in Cheney & Brackett's Hall; and then in the court-house. In 1854 the first District Court in this county was held in what was then known as the Benjamin Building, on lots 1 and 2, block 14, corner of Kelly and Milwaukee

streets, which are now occupied by the residence of Judge R. G. Reiniger. Judge Samuel Murdock presided.

During this year the first store of general merchandise was opened in the county, on lot 1, block G, in Freeman, now Charles City, west side, across the street in front of the present stone school-house.

Aug. 4, first county officers elected. (See Chapter IV for the list.)

First school in the county, winter of 1854–5; taught by Sarah Griffith, in a log school-house, on section 7, Rock Grove Township, near where Nora Springs is now located.

1855.

Jan. 30, first chattel mortgage recorded in the county, made by Abraham Brandt to Sanford Harwood, for $50, to be paid in rails.

Feb. 5, first guardian, David Ripley, appointed over the person and property of Candace Norton.

Feb. 6, first marriage license, granted by Judge John M. Hunt to Wesley S. Ames and Delilah Casselman.

June 4, first map of Floyd County, two and a half inches to the mile, drawn by Joel G. Shoemaker.

Aug. 8, first license to sell intoxicating liquors, issued to John Howard, in Freeman, near the school-house, just north of the stone school-house. He also made chairs for the market. May 4, 1856, he reported that he had purchased 130 gallons, had sold 82 15–16ths gallons, and had received therefor $160.77. He was then re-licensed for another year.

October, first Methodist society organized, in St. Charles City, by Rev. W. P. Holbrook. The society consisted of five persons.

First estate administered upon,—that of Sally Taylor, near the Baptist church in Charles City, by Henry M. Woodford and Lyman Southard, executors by her will.

First grist-mill erected, at the west end of Mill (now Main) street, Charles City, by Joseph Kelly. A fuller account of this is given elsewhere.

First frame building, by Sanford Harwood, at St. Charles. This was afterward called the Benjamin Building, and was built where Judge Reiniger's dwelling now is. In it were held the first court, political meeting, public school (next to the one in Rock Grove), Sunday-school, funeral, etc. The frame has since been

recovered, and belongs to W. M. Dennis, in another part of the city.

First school-house in St. Charles City erected.

First religious and political meetings, held in Mr. Harwood's ame building just mentioned.

First death of an adult,—that of William Grow, who was accidentally drowned in the Cedar below the dam at St. Charles. He was fishing with a seine at the old ford, and was thrown out of his boat, and his body was recovered near the bend a half mile below. The funeral services were held in Mr. Harwood's building, and the remains were buried in the first burying ground, in the northwestern suburbs of Charles City.

1856.

January, first application for naturalization papers.

In the spring, first bank of exchange and deposit, established by Ferguson & Eastman. It closed in the fall of 1857, on the eve of that great financial panic.

Feb. 4, John Howard made the first office table and secretary for the county, at a cost of $50.

March 25, first license to peddle dry goods, granted to Tilly Gilbert, who paid $8.34 for one wagon and two animals, for sixty days.

April 2, first foreigner, Daniel Whitesell, of Rock Grove, naturalized.

1857.

September, first load of wheat taken to the market from this county, by James O'Hair, of St. Charles City, to McGregor, and sold for fifty-two cents a bushel.

Oct. 1, first ballot-boxes made, by Maurice S. Cole.

In the fall, first assignment, by Cheney & Brackett, to A. L. Collins.

1858.

January, first church in the county erected, Baptist, on lots 5 and 6, block 13, St. Charles City. This church was first built by general contribution, but afterward became the property of the Baptist denomination.

August, first sugar mill, built at St. Charles City, by Sanford Harwood.

Aug. 6, first county fair, held at St. Charles City, on the public square.

In 1860, first teachers' institute, held at Floyd.

May, 1863, first and only carding machine, put in operation at Charles City.

1871, first national bank, organized at Charles City.

PIONEER LIFE.

One of the most interesting phases of national or local history is that of a settlement of a new country. What was the original state in which the pioneer found the country, and how was it made to blossom as the rose?

Pioneer life in Floyd County finds its parallel in almost every county in the State, and throughout the entire West. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work Were they qualified for the task? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

The young men and women of to-day have little conception of the mode of life among theearly settlers of the country. One c an hardly conceive how great a change has taken place in so short a time. In but few respects are the manners of the pioneers s m-ilar to those sixty years ago. The clothing, the dwellings, the diet, the social customs, have undergone a total revolution, as though a new race had taken possession of the land.

In a new country, far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are compelled to build their own houses, make their own clothing and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal. The earliest settlers constructed what were termed, "three-faced camps," or, in other words, three walls, leaving one side open. They are described as follows: The walls were built about seven feet high, when poles were laid across at a distance of about three feet apart, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length

and from eight inches to twelve inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure required neither door, window, nor chimney. The one side left out of the cabin answered for all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and, on either side of the fire, space to enter in and out. These "three-faced camps" were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, and was not the usual style of dwelling-house.

The cabin was considered a material advance for comfort and home life. This was, in almost every case, built of logs, the space between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both inside and outside, with mortar made of clay. The floor, sometimes, was nothing mor than earth tramped hard and smooth, but commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs, with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridge-pole, and, on cross pieces, laying the "clapboards," which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed, were held in place by poles laid on them, called "weight poles," reaching the length of the cabin. For a fire-place, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay, and when finished was called a "cat-and-clay" chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two cross-pieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastening consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living-room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all—kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with flitches of ba-

con and rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters. In one corner were the loom and other implements used in the manufacture of clothing, and around the ample fire-place was collected the kitchen furniture. The clothing lined one side of the sleeping apartment, suspended from pegs driven in the logs. Hemp and flax were generally raised, and a few sheep kept. Out of these the clothing for the family and the sheets and coverlets were made by the females of the house. Over the door was placed the trusty rifle, and just back of it hung the powder-horn and hunting-pouch. In the well-to-do families, or when crowded on the ground floor, a loft was sometimes made to the cabin for a sleeping place and the storage of "traps" and articles not in common use. The loft was reached by a ladder secured to the wall. Generally the bed-rooms were separated from the living-room by sheets and coverlets suspended from the rafters, but until the means of making these partition walls were ample, they lived and slept in the same room.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as the improvement could be made, there was added to the cabin an additional room, or a "double log cabin," being substantially a "three-faced camp," with a log room on each end and containing a loft. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "Dutch oven," or skillet, a long-handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee-pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when a stone wall formed the base of the chimney a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney-place, which on its "pot-hook" carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian, or corn meal, was the common flour, which was made into "pone" or "corn dodger," or "hoe-cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" were baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with hot embers and ashes. When the bread was done it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same oven for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared the same way as the dodger—that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in

both hands, it was molded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire and patted down to the required thickness. In the fall and early winter cooked pumpkin was added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and, in winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded in honey, and of this the early settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after settlements were made, the corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind domes industry and happiness rarely elsewhere to be found.

It is well for "Young America" to look back on those early days. It involved a life of toil, hardship, and the lack of many comforts, but it was the life that made men of character. Floyd County to-day has no better men than the immediate descendants of those who built their cabins in the forest, and by patient endurance wrought out of the wilderness the landmarks for a prosperous commonwealth. One of these writes that "the boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of clearing up the farm, for much of the country now under the plow was at one time heavily timbered, or was covered with a dense thicket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and w walked, or rode on horse-back, or in wagons to 'meeting.' The boys 'pulled,' 'broke' and 'hackled' flax, wore tow shirts, and indulged in aristocratic feelings in fringed 'hunting shirts,' 'coon-skin caps,' 'picked' and 'carded' wool by hand, and 'spooled' and 'quilled' yarn for the weaving till the back ached."

Industry such as this, supported by an economy and frugality from which there was then no escape, necessarily brought its own reward. The hard toil made men old before their time, but beneath their sturdy blows they saw not only the forest pass away, but the fields white with grain. Change and alterations were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjecture; and, stranger still, multitudes are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change about them, but the manners, customs and industries of a whole people almost wholly changed. Many an old pioneer sits by his fireside in his easy chair, with closed eyes, and dreams of the scenes of the long ago.

WEDDINGS.

The wedding was an attractive feature of pioneer life. There was no distinction of life and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impressions of love generally resulted in marriage. The family establishment cost but little labor—nothing more. The marriage was always celebrated at the house of the bride, and she was generally left to choose the officiating clergyman. A wedding, however, engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood. It was anticipated by both old and young with eager expectation. In the morning of the wedding day, the groom and his intimate friends assembled at the house of his father and, after due preparation, departed, *en masse*, for the "mansion" of his bride. The journey was sometimes made on horseback, sometimes on foot, and sometimes in farm wagons and carts. It was always a merry journey ; and to insure merriment the bottle was always taken along. On reaching the house of the bride the marriage ceremony took place, and then dinner or supper was served. After the meal the dancing commenced, and generally lasted until the following morning. The figures of the dances were three and four handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what pioneers called "jigging ;" that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied by what was called "cutting out ;" that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation, the place was supplied by some one of the company without interruption of the dance. In this way the reel was often continued until the musician was exhausted. About nine or ten o'clock in the evening, a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen, which was composed of loose boards. Here, in the pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simple-hearted girl was put to bed by her enthusiastic friends. This done, a deputation of young men escorted the groom to the same department, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if he seats were scarce, which was generally the case, says a local witness, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls, and this offer was sure to be accepted. During the night's festivities spirits were freely used, but seldom to excess. The infare was held on the following evening, where the same order of exercises was observed.

SHAKES.

Another feature of pioneer life which every old settler will vividly recall was the "chills and fever," "fever and ague," or "shakes," as it was variously called. It was a terror to new comers, for in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow as though frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which was always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of Floyd County. The impurities continued to absorb from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole corporate body became saturated with it as with electricity; and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on in some cases each day, but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shakes came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first;" it was a burning hot fever and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect—indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any contingency; not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays. After the fever went down you still didn't feel much better; you felt as though you had gone through some sort of a collision, threshing machine, or jarring machine, and came out, not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel, and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite was crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them; your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself and didn't believe that other people did either; and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined that even the dogs looked at you with a sort of commiseration. You thought the sun had a sort of sickly shine about it. About this

time you came to the conclusion that you would not take the whole State as a gift; and if you had the strength and means you would pick up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and go back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jarseys," Maryland or "Pennsylvany."

And to-day, the swallows flitting
Round my cabin, see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
  Just inside my silent door,
Waiting for the "ager," seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
  Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I'm too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!

The foregoing is not a mere picture of the imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase what actually occurred in hundreds of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time, and not one member at all able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. These were the days of swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs" and whisky straight, with some faint hope of relief. Finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy got the credit of the cure.

WOLF HUNTING.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of the mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitoes, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the "circular wolf hunt," by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle, comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, gathering, not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten, or more wolves, by this means, would be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a small army, everyone being posted in the meaning of every signal and the ap-

plication of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away they would all go to the center of battle and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whisky-drinking, card-playing, or anything of the like character, he practiced them openly and above board. If he was of a religious turn of mind he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing

I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak his name.

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of the elect. If a Methodist, he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty forms of religion.

A traveling Presbyterian minister, visiting this region of country at a very early day, thus speaks of the sectarian feeling which then existed:

"In these new religions, too, of the most absolute independence, you see all the wanderings of human thought, every shade of faith, every degree of the most persevering attachment to preconceived opinions. You see, too, all degrees of pretension in religion, followed by unhappy manifestations of the hollowness of such pretensions. You meet, it is true, with more cheering circumstances, and we sometimes are able to see that which we strongly wish to see. At one point you meet with a respectable Methodist and begin to feel an attachment to the profession. He next meets you with harmony and co-operation on his lips, and the next thing which you hear is you are being charged of being a fierce Calvanist, and that you have preached that 'hell is paved with infants' skulls.' While, perhaps, the society with which you are connected hear from an opposite quarter, and from a pretended friend, that

in such a sermon you departed from the dicta of the great Master and are leading the people to the gulf of Armenianism. The Baptists are as exclusive as in the older regions. Even among our own brethren, it is well known that there is some feeling of a questionable nature, some rivalry between the pupils, the doctors and schools of Andover and Princeton. The Cumberland Presbyterians, with all the freshness of a new sect, are not found lacking in this order of things. Lastly there are the Catholics, abundantly more united in faith, in spirit and in purpose than we are, who claim a kind of proscriptive right to the ground, on the pretext of prior possession. Add to these the followers of Elias Smith, and the multitudes of men who would be founders of new sects, and you will have some idea of the sectarian feeling that you will have to encounter."

But these sectarian feelings were not to last. Separated from the religious influences of the land of their birth, and seldom hearing the gospel message, they were literally starving for the "bread of life," and the worthy minister, of whatever denomination, that chanced to call received a cordial welcome. The best the early pioneers had to give was at his service. All that they required was that he be a true and faithful follower of Christ, and preach to them of a common salvation.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

There has never been a county organization of the old settlers, though various parties have suggested the idea from time to time. Floyd is yet a new county, and perhaps it is not right to expect her citizens to take as much interest in such matters as those of older counties. In a few years at most, however, Floyd will have her old settlers' association, along with her sister counties.

Through the influence of W. P. Gaylord, a society was formed at Nora Springs, known as the Rock Grove Old Settlers' Association, which, however, had little more than a nominal existence.

The old settlers of Nora Springs and vicinity perfected an organization July 5, 1877, with the following regulations:

"The officers of the Old Settlers' Band shall be a president, a vice-president in each school sub-district where an old settler resides, a secretary and treasurer, all of whom shall be chosen by a majority vote of the Band, which shall meet as often as once each year for that purpose among others, and whose duties shall be the same as in other organizations of a civil character.

"General meetings may be adjourned to a certain day, or may be ordered at any general meeting, and each meeting may adopt such rules and transact such business as a majority present may determine.

"Children of those who came to Iowa prior to 1860 may be enrolled as members, but those younger than 1860 shall not be entitled to a vote.

"It shall be the imperative duty of all members to attend each regular meeting of the Band, and to conform to its rules and requirements.

"Special meetings of the Band may be called by the president, secretary or treasurer, the notices of which shall be written or printed, and conspicuously posted.

"All proceedings of the Band shall be in conformity to parliamentary rules, unless otherwise ordered by a two-thirds vote."

These regulations were signed by the following old settlers: D. Whitesell, Charlotte A. Small, Sarah J. G. Riddell, Sara Jane Shaw, Catharine McHenry, Betsy Swartwood, Mary A. Dean, Sarah E. Gaylord, Harrison Pierce, M. S. Snow, W. P. Gaylord, Aaron Moss, Ann Lindsay, Carr Havens, William Ide, M. H. Nickerson, Hannah M. Blood, Joel E. Jullivan, Edith Quinby, F. M. Yoder, Joseph Woodland, Ira R. Dean, Judson Wyatt, Orrin Shaw, George C. Clark, James Wyatt, Mahala Reynolds, Amos West, Mary A. Fairchild, Harriet Kidder, H. M. Gaylord, J. M. Goble, G. H. Gardner, J. C. Burlingame, Edson Gaylord, Cynthia M. Cutler, Abigail Benedict, Sarah J. Hockman, Rachel Dean, Lydia A. Snow, Louisa J. Dean, Sarah Fleenor, Sylvester Blood, Lyman Gaylord, Jackson Gaylord, Cornelius Bryan, Margaret A. Moss, Jane Havens, Nicholas Fleenor, M. L. Nickerson, Ira Harrison, Charles Wyatt, Elizabeth Stannard, George A. McHenry, James Wyatt, Mary E. McHenry, Mary A. Dean, C. C. Birney, Harriet C. Birney, Mariah Clark, Abiah Knapp, William F. Fairchild, L. D. Kidder, F. L. Benedict, Joe Palmer, Fred Drew, H. B. Shaw. The society's existence was rather nominal, however, and held but few meetings.

A business meeting was held July 21, 1877, at which the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved, That we meet at the public park in Nora Springs, on the first Saturday in September next, at nine o'clock A. M.

Resolved, That all the old settlers in Floyd and Cerro Gordo

Counties are invited to unite with us, and have a good, old-fashioned tearing time.

Resolved, That all the children of the old settlers are specially requested to be on hand.

Resolved, That M. H. Nickerson and wife, M. S. Snow and wife, Nicholas Fleenor and wife, James Wyatt and wife, and Edson Gaylord and wife, are a committee to arrange the grounds, the speaking, the music, the dinner and refreshments, and to have a general supervision of the whole performance.

Resolved, That William Dean and wife, John Henry and wife, F. L. Benedict and wife, Joseph Ankeny and wife, H. B. Shaw and wife, Ira R. Dean and wife, and Willie B. Reed and wife, are a committee to make up the old settlers in their respective neighborhoods, and ascertain what each will do in regard to said celebration.

Resolved, That to this committee be added, for Rock a lls Thomas Perrett and wife, and Hon. C. W. Tenney and wife; Rockford, Joseph Clark and wife, and George Wyatt and wife; Rudd, D. S. Wood and wife, and J. B. Hemphill and wife; Portland, A. S. Pardee and wife, and Orrin Shaw and wife.

Resolved, That these committees meet at Nora Springs, Saturday, Sept. 4, at six o'clock, P. M., precisely, to make a report of their doings.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the *Telephone*.

M. H. NICKERSON, *President*.

W. P. GAYLORD, *Secretary*.

The old settlers rallied in force at the appointed time and place. Being at a very busy season of the the year, many were compelled to remain at home, their work being of that peculiar character which could not be delayed. President Nickerson called the meeting to order at eleven o'clock, and introduced Hon. J. G. Patterson, of Charles City. This gentleman took the stand, and addressed the audience in a manner peculiar to himself, and interesting to all. When he concluded his speech, dinner was ready, and was eaten with a zest by all.

At one o'clock the meeting again came to order, when W. P. Gaylord read a condensed history of Floyd County, reaching down to the first day of September, 1877.

Speeches were then made by D. S. Wood, of Rudd, Capt. O. H. Lyon, of Rockford, G. B. Eastman, of Charles City, and Edson Gaylord and M. H. Nickerson, of Rock Grove. The vocal music,

led by Jackson Gaylord, assisted by O. P. Waterberry, Mrs. A. B. Tredway, Mrs. G. W. Hall, Mrs. V. W. Albee, Miss Alice Vliet, and Miss Ida Means, was very appropriate. The martial music, under the direction of Prof. Drew, assisted by Robert Morris, of Rock Falls, John Kellogg, of Charles City, and Joseph Miner, of Nora Springs, was loud, lively and inspiring. Everything moved on through the entire day with the precision of clock-work, and to the supreme satisfaction of all the settlers in attendance, old or new.

In the *Reveille* of Jan. 30, 1879, appeared a call for a meeting of the old settlers of the Shell Rock Valley, signed by Edson Gaylord as President, and Oscar B. Allen as Secretary. The following extracts are made from the call:

"The Pioneer Band of the Shell Rock Valley and its surroundings, will meet in force at the M. E. church, in Nora Springs, on Friday, Feb. 7, at 2 P. M., and continue the session until midnight. A picnic supper will be had in the class room of the church, from 8 to 10 P. M., and all the well-to-do old settlers are expected to furnish whatever they may want for themselves, and a little something more for their less fortunate neighbors. W. P. Gaylord will deliver the oration, not to exceed twenty minutes in length, after which there will be an invitation for all to relate their experience, or whatever else they may choose, in speeches not to exceed five minutes in length. Good music, and plenty of it, will be interspersed through the entire proceedings.

"All who came to Iowa prior to Jan. 1, 1860, are old settlers under the rule. The children of old settlers, born since 1860, inherit the title from their parents. Those who, by marriage, have united with those who came to Iowa since 1860, can claim their husband or wife as one of the Band. For convenience of those from a distance, and others who prefer oysters, they will signify by postal card or otherwise, directed to Oscar B. Allen, or T. E. Bryan, Nora Springs.

"The following are the committees appointed for the occasion: On arrangements, James Wyatt, Nicholas Fleenor, H. Gage, William Dean, W. S. Sweat, Benjamin F. Wise, David Hardman, Jr., F. L. Benedict, Peter Warburton, M. S. Snow, S. D. Powers, F. C. Trevitt, John Henry, W. P. Gaylord, M. H. Nickerson, Harrison Pierce, and their wives. On toasts, M. H. Nickerson, Jackson Gaylord, Joseph Ankeny, E. R. Heisz, J. S. Childs, D. S. Wood, C. W. Tenney, Lorenzo Reed, Amos Pardee, William H.

Johnson, Hervey Wilbur, J. B. Hemphill, S. B. Starr, H. D. Sprague, John West, William McEwen, H. Rosenkrans, Thomas Perrett, William B. Towner, W. Howard, Jesse Conner, and their wives. On music, Jackson Gaylord, Aaron Moos, R. E. Fleenor, John Fleenor, Miss Lucia Hall, Mrs. Carrie Tredway, Miss May Gage, Miss Ella Fleenor, and Miss Edna Boyington. Chaplain, Rev. D. B. Mead. Bunks will be arranged for the babies, and old settlers everywhere are invited. All new settlers are also invited to come out and see who the old settlers are, and what is going on."

The appointed day, Feb. 7, was a most beautiful one; it seemed that nature, in order to honor the pioneers of Floyd County, had put on her best garment and her sweetest smile. From all directions swift and slow teams were approaching Nora Springs, where, at three o'clock P. M., the President, Edson Gaylord, welcomed the vast throng of old and new settlers at Trevitt's Hall. Vice-presidents and secretaries were chosen, and then music was furnished by a choir.

Eulogies were then offered in honor of the dead pioneers. Dr. Smith, of Charles City, first spoke of the late Hon. John G. Patterson, and bestowed upon the memory of the departed a just tribute. Edson Gaylord spoke in high terms of Benjamin Reed, who came to this county in 1854, and who is said to have brought the first apple-tree into Floyd County. Mr. Reed died in 1878. H. Gage recalled in fitting language the well-known Ira Dean, of Rudd, who came to Floyd County in 1854, and died in 1878. W. P. Gaylord spoke of the late R. N. Mathews, as only a true friend could speak of another, and M. H. Nickerson, and Edson Gaylord praised highly the virtues of Mr. Ide, another of the old pioneers, who, though not generally known, must have been a worthy member of the fraternity, which, diminishing from year to year, will be always gratefully remembered by coming generations.

Then followed a fine piece of music, after which Horace Stearns, of Rockford, responded to the toast, "Our first pioneers." He gave a list of the first settlers of the valley, made fitting comments on most of them, and told what had become of each one.

The meeting was then adjourned till after supper, which was heartily enjoyed by all. The evening session began at seven o'clock, when Trevitt's Hall was crowded to overflowing. After music, officers were elected, with the following result : President, William Dean; Secretary, Oscar Allen ; Vice-Presidents, W. Wag-

ner, E. R. Heisz, David Hardman, Joseph Ankeny and John Henry.

The following oration of W. P. Gaylord's was then listened to with close attention by all :

" Mr. President, and ladies and gentlemen of the Old Settlers' Band, and ladies and gentlemen of the new :

" After the sunshine and storms of nearly a quarter of a century, we are once more in council. We are here to grasp each other by the hand of fraternal brotherhood, to forget our griefs and forgive the wrongs of other years. We are here to review the pleasant and the mournful experiences of the past, to consider the momentous present, and to prophesy in relation to the eventful and unfolding future. But all are not here. Some of our associates of other years, alarmed by the 'handwriting on the wall,' have returned to the land of their childhood. Some, allured by the deceitful dreams of a better land, have clambered over the rocky hills, and are now fanned by the gales that sweep over the Pacific coast. Some are delving in the gulches for gold, others are chiseling for riches under the cliffs of the mountains. Some, shivering with cold, have gone to the sunny South. Some, sweating with heat, have gone to the frozen regions of the North. Some have fallen on bloody battle-fields, with their arms of warfare in their hands and their defiant faces to the foe. And there were those whom we once loved as dearly as we loved ourselves—those who exulted with us in our prosperities and mourned with us in our griefs—those who shared with us the comforts, the drudgeries, and the deprivations of life. But they are not here to-night. Their work is done—their eyes are closed—they have gone down the dark valley to death, to the everlasting presence of their God.

" In glancing over this audience, we see the deep furrows which care and sorrow and anguish have plowed over many a brow. The desolate widow and grief-stricken orphan are here ; and the graves are here where fathers and mothers, sisters and brothers, are wasting away, wrapped in their shrouds, in the silence of death. Those who have withstood the shocks and survived the storms now stand like the isolated oaks, amongst the forest trees of younger growth. Our children stand like cions shooting up from the places where their parents stood in the meridian of their power. Standing thickly amongst us and surrounding us on every side like the thrifty undergrowth, choking out the old and scattered oaks, are

those who have swiftly followed up our trail, and who, clasping hands with our children, have given life and vital force, intelligence and refinement, folly and fashion to the sons and daughters of the old pioneers. And now, finding our former forces scattered, our ranks decimated, and hedged in on every side by those who have followed us to this new and beautiful land, we turn with anxious eyes and quivering nerves to a review of the morning, and noonday heat, and evening shades of life.

"Well do we remember the interesting scenes of our childhood, the rocky hills and swift running streams, the laurel and the hemlock that shaded the mountain's brow, 'the old oaken bucket that hung in the well,' and the toll-gate that swung in the turnpike, the flax crackle and the flail, the rattling loom and the humming spinning wheel, and the old conventional Puritan with his undeviating habits of great industry and stingy economy. And the old red school-house was there with its prison-like windows and its long narrow benches, on which the mischievous urchins were impaled while thumbing over old Daboll, or consulting Olney in relation to the great Northwestern Territory from which the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa have been created. When in our school days we looked with surveying eyes and inquiring minds over this grand domain and saw in miniature its rivers and its lakes and its broad and uncultivated territory, little did we dream then that in the year 1879 we should be here in a reunion of old pioneers, surrounded by our children, and in council with the children of nearly every State in the Union, and with almost every nationality on earth.

"Not more from choice than from enforced necessity, the old pioneers bid farewell to the play-grounds of their childhood and the graves of their fathers. One generation after another had worn themselves out in the service of their avaricious landlords. From the first flashes of daylight in the morning until the last glimmer at night, they had toiled unceasingly on, from father to son, carrying home each day upon their aching shoulders the proceeds of their daily labor. Money and pride and power were handed down in the line of succession from the rich to his son, while unceasing work and continuous poverty and everlasting obscurity were the heritages of the working man and his children.

"Their society was graded and degraded. It was not manners nor industry, nor education, nor qualities of the head or heart that es-



S. B. Starr

tablished the grade. It was money and jewels, and silk and satin, and broadcloth and imperious pride, that triumphed over honest poverty and trampled the poor man and his children under the iron heel. The children of the rich and poor were not permitted to mingle with and to love each other. Courtship was more the work of the parents than of the sons and daughters. The golden calf was the key to matrimony. To perpetuate a self-constituted aristocracy, without power of brain, or the rich blood of royalty, purse was united with purse, and cousin with cousin, in bonds of matrimony, until the virus boiling in their blood was transmitted by the law of inheritance from one generation to that of another, and until nerves powerless and manhood dwarfed were on exhibition everywhere, and everywhere abhorred. For the sons and daughters of the poor man to remain there was to forever follow as our fathers had followed and never to lead ; to submit, but never to rule ; to obey, but never to command. Without money or prestige, or influential friends, the old pioneers drifted along one by one, from State to State, until in Iowa—the garden of the Union—they have found inviting homes for each, and room for all. To secure and adorn these homes more than an ordinary ambition was required, greater than an ordinary endurance was demanded, and unflinching determination was by the force of necessity written over every brow. Not a dollar could have been squandered, not an opportunity to earn a dollar could have been neglected. It was off with their coats and work to live. There were no jewels, nor emblems of fashion then, no useless ceremonies nor conventional style, no idle recreation nor wasteful extravagance. Then there were no physicians here to cure us with their medicines until they could kill us by science, nor lawyers to involve us in trouble for the sake of pulling us out. Our medicines were extracted from the herbs, our law coined from experience, reason, and logic, and much of our religion was taken from the Dubuque *Herald* and the New York *Tribune.* There were no organs or pianos here then. Our music was the elegant clatter of the wash-board, and the cheerful vibrations of the frying-pan. No troublesome dreams over imperfect securities or absconding debtors ; no locks, or bolts, or bars, to repel the invasions of the midnight marauder. It was not pomp, or parade, or glittering show, that the old pioneers were after. They sought for homes which they could call their own, homes for themselves and homes for their children. How well they have

succeeded after a struggle of many years against the adverse tides, let the records and tax-gatherers testify ; let the broad cultivated fields and fruit-bearing orchards, the flocks and the herds, the palatial residences, the places of business, the spacious halls, the clattering car wheels and ponderous engines all come into court and testify.

" There was a time when twenty miles intervened between the old settlers of Nora Springs and the nearest store, the entire contents of which might have been at a single time rolled on a wheelbarrow. There was a time when thirty miles were measured between Rock Grove and the nearest postoffice, mails once a week, and in times of storm and flood only semi-occasionally. There was a time when pioneers waded through deep snows, over a trackless prairie, across bridgeless rivers, and through bottomless sloughs, a hundred miles to mill or market. These were the times when they cooked by their camp fires and slept under their prairie schooners and when more time was required to reach and return from market than is now required to sail from New York to Liverpool. These were the times when our palaces were constructed of logs and covered with 'shakes' riven from the forest trees. These were the times when our children were stowed away for the night in the low dark attics, amongst the horns of the elk and the deer, and where through the chinks in the 'shakes' they could count the twinkling stars. These were the times when our molasses and our sugar were made from the sugar trees that stood in the streets of Nora Springs. These were the times when our chairs and our bedsteads were hewn from the forest trees, and tables and bureaus constructed from the boxes in which our goods were brought. These were the times when nine yards of calico made an all-sufficient dress for the mother or her grown-up daughter; when the workingman worked six and sometimes seven days in the week, and all the hours there were in a day from sunrise to sunset.

" Then there was neither trouble to borrow money or confidence, nor danger to lend. Then the word of every man, whether secured by a chattel mortgage or pledge of honor, weighed sixteen ounces to each pound. Then our log school-houses were our churches, our halls and theatres. One preacher preached for all. All read alike from one Bible, and sang from one book of hymns. When one said, 'Amen,' it was an amen for the whole house. There were no jealousies nor rivalries then, no mean and contemptible slanderers with perverted visions, marvelous imaginations, cankering tongues and maelstrom ears, to go like a pestilence through the settlements,

destroying the characters of their superiors. Then everybody gave their attention to their own business, and found plenty of employment in doing it. Instead of fiery steeds and gilded equipage, the wives and daughters of the pioneers were drawn in lumber wagons by the stubborn ox to our places of public gathering with as much satisfaction and a greater independence than those who now recline on their cushions of velvet and rockers of steel.

"The Old Settlers' Band has had a severe and exciting experience, and whilst many of their working bees have swarmed and gone to other and distant hives, enough yet remain to form a colony of workers, with honey in store for the dreary days of the winter of life and the misfortunes of old age. We have had our exultations, and our times of sorrow. We have had our concords and our discords over our local affairs, but all this was the inevitable result of the beginning of a new life. Collisions and collusions are unavoidable where strange faces, strange language, strange laws and strange interests are suddenly thrown together in promiscuous confusion.

"Whether all have succeeded in what they have undertaken is not a question to be asked and answered now. The question now to be determined is whether as a multitude, the old settlers have generally been successful, and are more successful than those of their class whom they left behind them. Fortunes and misfortunes belong to the human race. While some go up, others go down, and sometimes those who are up come down with a crash. Not every man can have a school-house on the corner of his farm. Not every man can have a bridge over a stream that flows by his dwelling. Not every man have a railway depot on the borders of his plantation nor a city in its center; and while these things are desirable in some respects, their advantages are oftentimes outweighed by the almost perpetual presence of the foreign beggar, the dreaded tramp, the fear of fire and conflagration, and the insecurity from the presence of the midnight burglar, and the bold bad men and women who lurk in ambush and infest the villages.

"The good things of this earth are not all to be found in any one place, but if more is to be found in any one place than another, that place is in our rural retreats—our quiet homes outside of the clamor and turmoils of a village life. The old pioneers brought with them to Iowa the laws and customs, language and logic, which characterized their fathers. To harmonize these, and to satisfy and secure all against conflicting and rival interests, has been the work of more than a day. But we have lived to see order established

and recognized everywhere. We have lived to see boundless prairies converted into cultivated fields and happy homes. We have lived to see thrifty villages spring up on every side. We have lived to see printing presses established in our midst, and important lines of railway threading our land in all directions. We have lived to see churches and school-houses and spacious halls, and all the adornments which art, civilization and refinement can bring, erected where once were heard the wild yell of the savage, the hoot of the owl, and the howl of the wolf.

"But how many of us will be here when another quarter of a century shall roll around? Who of this Old Settlers' Band will clasp hands at the gathering here twenty-five years from to-day! What a change of faces and circumstances will be here then! Many eyes that now sparkle with life will be dimmed. Many voices that now ring with music will be hushed in a silence everlasting. Many a family circle which now stands unbroken will be shattered by an invisible and irresistible power. Many a mariner, now gliding smoothly over the sea of life, with sails unfurled and prow to the breeze, before the moving finger of time shall point to the end of another quarter of a century, will be wafted over the rolling billows and dashed upon the beach of shores eternal.

"And whilst we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our flowing moments glide
Away so fast,
Let us the present hours employ,
And deem each future dream a joy
Already past.

"Let no vain hope deceive the mind,
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day.
Our golden dreams of yore were bright;
Like them the present shall delight,
Like them decay.

"Our lives like hasting streams must be,
That they to one engulfing sea
Are doomed to fall;
The sea of death, whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and thorn,
And swallow all.

"Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivulets glide,
To that sad wave.
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave."

The following toasts were then responded to: "Nora Springs and the Shell Rock Valley," John Bell; "What of the future?" Jackson Gaylord; "Our Schools," D. W. Adron. After singing by the choir the meeting adjourned, all feeling abundantly repaid for their trouble and time.

CHAPTER II.

SCIENTIFIC.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The principal features characteristic of the surface do not appertain to this county alone, but distinguish nearly the entire upper portion of the valley of the Cedar and its tributaries. The elevations and depressions in the face of the country are comparatively slight. The valleys of the streams are not very much lower than the adjacent uplands, although they are defined in many places by bluff lines or limestone ledges not high but distinct. At other points the valleys rise by gentle slopes until they blend almost imperceptibly with the general surface of the country. It is common to find the valley thus abruptly defined on one side, while upon the other the distinct boundary is absolutely wanting. A short distance above or below, the same order will be observed, on one side a low ledge or bluff line, on the other a gently sloping surface, but upon opposite sides of the streams. Sometimes the ledges are wanting altogether, and at some points, but less frequently, they are found upon both sides. The face of the country presents no very bold or striking features. The general surface is gently undulating, and the broad expense of prairie often appears to be more nearly level than is really the case. East of Cedar River, groves of young oak and poplar, surrounded with tracts of brush land, are quite common. West of the Cedar the area between the valleys is almost uniformly "clear" prairie, that is, prairie unsprinkled with brush or trees.

The surface of the county lies at an average elevation of about five hundred feet above low water mark in the Mississippi River at McGregor, or nearly 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. It has a considerable inclination toward the southeast. From measurements taken in the different railroad surveys, it appears that the highest point in the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, near the county line between Charles City and Nashua, is 492 feet above the Mississippi at Dubuque, Nashua Station and Charles City, both situated in the valley of the Cedar, being respectively 383 and

427 feet above the same point. Marble Rock Station, in the valley of the Shell Rock in the southwest part of the county, has an elevation of 440 feet. Floyd Station, upon the west side of the Cedar, and about on a level with the surrounding country, has an elevation of 540 feet. Passing northward from Rock Grove, the highest point before reaching Flood Creek is 554 feet, while the water in Flood Creek, upon the same line, is 542 feet, and the highest point in the prairie between Flood and Rock Creeks, near the north line of the county, is 638 feet above low water at Dubuque. It therefore appears that the descent in the plane of the surface from the northwest to the southeast parts of the county is nearly one hundred and fifty feet. This may account for the singular uniformity in the direction of the streams that traverse its limits, and must also have considerable influence upon the surface drainage, where the undulations are so slight as they are here, in giving the soil the dry character, free from surplus water, for which this region is noted.

DRAINAGE.

The principal streams passing through Floyd County are Cedar River, Little Cedar River, Shell Rock River, Flood Creek and Lime Creek. The first four named flow almost parallel with each other from northwest to southeast, affording admirable drainage to every portion of the county. The largest is Cedar River, which is regarded, in size and importance, as the second of the interior rivers of Iowa. Here it has an average width of about sixty yards, with continuous rapids, affording a succession of water-power that must prove exceedingly valuable in the near future. The source of this stream is nearly one hundred miles north, in Minnesota, and in a section of sixty-five miles in a direct line from Mary's Ford, in Mitchell County, to Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, its total fall is no less than two hundred and seventy-one feet. Along its banks in this county are numerous springs of pure and excellent cold water, flowing from the ledges of the rocks, through which the channel has worn its way. The Little Cedar, crossing the northeast part of the county, is also a stream of considerable importance, affording some good water-power. The second stream in size and value to Floyd County, is Shell Rock River. It enters some four and a half miles south of the northwest corner, and passes out near the middle of the south line. It gives to the county a water line of nearly thirty miles, with some of the finest

mill-sites to be found in Iowa. It is supplied by numerous springs, and the water is nearly always pure and clear. Lime Creek is a tributary of Shell Rock River, flowing in from the west. Further south is Coldwater Creek, flowing in on the same side. Flood Creek, which enters at the northwest corner of the county, and passes out some eight miles west of the southeast corner, drains a large belt of beautiful territory between the Shell Rock and Cedar Rivers. All of the above-named streams have numerous tributaries, supplying water and drainage to every part. Pure well-water is obtained easily by digging, say from fifteen to thirty feet, while springs abound in many places, especially along the principal streams. The principal water-courses have eroded their channels entirely through the drift and into the limestone strata and run usually upon rock-beds. To this cause, and to their rapid currents, is owing their peculiar charms and beauty. The valleys in many places expand into tracts of considerable width.

GEOLOGY.

In the year 1848, the Treasury Department of the Government employed David Dale Owen, of New Harmony, Ind., to make a geological survey of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. He soon after took the field in person, and in 1852 the Government published his report in a large volume, accompanied with maps, all of which contains a mass of highly valuable and interesting matter.

He was the pioneer geologist of the Upper Mississippi Valley, and his great labor and work have formed the foundation for all who have, or who may, succeed him.

He was a native of Scotland, educated in Switzerland, and with his father came to America and settled in Indiana. He also made a geological survey of his adopted State, Kentucky and Arkansas, and he died in 1860 greatly lamented by all who knew his value and worth as a man and a scientist.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved Jan. 23, 1855, the Governor of Iowa, by the advice and consent of Senate, was authorized to nominate a person competent to make a geological survey of the State, and in accord with the provisions of this act, James Hall, of New York, was appointed, and during the years 1855–'56 and '57 completed the survey, and in 1858 the State published his report in two volumes.

This report contains many new and valuable additions to that ot

Mr. Owen; particularly in regard to the coal measures and palæontology of the State, and is full of highly interesting matter.

By another act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved March 30, 1866, Charles A. White, of Iowa, was appointed State Geologist for two years, and he also proceeded to make another geological survey of the State, and his report was also published by the State in 1870, in two volumes.

This report also contains much valuable and interesting matter, and is a valuable addition to that of its predecessors.

Since then nothing has been done by the State to require any more knowledge, either of her mineral wealth, her palæontology, or of the remains of the silent pre-historic races that lie entombed in her soil.

The end and aim of all these surveys were to give a general outline of the geology of the State, and from the means and time to which they were confined, it was impossible for them to give an extended local survey to each county, and we must be content with what we have from them, together with what observations have been made by private parties.

The topography of the county, consisting of its surface, its trees, roads, streams, bridges and towns, has all been given in our history under different heads, together with its physical geography, and it is, therefore, only necessary for us in this article to describe and point out its rock formations.

Beginning on the Mississippi River at the northeast corner of our State, and running west until we strike the northwest corner of Howard County, thence southeasterly through that county and the west part of Winneshiek, so as to include the valley of the Turkey therein, thence along the south bank of that stream, crossing the Volga about one mile above its mouth, and on to the northeast corner of Delaware County; thence diagonally through Dubuque County to a point on the Mississippi near Bellevue in Jackson County. We have then, here and there exposed to view, and cropping out over this wedge-shaped tract, all the different members of what geologists call in Iowa the "Lower Silurian," together with detached portions of the lower beds of the "Upper Silurian," crowning the highest hills; and beginning at the same point as before, and following down the Mississippi, and carefully noting where one after another of its lower formations dip out of sight, to a point below McGregor, and thence westward up and along the valleys of the streams, and commencing with the lower rocks, it includes and

exposes within this local belt, 1st, A rock on which stands the city of Lansing, consisting of sand, lime shale and magnesia, and in alternate beds, in which Judge Murdock has found the Trilobite, the Singula and the Orthis.

At Lansing this rock rises up to about 100 feet above the river, and dips from that city both north and south, and for several miles the great river has cut its bed through it, and by none of the geologists we have mentioned is it noticed as a distinct rock in Iowa geology.

2. Rising higher in the series we come to the Potsdam sandstone, which rests upon the former, and attains at Lansing a thickness of not over eighty feet, and this rock, like the other, has a north and south dip from the same point, and its southerly dip throws it below the bed of the river a little below McGregor, and this may be said to be the first rock of the "Lower Silurian" in the ascending series that is exposed in the county of Clayton, and no fossil remains have ever been found in it, and, as its name indicates, is a great mass of sand, almost crumbling to the touch.

3. As we pass above it we find resting on it what is generally known as the "Old Magnesian lime rock," having a striking resemblance to the Galena, and in many locations in Clayton and in Allamakee is "lead bearing," but never in sufficient quantities to pay for working. It is also in many localities rich in fossiliferous remains, and furnishes a most excellent building rock, and it dips out of sight a little above Guttenberg.

4. In passing still higher and resting on the former is what is called "the St. Peter sandstone," which, like the Potsdam, is a loose, friable mass of sand, contains no fossils, but its extreme whiteness in places makes it a valuable rock for the manufacture of glass, and many tons of it have been sent away from Clayton for that purpose. In several localities the red oxide of iron percolates through it, giving to the mass a beautiful variegated appearance, from which it has been called in places, "the picture rocks," and having the same southerly dip as all the others, it also passes out of sight within the limits of Guttenberg.

5. Still passing upward, we have exposed the whole length of the county on the Mississippi, and extending to Eagle Point in Dubuque, as well as up and along all the western tributaries of that river, what is called "the Trenton limestone," and with the exception of some of its lower beds, is totally unfit for building purposes, but makes the very best of lime.

If during the long ages of the turbulent and sedimentary seas that deposited the preceding St. Peter sandstone, marine life did not exist, then upon the very first inch of the Trenton deposition that life began in the greatest profusion, and continued on until the end, showing it to be the richest in fossiliferous remains of all the members of the Silurian age.

6. Above and resting on the Trenton, is the Galena, or as it is sometimes called, the "Upper Magnesian," lime rock, composed of sand lime, magnesia and chert, and this is the principal lead-bearing rock of the world, whenever it attains a degree of thickness and compactness to hold its minerals. It must be noticed that (with perhaps the Potsdam sandstone as an exception) all these members of the Silurian age, become alternately, and in their order, the surface rock, and grow thinner and thinner as they arise from their southern dip until they finally cease; and in the case of the Galena it enters the southeast corner of our county with considerable thickness; and where it is pressed down by the shales and the Niagara of the Blue Belt Hills becomes in detached basins the surface rock, but never reaches the northern limits of the county.

Prof. Owen, the great geologist, said: "Along the course of our route no symptoms were observed of important axes of dislocation and disturbance. The surface is comparatively level, the ledges of rocks lie low and horizontal without any abrupt uplifts or sudden faults, as if beyond the sphere of active action that has fissured and filled with metallic matter, the magnetism limestones lying to the northeast, nearer the Mississippi. The soil which overlies the sandstones of the coal measures is of that warm, quick, silicious, porous character which rapidly advances vegetation. Immediately north of the mouth of Mud Creek, the stiff, dark, calcareous soil marking the transition to the limestones of Cedar Valley appears. Through less forcing in its character than the other, this soil is much richer and more retentive, storing up the successive acquisitions and infiltrations from organic decomposition until the proportions of *heine yumus* and organic principles rise from ten to thirty per cent. For wheat, and small grain generally this soil is well adapted. Although timber is scarce, it is easily propagated and rapidly grown."

Concerning the region including Floyd County, we extract the following paragraphs from Prof. Hall's "Geological Survey of Iowa:"

The reconnoisance of the district comprised in the counties of Howard, Mitchell, Chickasaw and Floyd, was made by Prof. Hungerford, and the following brief notice of their geology is derived from his notes, and from the examination of specimens collected by him:

This region is drained by the head waters of the Turkey, Wapsipinicon and Cedar Rivers. The Turkey heads in the center of Howard County, and the Upper Iowa pursues a winding course through the northern tier of townships, running with a generally eastern direction. The south fork of the Turkey, or Crane Creek as it is generally called, is a clear, rapid stream, furnishing good water-power, which has been improved at several points. It flows through the center of Howard, and the northeastern corner of Chickasaw County, pursuing a very direct southeasterly course. The central portion of Chickasaw and the borders of Howard and Mitchell are imperfectly drained by the head waters of the Wapsipinicon which flow through a level and rather marshy region. The streams through this low country are quite heavily skirted with timber. The larger portion of Mitchell and Floyd, as also of Cerro Gordo and Worth Counties, is drained by the Cedar and its branches, of which Lane and Shell Rock creeks are the most important. These are all beautiful and rapid streams, skirted with timber, and furnishing good water-power at numerous points. There are also many rock exposures in the banks of these streams, although no high bluffs occur, the ledges of rock not usually exceeding ten or twenty feet in height. The region between the valleys of the streams is mostly gently rolling timber, which is almost exclusively confined to the edges of the streams; the soil is usually highly fertile. The settlements are chiefly in the neigborhood of the rivers, where timber, water-power and building materials are abundant, and where the flourishing condition of most of the towns, which have only been very recently settled, attests the presence of an industrious population, possessed of unusual advantages of position and soil.

The larger portion of this extensive region, which embraces over 3,000 square miles, if we include in it Worth and Cerro Gordo counties, appears to be underlaid by rocks of the Hamilton group, which, although differing considerably in lithological character at

different exposures, are still characterized by the same fossils which have been collected in this group at numerous points farther south. The details of some of the sections measured by Professor Hungerford are as follows: In passing from Jacksonville to Bradford, in Chickasaw County, a distance of eighteen miles, across a region drained by the three forks of the Wapsipinicon, not a single exposure of rock was found. The whole district is one vast expanse of low, level prairie, excepting the fringes of woodland along the courses of the streams.

Near the east bank of the Cedar, and one and a half miles below Bradford, the annexed section was measured at the quarry of the brothers Layton: Dark gray, thick, shaly limestone,—seven feet. Buff-gray, crystalline limestone with calcareous spar cavities,—five inches. Light gray, fine-grained limestone,—nine inches. Hard, dark gray, shaly limestone,—eight inches. Hard, dark gray limestone,—seven inches. Unexposed,—two feet. Light, buff-gray limestone,—twenty inches. The limestones exposed at this quarry are of medium purity, and mostly quite hard; they are entirely destitute of fossils, so far as observed.

In passing up the Cedar River to Charles City, on the west bank, the road lies over a rolling prairie. In the ridges limestones occur, as is shown by the presence of occasional fragments lying on the surface, or perhaps here and there an imperfect exposure. The beds, as observed, are mostly shaly, and singularly devoid of fossils. An actual river section seems necessary to the determination of their relations to each other. On the Cedar at Charles City, there is a small opening in thin beds of hard, buff-colored limestone. Under these beds occurs a thick-bedded, light gray limestone, shading off into buff-gray; it contains numerous concretions. Both the upper and lower beds contain a few fossils, all of which are in a very imperfect condition, so that only one, an *Atrypa reticularis*, could be made out. There were a few fragments of corals obtained here, which are too poorly preserved to be distinctly recognized.

The next section was taken at a quarry three-fourths of a mile above Charles City, on the west side of the river. The beds are of very hard limestone, which is mostly fine-grained, and rather brittle; they vary in thickness from four inches to one foot; and the different layers resemble each other so much that they could hardly be distinguished in hard specimens, especially as they are all equally unfossiliferous. The whole section exposed is only

nine feet above the dam at Charles City, of which two at the base are concealed by detritus. The court-house (the first one) was built of this rock, which is a good material for building, although too brittle to dress evenly and handsomely. The quarry is conveniently situated for use, as the back water from the dam sets up as far as that, and allows the blocks to be rafted down to the town. The beds exposed at this point are probably a little higher in the series than those of the section at Charles City; but as there is considerable irregularity in the dip at this point, this could not be determined with certainty. At the quarry above the dam, the dip was observed to be eighteen degrees in a direction south, twenty-five degrees west.

On Lime Creek, one mile above Rockford, the annexed section was measured: Soil, etc.,—five feet. Decomposed limestone detritus with numerous fossils,—twenty-five feet. Blue clay (foot of precipitous bluff, one-eighth of a mile from Lime Creek),—twenty feet. A gently inclining surface, mostly unexposed, with buff and white striped limestone at the base,—forty-three feet, ten inches. Unexposed,—two feet. Dark-colored, hard limestone,—two feet. White, pure limestone with shaly structure,—five feet, six inches. Hard, buff, calcareous sandstone, with *Spirifer*,—two feet, eight inches. Soft, ash-colored calcareous sandstone,—one foot, three inches. Arenaceous clay shales,—two feet, six inches. Beds not exposed down to level of Lime Creek,—three feet. Entire elevation,—one hundred and twelve feet, nine inches. The beds represented in this section as made up of decomposing limestone detritus, underlaid by a heavy deposit of clay, form the abrupt termination of one of the highest ridges in this region, which runs up from the southeast to within a short distance of Lime Creek. The upper bed of the section contains an abundance of fossils, which are washed out by the rain from the decomposing rock. Among these were observed *Atrypa rugora* or *spinora*, *A. reticularis*, *Orthis*, one or two new species, *Spirifer*, new species, *Strophomena*, and a few Hamilton corals.

On the Shell Rock River, at Rockford, the exposures of the rock are very limited. There is a light greyish, buff-colored stratum, which is somewhat argillaceous dolomite, but rather soft and worthless for building purposes, succeeded by a bed of slightly darker color, but of essentially the same character. These beds are probably lower in the geological series than those indicated in the preceding section.

At Shell Rock Falls, in Cerro Gordo County, about thirteen miles above Rockford, the absence of fossils in the beds exposed renders it difficult to assign them any certain place, although, from their position, they may be supposed to belong to the upper part of the Hamilton or the Chemung group. They consisted of thin-bedded, hard and rather crystalline magnesian limestones, varying in color from light gray to almost black. The exposure of the rocks at this locality is good, but the most careful search failed to reveal the presence of any fossils. The lithological character of the rocks at Shell Rock River and Falls is peculiar, and nothing exactly like it has been observed in other parts of the State. They are all highly magnesian, but not pure dolomites, as they contain rather more lime than belongs to the composition of the double carbonate of lime and magnesia. The specimens from Shell Rock River have a considerable resemblance to those from Cedar Falls, which are referred to the Chemung by Mr. Worthen, with some doubt as to their real position, since they are quite unfossiliferous. The beds at Shell Rock Falls are very magnesian limestones, or dolomites with a little excess of lime, and are remarkably free from silicious or argillaceous substances. One specimen analyzed from this locality contained less than two per cent. impurities mixed with carbonates of lime and magnesia. These beds are too irregular in their texture for good building-stone, some of them being hard and brittle, and others soft and perishable. They are valuable, however, for lime, and some of them will probably furnish good hydraulic cement.

In Mitchell County, one and a half miles above Newburg, on the Cedar, there is a tolerable exposure of the rocks, where the following section was observed: Crystalline limestone, sandy at the bottom, but growing more calcareous toward the top,—two feet. Dark gray, thin-bedded limestone,—eight inches. Dark gray, hard and brittle limestones in heavy layers, varying from eight inches to four feet in thickness,—thirteen feet, four inches. Rock not exposed, down to level of dam at Newburg,—two feet, six inches. Another section was measured at Newburg, the base of which is on the same level with the preceding ones; but as there is little agreement in their details, it appears that the dip of the strata has probably carried the beds of the upper one below those of the lower. The section at Newburg is as follows: Beds of detritus with *Spirifer*, of irregular thickness. 13. Hard, brittle, light grayish-yellow magnesian limestone,—four feet. 12. Unexposed,—four feet. 11. Hard,

light gray, somewhat crystalline beds, with concretionary bands of darker color,—eight feet. 10. Soft, sandy beds with clay,—two feet, eight inches. 9. Hard, light gray, silicious limestone,—one foot, three inches. 8. Hard limestone like number nine, decomposing into a sandy rock,—ten inches. 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1. Beds of hard, buff-gray limestone, varying from four to fourteen inches in thickness, and in various stages of decomposition,—four feet, four inches. Unexposed, to level of river at Newburg,—six feet. In this section, numbers eleven and thirteen contain *Spirifer* closely resembling *Spirifer mucronatus;* no other fossils were noticed.

Professor Hungerford remarks in regard to the lithological resemblances of the rocks of these two sections, that there is a very great similarity between some of the beds of the Newburg section and those noticed on the borders of Winneshiek and Chickasaw counties near the one from Fort Atkinson to Jacksonville, in descending the high ridge toward the Little Turkey. In this vicinity, near a lime-kiln, loose masses of limestone were observed, marked by concretionary lines and having that peculiar softness and fineness of grain which was noticed above as belonging to bed number eleven of the Newburg section. The same rock is seen in number four of the section, eleven and a half miles below Jacksonville on Crane Creek.

Specimens of petrification are occasionally found within the bounds of Floyd County. A. W. Cook, in 1871, found near his residence a few miles south of Charles City, a piece of petrified wood, apparently hemlock.

STONE.

Except along the streams, there are but very few ledges of stone which appear near the surface; scattered over the prairies occasional grey rocks or boulders are seen. These rocks are generally found with depressions of the surface. Some of them are of enormous dimensions, among the largest of which is the "Big Rock," in the corner of the public park at Nora Springs. By the science of geology we are informed that these boulders are not natives of this country, but have drifted here on the ice from the regions of the north. Sometimes we find these boulders even in pieces, and the huge pieces from ten to one hundred feet apart. By what power they have been shattered, and by what agency separated, geological science does not teach, nor does it teach why they are found on the highest and lowest lands, while between these extremes they are seldom seen.

There are but few valuable stones yet found along the banks of the Flood Creek, and the Little Cedar. The banks of the Big Cedar and the Shell Rock rivers are lined with stone, which ser nearly all the purposes for which stone are used, and from which neat and costly buildings have been constructed. These ledges are sometimes found on one side of the river, and sometimes on the other, and sometimes on neither side, but never found on both sides directly opposite each other.

The ledges of stone along the river banks are generally overlaid with shale, the immensity of which often-times makes it not only difficult but unprofitable to remove. These ledges are in layers which vary in thickness from six inches to three feet. In them are generally found two or three varieties of sandstone, one comparatively of light color, and a splendid stone for almost any kind of mason-work, then a buff sandstone of coarser texture, and so soft as to be easily cut and shaped with an ax, and the third variety of the same color and texture, in and through which is found a great variety of sea-shells. The last two layers grow hard when exposed to the sun and air. Above these layers of sandstone is usually found a stratum of limestone, in layers from ten inches to ten feet in thickness. The thinnest layers are of the coarsest texture, and contain a flinty substance, the thickest being of a finer texture, and free from flint, and suitable for making a most valuable article of lime.

BOTANY.

BY PROF. J. C. ARTHUR.

It is not so much the number of kinds of plants, as it is the number of individuals of the more prominent kinds, which determines the character of the surface features of a country. Accordingly, a landscape with apparent richness of vegetation may yield a meager harvest to the botanist. Floyd County is a case in point. The number of species of native plants is unusually small, while the number of individuals of a large part of the flora is correspondingly large.

The oaks are the most abundant and conspicuous trees of the forest, and yet there are but four kinds. The evergreen, or cone-bearing trees, which are usually very prominent, are wholly absent, with the exception of some forlorn individuals of red cedar found along the river banks. There is an occasional tree of honey-locust,

but no birch, buck-eye, white-wood, coffee-tree, or sassafras. The following trees occur in greater or less abundance: black walnut, butternut, cottonwood, basswood, hackberry, hornbeam, hard and soft maple, white and black ash, one species of each, with three kinds of elm, and two of poplar. Of the smaller trees there are box-elder, green ash, black cherry, choke cherry, crab-apple, plum, two thorn-apples, and a few willows. There are out of these scarcely twenty kinds which are in sufficient abundance to make up the bulk of the forests, including those upon both wet and dry land.

When we come to low vegetation—herbaceous plants and small shrubs, the same fact is equally emphasized. Here another characteristic also makes its appearance—unwonted rankness. It is specially noticeable in the large size and luxuriant growth of the weeds, but is equally true of most of the indigenous plants.

The changes incident to the settling up of a country have materially altered the character of the native vegetation. Twenty years ago the prairies were a wonderful flower garden in June, and were well besprinkled with showy flowers during all the warm months. It took but a few years of free pasturage to transform them into the weedy plains that we have to-day. No more beautiful sight could have been seen before the days of roaming herds than a stretch of prairie covered by a solid mass of delicate phlox as far as the eye could reach, only relieved by the gopher knolls with their tall grasses and wild wormwood dotting the surface with much uniformity. Later in the season the place of the phloxes was taken by other flowers, either in the same profusion or more restricted. There was at that time a more noticeable difference between the vegetation of slough and of upland prairie. Each species kept within definite bounds. For example, what was known as prairie grass, the grass of the uplands, and which was the first to start on burnt land in the spring, was very largely *sporobolus heterolepis*, called in the books, drop-seed grass. It has since been replaced by a mixture of a number of species, and is no longer characteristic. The changes in woodlands and cultivated fields are such as usually occur when wild land is brought under the control of the husbandman. It is probable that no species have yet been exterminated, although many have been driven into obscurity.

It will suffice for the purposes of this article to give a few notes on some of the prominent kinds of plants growing spontaneously

within the county, and especially of such as commend themselves to popular notice by their ornamental, useful, noxious or other economic features. They must necessarily be brief, and to economize space, plants of merely scientific interest will usually be passed without mention. No apology need be offered for including all the vegetable kingdom within our survey. Among the lower plants are some of the most useful and a large number of the most harmful and pernicious with which man has to deal. It is to the interest of everyone, and especially of the cultivator, that these should receive more attention from both scientist and layman. They are now so well understood, and their classification has been so much simplified that they could profitably be included in the usual high-school course of botany. The order followed in the succeeding pages is that adopted by Professor C. E. Bessey in his "Botany for High Schools and Colleges," 1880, and proceeds systematically from the lowest to the highest forms.

I. *Protophyta or Sexless Plants.*—This class embraces the smallest and simplest as well as the most numerous organisms known. Among the harmless plants of the class are the slime-molds, which consist of little more than a mass of jelly, usually of a yellow or brown color. They creep about over the ground, and in dry weather crawl beneath the surface, or under sticks and leaves. They are often as large as one's hand or even larger, and yet are the most lowly organized of all plants.

The most useful plant of the class is the yeast-plant, the active principle of all yeast. It is microscopic in size, but under favorable conditions multiplies with wonderful rapidity. Like all plants it gives off carbonic acid gas during active growth, and this passing up through the dough in little bubbles makes the bread light.

The Nostoc family comprises a large number of species of dark green water plants. They grow in colonies, more often the size of a pin-head, but sometimes becoming several inches in diameter. They may be found floating free in stagnant water, attached to submerged weeds, or on damp earth. They sometimes increase to such an extent that their decay during the hot months of July and August causes very offensive odors. But few instances are recorded of their having occasioned sickness or death.

The plants which are probably more intimately associated with man's well-being than any other are the Bacteria. They are the smallest of all living things, and are to be found in almost every

conceivable situation. Nearly all decay is directly due to their presence, and in their absence vegetable and animal substances are as stable as minerals. They are essential to the formation of nitrogen compounds in the soil suitable for the food of plants, and without which plants could not thrive. They are the cause of a number of the most dreaded diseases in both man and the lower animals, including most of those which are contagious. They are also doubtless the cause of the disease in fruit trees called fire blight. It is, however, impossible to give even a glimpse of the important part these organisms play in the economy of nature.

II. *Zygosporeae or Unisexual Plants.*—A very large number of species of diatoms are to be found in this county in running water and clear pools. Each minute plant is encased in a transparent, silicious shell, covered with fine sculpturing. Some kinds swim about freely in the water, others are attached to submerged objects of all sorts. They frequently form rusty-colored deposits of considerable extent in shallow water.

The larger part of the green scum found on the surface of quiet water, especially in early summer, belongs to the genus Spirogyra, while much of that which sinks more or less completely below the surface of the water is a closely related genus, Mesocarpus. Both consist of long unbranched green threads, which are not attached to objects except as the movement of the water entangles them about weeds and sticks. While growing vigorously they are a bright yellow-green, but when they begin to form the spores which are to live over the winter and grow into new plants the next year, they turn yellow in spots, and finally become a dirty brown, sink beneath the water, decay and disappear. The ripe spores, which are too small to be seen by the unassisted eye, drop to the bottom, and are ready to germinate when winter is past. Contrary to the popular belief, these plants are not harmful, but are even beneficial in assisting to keep the water pure in which they grow. The danger to be apprehended from stagnant water is in the decay of dead vegetable and animal matter. The green scums just described may sometimes aggravate the danger; for, if they grow so luxuriantly that there is not water enough to absorb them when they have reached the end of their life, the water is made foul by the excess. If, again, the water is partly dried up during the hot months, the floating plants may be stranded, and soon die and decay in the hot sun, giving off a very offensive odor. The other green water plants which have much the appearance of those mentioned, but

mostly with branched threads, belong to the next class—the Oosporeæ, but in their economic features do not differ in any respect.

The molds on decaying fruit, vegetables, and pantry stores are simple plants composed of colorless, branching threads. They produce dark colored spores in great abundance, which are capable of growing at once into new individuals. The presence of the ripe spores gives occasion for the name, blue mold. These spores are so light that the slightest movement of the air carries them away, and every exposed object suitable for their support is sown with spores, which during warm weather soon grow into a bountiful crop of mold.

III. *Oosporeæ or Egg-spore Plants.*—The green, filamentous species of this class have already been mentioned.

Probably all have noticed dead flies stuck to the wall or window-pane and surrounded by a white film. If the abdomen of such a fly is opened, it is found to be distended by a white, mealy substance. This white substance both within and outside the fly is a plant known as Saprolegnia, and may be called the fly-fungus. It lives upon the juices of the fly, and is the cause of the destruction of large numbers in the fall of the year.

The potato-fungus or potato disease, as it is variously called, the Peronospora infestans, is a very pernicious plant of this class. It grows on the cultivated potato, and often occasions the more or less complete failure of the whole crop. It is a colorless parasite ramifying throughout the interior of the potato plant. The ends of the threads of which it is composed push through the under surface of the leaves, and form innumerable colorless summer-spores. In this state the parasite can be detected on the under surface of the leaves looking like a delicate white mold. The spores are easily distributed by the wind, and grow at once into a new parasite. The power of reproduction is so great that under favorable circumstances a potato field of many acres may speedily be infected from the product of a single individual. The winter spores are produced inside the potato stems, and are set free by their decay.

IV. *Carposporeæ, or Mushrooms and their Allies.*—Lilac bushes have the upper surface of the leaves quite covered during summer and autumn with an unsightly mildew. This parasitic plant, the Microsphæra Friesii, consists of branched threads from which minute suckers penetrate into the tissues of the leaf and absorb the sap, on which it depends for nourishment. During the summer months it produces colorless summer spores. In autumn the

winter spores are formed in small hollow balls or cases. These cases, being black, can easily be detected as dots scattered about on the mildew. They protect the two dozen or more delicate spores contained in each, during the vicissitudes of winter, and in spring the spores are set free by the decay of the cases. A large number of species of similar habit live upon and injure cultivated plants. The one on peas, the Erysiphe Martii, is so destructive that late peas are usually a failure. Mildews infest the hop, gooseberry, cherry, elm, willow, grapevine, honeysuckle, clematis, blue grass, and many other domestic plants, and a greater number of wild plants.

The black knot on wild and cultivated cherries and plums is a distortion of the branch due to the growth of the parasitic plant Sphæria morbosa. This fungus grows inside the branch, but extends only ew inches above and below the swelling. The summer spores are formed largely on the surface of the growing knot and give it a velvety appearance. The winter spores begin to form in autumn but are not fully ripe till February. The fungus is perennial, and the knot becomes larger each year. When a disease is understood a remedy is often obvious. In this case cut off the knots and burn them, and the spores, with the plant that produces them, will be destroyed. Ergot is another parasitic plant closely related to the last. It first attracts attention as a brown, horn-like growth, often an inch long, from the heads of cultivated and wild rye and other grains and grasses. It starts in the seed, and produces summer spores sometime before it becomes large enough to be noticeable. It does not depend upon spores of any sort for safety during the winter ; but, instead, the whole horn-like mass of fungus falls to the ground, and remains in a dormant condition till spring, when it begins to grow again and produces the winter form of spores.

The rusts are important members of this class. The wheat rust, Puccinia graminis, is a familiar example. It first becomes conspicuous as the red or orange-colored powder produced in such great abundance some seasons on the leaves and stems of wheat and oats. This orange powder consists entirely of the summer spores. The fungus grows inside the wheat plant, spreading throughout its substance, but produces its spores on the surface. It does injury by diverting the nourishment that should go to forming plump grain, and using it for the production of red rust, for which man has not yet found any use. Later in the season, usually

after the fields have been reaped, the winter spores are produced on the stubble, and known as the black rust. In the spring these winter spores germinate on the ground, and after passing through several stages again give rise to the rust plant on growing grain. Only two remedies are suggested : (1)burn the stubble after the grain is stacked, and thus kill the winter spores, and (2) gradually work into a variety of wheat not much affected by rust.

The smuts are a numerous family, and attack the flowers and seeds, and often other parts of various plants, as wheat, rye, oats, corn, etc. Bunt, Tilletia caries, which fills wheat grains with a black, unctuous powder of a very disagreeable odor, is also a member of the family.

The cup-fungus, or Peziza, in its various species, grows in woods. Some kinds attract attention by the bright scarlet lining of the cups. An edible fungus belongs to this family that deserves to be better known. It is the morel, or botanically, Morchella esculenta, and is common in woodlands throughout the county. It grows from three to five inches high, is of a gray or pale brown color, has a thick stalk, and a cylindrical top with large, shallow pits on its surface. The stalk and top are hollow. Its appearance is so characteristic that no other fungus is likely to be confounded with it. It forms a most delicate and savory dish for the table.

The mushrooms and their immediate allies, the toadstools, puff-balls, stinkhorns, earthstars, etc., aggregate a vast number of species. Many of them are edible, and others poisonous. No general rule can be given by which to distinguish the desirable ones from the harmful.

Lichens, sometimes known as gray mosses, are found in abundance on the bark of trees, and on the exposed surfaces of rocks.

V. *Bryophyta, or Mosses and Liverworts.*—A number of species of this class occur within the county, but not so many as might be expected. A very notable omission is that of the whole family of sphagnum, or peat mosses. These are much used by nurserymen and others for packing living plants, because they hold moisture so long. Their absence from this region is due to the total lack of tamarack swamps and similar congenial places. Such peat as there is, is formed of common moss. What is true of Floyd County, in this respect, is also true of the whole State.

VI. *Pteridophyta, or Ferns and their Allies.*—Less than a dozen kinds of ferns are found within the county, and they belong to widely distributed species. The most delicate and interesting

one is the little cliff-brake, Pellæa gracilis, which grows upon the rocky bluff of the Cedar River in front of Mr. Wheats', three miles north of Charles City. It is two to five inches high, and a very graceful plant.

No club-mosses grow within the county, and only one within the State. Those used to decorate our churches at Christmas time are brought from the East.

VII. *Phanerogamia, or Seed-bearing Plants.*—Of the numerous kinds of coniferous plants, commonly called evergreens, we have but one native species—the red cedar or Juniperus Virginiana. It never attains the dignity of a large, well-developed tree.

The grasses are well represented. Wild rice, Zizania aquatica, is abundant in the Cedar River near Charles City. Porcupine or spear grass, the Stipa spartea, is curious on account of the barbed "spears," an ingenious device for burying the seeds in the ground. It is less abundant than formerly. Sweet vernal grass is not found but its place is well supplied by the vanilla grass, the Hierochloa borealis. A number of ornamental grasses of considerable excellence should be mentioned, such as wild chess or Bromus Kalmii, squirrel-tail grass or Hordeum jubatum, and wild rye of three species of Elymus. A number of weeds are common, but are such as are found everywhere.

The sedges are not as abundant as elsewhere. Those found in prairie sloughs are known as wire grass. The other kinds, except the rushes, are popularly confounded with grasses. None of them are of any economic interest.

The lily family has some excellent representatives. The common wild lily is Lilium Philadelphicum. The Turk's-cap lily, Lilium superbum, better known as wild tiger-lily, is deserving of its Latin name. It is a handsome plant, which is much improved by cultivation, and can be made to bear a very large number of flowers on each stalk. The yellow bellwort or Uvularia Grandiflora, and white adder's-tongue, are among the early and noticeable flowers. Only two trilliums are found. The wake-robin, Trillium cernuum, is local and rare. The common one is a variety of Trillium erectum, and has a waxy white flower partly concealed by the leaves. It is a luxuriant grower and a handsome plant.

But few members of the orchis family are natives of the county, which is partly due to the absence of sphagnum swamps and like congenial localities. The showy orchis is not uncommon in shady woods. A white western orchis is the only Habenaria. It is H.

leucophæa, and grows about prairie sloughs. Calopogon has been gathered in the northern part of the county. The large showy, the large yellow, and the small white lady's-slippers are common. They all deserve to be cultivated but require much care.

The oaks are the white, bur, scarlet, and red, of which the last is least common.

The black willow grows into a tree. All the others are shrubs. The long-leaved one blossoms and seeds during the whole season. Cottonwood, Populus monilifera, is not rare in the wild state, and is extensively planted for shelter and fuel. The cotton from the seeds proves a source of much annoyance to the tidy housewife. If only male trees, those with reddish tassels, were planted, no cotton would be produced. Both kinds of tassels, the green and the red, appear in spring before the leaves come out. The downy and the common poplar, often called "pople" in this section, are common, and both form good size trees.

The red, white, and rock elms are abundant. The last, Ulmus racemosa, furnishes the best fuel, and is also prized as a shade tree. When the leaves have fallen it looks much like a bur-oak, and very unlike its near relative the graceful white elm. The hop is native, and is abundant and fruitful. The common nettle, Urtica gracilis, and the wood nettle, Laportea Canadensis, are very common, but neither stings severely. The stinging nettle of the Eastern States does not occur. The mulberry is not found so far north-

Red-root, the Amarantus retroflexus, sometimes called pigweed, is a persistent weed in gardens and fields. Amarantus albus is the "tumble-weed." It grows in a globular form, often three or four feet in diameter. When killed by frost, the branches remain rigid, the plant soon loosens from the soil, and the wind drives it bounding over the fields and prairies, until brought up in some fence corner. When the corner is full, those that follow are enabled to scale the fence. With a change of wind, all the lodged plants are set flying in another direction. This is an effective method o f scattering the seeds. Amarantus blitoides was described by Sereno Watson in 1877. It grows flat upon the ground like purslane ("pusley"), and has a dark green, glossy leaf, not much larger than that of purslane, but thinner. It is a native of the western plains, but is traveling eastward as a weed. It is abundant at Clear Lake and southward, but was first detected in this county the present season (1882).

The mint family is well represented, but the species are mostly small-flowered. The native wild mint, Mentha Canadensis, is very common; spearmint and peppermint have not yet found their way here. American pennyroyal is plentiful in Southern Iowa, but does not occur here; the nearly related Hedeoma hispida is, however, very abundant.

Mullein and speedwell, the latter the Veronica peregrina, are common weeds. None of the pentstemous occur here. The painted-cup is found abundantly, the yellow one being much commoner than the scarlet. This plant cannot be cultivated, for it is partially parasitic on the roots of other plants.

Three pretty kinds of puccoon, and lungwort, better known as blue-bells, are much prized spring flowers. All make good additions to the flower garden, and the last especially. No forget-me-not is to be met with. Stick-seed and beggar's-lice infest roadways, the same as elsewhere.

The gentians are the most beautiful of our flowers. The white, closed, and a small flowered one are common. The two fringed ones, Gentiana crinita and G. serrata, are the most delicate, while G. puberula is the richest in color. The buckbean occurs in the northern part of the county.

No blueberry, huckleberry, cranberry, wintergreen, laurel, azalea or any other member of the true heath family occurs within this county, or within this part of the State. The shin-leaf or Pyrola elliptica and the Indian pipe are the only representatives of the whole family.

The sunflower family is by far the largest in both species and individuals in the county. Many kinds have uninteresting flowers, and pass under the name of weeds, although only a much smaller number actually infest fields. Mayweed, burdock, cocklebur, and sow-thistle are introduced weeds. Canada thistle has been dropped by cars in a few places, but is not spreading much; the common eastern thistle and ox-eye daisy have yet to appear. The native weeds of this family are the wild artichoke, three sorts of ragweeds, and common and swamp beggar-ticks. To this list is to be added a new weed that is steadily gaining ground, and at the same time traveling eastward and possibly southward. It is a candidate for the same situations the large ragweed prefers—the edges of fields, and along roadsides and streets, but especially about barns. If circumstances are unfavorable, it can blossom when only a few inches high, while under more fortunate conditions it reaches much

above one's head. It closely resembles cocklebur when young, but as it grows larger has more the appearance of the common sunflower, with flowers, however, after the pattern of the ragweed. This new weed has not yet been provided with a common name, but is botanically, Iva xanthufolia.

The wolfberry and yellow and red honeysuckles are so attractive as to be cultivated. An interesting member of this family is the little moschatel, Adoxa Moschatellina, found upon shady hillsides that face the north. It also occurs at Decorah, and with these exceptions is not known to grow so far south to within 750 miles or more, except on the summits of the Rocky Mountains. It is considered a sub-alpine plant. It appears in early spring, is only three or four inches high, has rich green leaves, greenish flowers, and an agreeable, musky odor.

The wild plum, red and black raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, and crab-apple furnish considerable fruit for the home market. There is but one wild rose, Rosa blanda, in the county. Mountain ash is not native. The common June-berry grows on wooded hillsides, and a pretty western one, Amelanchier alnifolia, grows among hazel, and to about the same height. Nine-bark and meadow-sweet are cultivated, and deserving of still greater attention.

An interesting relative of the bean grows upon rocky or gravelly soil. The branches are prostrate and spread about a foot around the root. The purple flowers appear in May, and are soon followed by the fruit. When the pods, which are nearly solid, have reached the size of hazel-nuts, they prove a valuable addition to the list of early vegetables. Cooked like green peas, they make a pleasing dish intermediate in taste and flavor between early peas and asparagus. Earliness, easy preparation, and pleasing taste, are the qualities that recommend this new vegetable. The plant is long-lived, but whether it can be profitably cultivated or not is yet to be determined. It extends but a little south or east of this region. The popular name is yet to be created, for the book name of ground plum does not appear to be in actual use. It is known to botanists as astragalus caryocarpus. The white and purple prairie-clovers (Petalosteman), lead-plant, yellow false indigo or Baptisia leucophæa, and the partridge pea, better known as wild sensitive-plant, are deserving of cultivation for their fine flowers.

Poison ivy is found in all situations. On the prairie, especially on gopher knolls, it rarely grows more than a few inches high, yet flowers and fruits freely. It frequently mixes with hazel bushes,

and assumes the same habit, while in woods it climbs trees, and may have a trunk as large as one's arm. It is to be distinguished under all disguises by its three leaflets. Smooth sumach is common and highly ornamental, but staghorn, fragrant, and poison sumach do not occur.

The buttercup family contains quite a number of plants with fine, showy flowers. The earliest spring flower on the prairie is the dwarf buttercup, Ranunculus rhomboidens, growing from two to four inches high. The double form, which is occasionally seen, proves a modest but very valuable acquisition to the flower-border. The pasque-flower is the largest early flower of this region. It is found on dry, gravelly soil. Its fine purple blossoms are similar to the pasque-flowers of Europe. Isopyrum is a delicate white wood flower often mistaken for the rue-anemone, which last does not grow here. These are distinctively western flowers, and the first two only extend through a few counties southward. Hepatica or liverleaf, wind-flower, marsh marigold, columbine, and virgin's bower are common plants. The round-lobed hepatica and meadow buttercup are not members of the flora.

The following plants belong to small families and were ot mentioned in their proper places: Spiderwort, cat-tail, blue-flag, two duckweeds, arrow-leaf, Indian-turnip, wild ginger, shooting star, cardinal-flower, ginseng, spikenard, bloodroot, Dutchman's breeches, white and yellow water lily, and May–apple. The shrubs are, three kinds of dog-wood, prickly-ash, waahoo, bladder-nut, black currant, smooth and prickly gooseberries, and speckled alder, with the climbing kinds, Virginia creeper, grapevine and climbing bittersweet. Only one clump of alder (Alnus incana) is known, and that is about half way between Floyd and Charles City, on the road along the west bank of the river. Wild cucumber, the Echinocystis lobata, is a favorite arbor plant. Northern bed straw is effective as a fine-white flower for bouquets, but in one respect objectionable, it blackens instead of simply withering.

The following plants, in addition to those already mentioned, have not yet been seen in the county: Skunk cabbage, sweet flag, lizard's-tail, sweet fern, yellow dog's-tooth violet, pitcher plant, pokeberry, eel-grass, chess, hop-tree, button-bush, leatherwood, spice-bush, buffalo-berry, bay-berry, and bittersweet, all of which are common in the older States east of Iowa.

TIMBER.

In addition to what is said in the foregoing section, we would add that since the cessation of the destructive prairie fires, youn timber is rapidly increasing even where not a tree was seen in earlier times. These artificial groves as they increase in number and dimensions will greatly enhance the value and beauty of the land; will invite the warbling songster to our homes; will repel the force of the gales which formerly swept over the prairie; attract moisture to assist surrounding vegetation; and protect our flocks and our herds from the bleak, cold winds.

In the beginning of the settlements there was much strife and excitement over the timber. It was the first thing sought for after the settler had weighed anchor and unyoked his oxen. Those who came here later than 1854 found no valuable timber unclaimed, but many of the original settlers were of a transient and roving character, ready and willing to sell a part or the whole of their timber for a very small consideration, and then go on to find new homes and new groves beyond the bounds of civilization. The large tracts of timber claimed by the early settlers have from time to time been divided and sub-divided, until but few men have timber in excess of their necessities. Notwithstanding the ancient forest on every side has been slaughtered with unsparing hand, wood and woodland are cheaper to-day than they were ten years ago. The causes are plain and easily understood. Thousands of acres of young and thrifty timber have sprung up on the outskirts of the ancient groves to take the place of the original forest. Railroads have been constucted which bring to our doors the treasures of our coal field at an average price of about five dollars per ton. Wire fences and hedges are taking the place of rails; artificial groves are being planted everywhere, and the rude huts in which the pioneers once lived and shivered with half a cord of wood on the old fire-place, have given way to comfortable and fuel-saving homes.

METEOROLOGICAL.

A Government meteorological station is kept by Henry Eddy, above Marble Rock, in Union Township, who reports to Washington all the phenomena of the weather.

There is a meteorological station at Charles City, faithfully kept by Luther P. Fitch, M. D., a voluntary observer, who reports to

the headquarters of the State, at Iowa City, every five and ten days, and every month, giving the rain-fall and snow, the temperature, the humidity of the atmosphere, the direction and comparative velocity of the wind, the degree of cloudiness each day, and unusual phenomena, as auroras, electric storms, rainbows, halos, hoar-frosts, etc. The doctor commenced these observations in 1876, and the amount of work he has to do for no pecuniary reward is considerable. The "Director of the Iowa Weather Service" is Dr. Gustavus Hinrich, Professor of Chemistry and Electricity at the State University, who has a small appropriation from the State for his services.

Below we give some of the most interesting and valuable items from Dr. Fitch's record:

RAINFALL, INCLUDING SNOW AS MELTED.

YEAR.	MONTH.	INCHES.	
1877			27.99
1878	January	.55	
	February	.17	
	March	3.81	
	April	3.51	
	May	3.53	
	June	5.10	
	July	8.63	
	August	.77	
	September	5.50	
	October	3.56	
	November	.42	
	December	.76	36.31
1879			31.08
1880	January	1.51	
	Febuary	.33	
	March	.82	
	April	1.23	
	May	3.58	
	June	6.43	
	July	4.26	
	August	1.70	
	September	3.00	
	October	1.45	
	November	1.40	
	December	1.42	27.13
1881	January	1.02	
	February	2.36	
	March	1.61	
	April	1.01	
	May	3.94	
	June	3.83	
	July	6.29	
	August	4.17	
	September	7.96	
	October	7.86	
	November	1.20	
	December	1.05	42.34

Average rainfall for the last five years, 32.97 inches. It is observable that the quantity of snow is comparatively light in this part of Iowa, while the total amount of rainfall is rather more than in the States east. But in this State there are great extremes. For example, in the northwestern part of the State the rainfall for one year amounted to only nineteen inches, while in the southeastern it was about sixty inches!

In 1880 there were ninety-six meteorological stations in this State, and from their reports we learn that the average rainfall in

Iowa was, for 1876, 36 inches; 1877, 33.7 inches; 1878, 32.3 inches; 1879, 27.2 inches; 1880, 31.5 inches; average for the five years, 32.7 inches. Hence Floyd County has the average of the State.

Since it has been a debatable question among meteorologists for many years whether timber areas increased the amount of rain, the affirmative is demonstrated in Iowa at least. There is much more rain in timbered sections, and this fact should encourage the planting of forest trees. It was settled many years ago that forests distributed rain better over their area than do plains, and also more uniformly throughout the year.

As the range and average of temperature are nearly the same from year to year, we give below the observations for the last year only, while further on we give in chronological order the remarkable freaks of the weather.

MEAN TEMPERATURE FOR 1881, BY MONTHS.

	. M.	12 M	8 P. M.
Jan.	2.3	15.8	2.8
Feb.	....	20.8	....
Mar.	....	23.6	....
Apr.	....	48.8	....
May	66.6	74.5	61.4
June	73.2	76.0	64.4
July	79.7	82.3	69.7
Aug.	74.9	74.4	70.6
Sept.	64.9	71.7	59.8
Oct.	48.1	66.5	48,1
Nov.	27.8	35.1	29.0
Dec.	26.5	33.9	27.4

METEOROLOGICAL EVENTS.

Under this sub-head we classify storms, freshets, noted extremes of temperature, etc. Destructive thunderbolts are noticed in the histories of the townships where they occurred.

August, 1851, there was a great flood in the Cedar River, at which time the drift-wood floated up to where the court-house now stands.

July 5, 1856, a slight frost.

April 3, 1857, ice passed out of the Cedar River, but too early in the history of the country to do much damage.

In the winter of 1857–'8, the snow on the level was more than two feet deep, with a heavy incrustation over it hard enough to hold

up a man but not hard enough to bear up a deer. The hunters took advantage of the condition of the snow and slaughtered the deer by the hundreds—for amusement. In January, the spirit thermometer reached a point 44 ° below zero, and many people in Iowa froze to death.

In January, 1858, the Cedar raised ten feet, and the frost went out of the ground.

Feb. 4, 1858, a thaw and freshet, carrying away bridges, dams and mills all over the county.

April, same year, much rain, and the Cedar nearly as high as on Feb. 4. Indeed, during a great part of the season the streams "got on a bust" about once a fortnight, hindering work, impeding travel, etc. Aug. 10, there was a hurricane, demolishing Mr. Fleenor's house. Aug. 12, the Cedar raised fifteen feet high at one time, and reached a point five feet higher than it had been since 1851.

January, 1861, thermometer 30° below zero for two mornings, and not above zero any time during the day for nine days together. Feb. 10, big thaw. Sept. 3 and 4, heavy frosts.

March 2, same year, Cedar River broke up under the influence of a freshet, and rose nearly as high as in 1858. On Shell Rock River, the saw-mill belonging to the Rockford Co. was entirely swept away, as also the ferry-boat at that place. At Marble Rock, six or seven miles below Rockford, the large and valuable flouring-mill of Mr. Graham was carried away. The bridge across the Cedar between Nashua and Bradford was also swept away, and a portion of the new bridge at Waverly.

Aug. 1 to 10, this season, the days were very hot, the thermometer standing at 100 ° to 105 ° in the shade on several of these days. Grain ripened so rapidly that the farmers had to run machines day and night.

Jan. 13, 1862, thermometer 35 ° below zero.

April, 1862, a great freshet.

June 22, a damaging storm of wind and hail in most parts of the county, during the dead hours of Sunday night.

Oct. 23, snow enough to whiten the ground.

Jan. 1, 1864, mercury 30 ° below zero.

Dec. 29, 1865, mercury 30 ° below zero.

June 24, 1866, a hurricane in the western part of the county, destroying property, etc. It demolished the Congregational Church at Rockford.

Jan. 24, 1867, a great snow-storm, putting a stop to travel. This storm was supposed to be the same that prevailed in England on the 2d, and traveled westward at the rate of about 200 miles a day until it reached Iowa.

The last week of March, 1867, after there had been definite signs of spring, snow fell to the depth of ten inches.

June 9, 1867, one of the most terrific thunder storms at Charles City ever known at that place.

1868, hot summer.

Jan. 29 to Feb. 2, 1869, heavy snow-storm, turning travel into the fields.

Oct. 24, 1869, two distinct shocks of an earthquake felt in this region, at 11 A. M.

March 11, 1870, heavy snow-storm, accompanied with lightning in places. Snow reached a depth of twenty inches.

July 13, 14 and 15, 1870, terrible thunder storms, deluging the land, and the lightning burning up houses and barns and killing animals.

Feb. 23, 1871, a heavy rain carried away a deep snow, raising the streams suddenly to a dangerous and destructive height. Bridges carried away, etc.

April 4 and 5, 1871, mercury rose to eighty and eighty-two degrees in the shade.

Aug. 13, 1871, the severest storm of the season occurred, the lightning striking scores of objects within Floyd County alone, and burning or splintering houses, barns, trees, etc. The bare prairie was struck in many places. The rain fell "in torrents."

Jan. 15-20, 1873, tremendous snow-storm, breaking down roofs and awnings with its weight, stopping railroad trains, impeding travel, and interfering with all sorts of programmes. The snow was said to seven to fifteen feet deep for a mile on the railroad near Lawler.

Jan. 28, 1873, mercury congealed at thirty-eight degrees below zero.

June 22, 1875, overwhelming rain and wind, destroying and carrying away bridges and much other property.

Nov. 15, 1877, an earthquake was perceived from Colorado to Wisconsin and from Olivet, Dak., to Topeka, Kan. The greatest energy of the earthquake was manifested along the Missouri River from Yankton to Sioux City, at 11:30 A. M., and along the Platte

River from Columbus to Omaha, at 11:40 A. M. The principal shock reached the eastern, southern and western limit at 11:50, railroad time. From these points followed a velocity of motion of fully 600 miles per hour. A secondary line of greatest disturbance ran from Council Bluffs by way of Avoca, Boone and Waverly, Dubuque and McGregor. The effects ranged from a swaying and rolling motion of the ground, accompanied with a rumbling noise, alarming almost the entire population of a town, to the mere oscillation of chandeliers and liquids. Generally the effects were more pronounced on high ground, in brick buildings, especially in the upper stories of the latter. The more feeble manifestations were most readily recognized by children at their school desks and by clergymen, lawyers and editors at their writing tables. Several individuals of Floyd County distinctly noticed the oscillations of this earthquake wave.

April 21, 1878, occurred the great "storm of Easter Sunday," which swept over Iowa and just touched Floyd County. It consisted of high winds and hurricanes, destroying many lives and much property.

June 1, 1878, about 5 P. M., a tornado visited the southern part of the county. It struck with particular force and fury in Scott Township, and left destruction in its track. It totally demolished the great barn on John W. Waller's "Stockdale" farm, though the house, but a few rods away, was left untouched. The barn was 40x40, and scarcely anything was left of it but the foundation. There were 600 bushels of wheat in it belonging to Waller Bros. The house in which Mr. W.'s hired man, Albert Nitesell, lived, was blown all to pieces. One of Mr. N.'s legs was broken in two places. His wife's lower jaw was broken on both sides, and their child so injured that it died. Mrs. N.'s injuries were severe and dangerous. Another of Mr. Waller's houses was turned completely over, landing on the ridge-pole, and then was crushed like an egg-shell ; but, strange to say, none of the occupants were seriously injured. On the Eade farm, the barn, a large one, and the windmill, were blown to "atoms." The horses in the barn were killed. Burt Johnson's house was also upset and crushed. The roof of the wing of Uriah Schermerhorn's house was blown clean off, and the main roof almost entirely denuded of shingles. A horse, running loose in the yard, was literally impaled by a flying rafter, which entered the body just in front of the hind leg and projected out on the other side immediately behind the fore leg.

The school-house near Waller's smashed into kindling wood. It was a strong, well-built house. Another school-house, about a mile away, was also destroyed.

Coldwater Creek rose around the dwelling of Mr. Geirman until the family became frightened, when Mr. Geirman hitched up his team, and with his wife and hired man started for higher ground. The horses lost their footing and were swept into the deep water, and Mr. Geirman and his wife, and the horses, were drowned. The hired man clung to the wagon and floated to land some distance below.

The storm was very severe in Pleasant Grove and Riverton Townships, injuring property belonging to Fred. Stevens, Steve Buckland, Uriah Schermerhorn and others. The tract of the storm was about a mile wide. Considerable damage was done at Rockford. The rain was so heavy that the resulting floods swept away nearly all the bridges. Crops also were badly damaged.

December, 1879, mercury 38 degrees below zero.

Feb. 3–5, 1881, rain, wind and snow, stopping travel. Also a cold and stormy March this year.

June 23, 1882, a gale occurred, blowing down signs and light buildings, frightening people into cellars, casting young fruit, damaging young crops, etc. A heavy rain accompanied this wind.

July 18, 1882, a hurricane visited the southern part of the township of Cedar, of short duration and limited extent, but it demolished a few light structures and moved some heavier buildings from their foundations.

Oct. 6, 1862, destructive prairie fires. Such conflagrations occurred some seasons from the first settlement of the county, until after the war, especially in the fall of 1867.

1864, a few cases of small-pox occurred in the county, but none of them fatal.

1878, diphtheria very prevalent.

ZOOLOGY.

Quadrupeds.—From that famous hunter and oldest resident of the county, Joseph Kelly, formerly referred to in this volume, we obtain the following facts relative to the comparative abundance or scarcity of the various four-footed animals which have subsisted within the present bounds of Floyd County, from the first settlement of the county to the present time.

Buffalo were common, on the prairies in summer and in the timber in winter; but it required only a few years of the white man's chase to kill them all off or drive them entirely from the country. In 1853, John Blunt, Charles Johnson and David Green, killed three buffaloes among the bur oaks, west of the place afterward occupied by William Montgomery, or northwest of Charles City.

Elk existed in early times in comparative abundance, but they succumbed to the aggressions of the white man as readily as the buffalo. In a former chapter of this work are related some anecdotes of Mr. Kelly's experience with this noble animal.

Deer were abundant, keeping themselves generally in or near the timbered sections. They held their place here long after the disappearance of the buffalo and elk, but they are now seldom found, if ever, within the bounds of Floyd County. Only the one kind, the "Virginia deer" of the books, existed here.

The black bear was sometimes found in the woods in early days.

Joseph Kelly killed eight deer in one day in the fall of 1850, in the immediate vicinity of St. Charles. Rufus Clark, a Government surveyor, killed large numbers of bears, deer, elk and buffalo in this county, prior to its settlement in 1850.

Raccoons were once abundant, and are still found to some extent.

Opossums were very rare, only the tracks of one being found in this vicinity.

Panthers, rare. One was known to be tracked in this section.

Wild-cats were sometimes seen, and a larger number of lynxes.

Of foxes, both the red and the gray were common, but none are to be found at the present time.

Of wolves, both the large gray and the smaller prairie species were in abundance; some of the latter kind are still to be seen occasionally.

Beavers were abundant in 1850, but the Indians soon succeeded in killing and chasing them all away. They were noted for gnawing down cottonwood and quaking-asp, on the banks of streams, and building dams across them. They have been known to gnaw down trees three feet in diameter.

Badgers were common, but they have long since disappeared.

Otters were abundant; there are some yet in this region.

Muskrats are still to be seen in considerable numbers.

The common gray rabbit is of course "common" enough here. The so-called "jack rabbit," or "prairie hare" of the books, has never been seen in this part of Iowa. Nor has this section of the

country ever been the resort of the "prairie dog," a species of marmot common on the western plains.

Of squirrels, there are the gray timber, the fox, the chipmunk, the striped prairie, and the flying, in the order of their relative abundance. Their numbers scarcely diminish.

The woodchuck, or ground-hog, prevails even more than in early days.

There are a few mink, and still fewer weasels.

Skunks have grown from "occasional" to "many."

The prairie mole is abundant.

Gophers are common, and seem to hold their own as to numbers.

Of the bats, the dark brown species has been observed, and probably also the reddish bat.

Fish.—Black bass, rock bass and silver bass are found in the streams of Floyd County, the relative abundance being in the order here given. That most popular of Iowa fishes, the pickerel, is common. The muscalonge, of this genus, is frequently found, but is becoming scarce. Wall-eyed pike is common. Buffalo, rare. Suckers, both black and white, abundant. Red horse, common. Mud cat-fish are common, sometimes attaining a weight of six to eight pounds. Bullheads are abundant, weighing from one to four pounds. The chub, a small fish, is common. The dace is also common. Perch, rare. Eels are sometimes caught. Shiners and minnows are of course abundant.

Reptiles.—Three species of turtles are found in Floyd County. The snapping turtle is abundant, and the soft-shelled and map turtles common. The most common snakes are the garter, black and water snakes. The prairie rattlesnake and the striped (massasauga) are becoming rare, as the country settles up. In early days some specimens of the "blue racer" were found.

Birds.—Most of the summer birds here, as elsewhere in this latitude, are migratory, coming from the South in the spring and returning in the fall. Ducks and geese are sometimes found, the former in considerable numbers. Prairie chickens used to be abundant, and even so tame as often to come into the villages. They are still found but are becoming more rare with the increase of p pulation and of hunters. Snipes, plovers, herons, quails and many other birds prevail.

In this connection we may mention that there are two good taxidermists in Charles City,—Henry Williams and Mr. Fairbanks,

who can give much information concerning the birds of Floyd County.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

From the very earliest ages down to the advent of the white man it is evident that the valley of the Mississippi River afforded an abundant supply of everything that was necessary for the support and increase of savage races.

There was a time when the Mississippi and the Ohio entered the great ocean a little above Cairo, through a common mouth, and, unlike many other rivers of the globe, their waters have always had free access to that ocean, from which they have always been well stocked with fish, and innumerable wild fowl has ever floated on their waters and nested on their banks, while the plains and forests of their water-sheds have always swarmed with wild game, and draining the center of a great continent of many miles in extent in a north and south direction, the savage had only to await the return of the vernal equinox to bring him along their banks a fresh supply of migratory fish, birds and animals, more sure and certain than the crops of the civilized agriculturist. It was in this great valley, skirted in the distance by a double range of lofty mountains, that the white man found the Indian flourishing in all his savage glory, and, knowing its importance to the existence of his race, the stately savage fought long and hard for its retention before he gave way to superior force and discipline; and when he left he took with him his origin, his history, and his domicile, and but for an occasional upheaval of his dead, and the transient wanderings of remnants of his race among us, it would be hard for us to prove that within the memory of men still living vast numbers of his race and kindred once occupied this soil.

Not until the Indian had glided out of sight did we begin to suspect that he himself was but the successor of other and distinct races who had preceded him in this great valley, and who, like himself, had yielded to that inevitable fate that befalls animate and inanimate life alike, and gradually that suspicion grew, until it has at last developed into a fixed and permanent reality that throughout the length and breadth of this vast continent other and distinct races from the Indian once held the sway of empire, and permanently occupied the soil; and one of whom, from the peculiar form of his earth-works, we call the "Mound-builder."

Beginning at the mouth of the Mississippi River, on high lands beyond the reach of inundations, and following it upon either shore, as well as along the shores of its greatest and smallest tributaries, and the ridges and divides that separate them until all of their head waters are reached, one would never be out of sight of the works and remains of these strange people; and, judging from their extent and vast number, as well as what we have before said of the prolific sources of food along the route, we must conclude that these people once existed in countless numbers.

Although we do not hear of any Indian mounds in Floyd County, it is probable that the mound-building race roamed through this region. While some believe that the Mound-builders were a distinct race, others (and among them Prof. Alex. Winchell, of the Michigan State University,) maintain that they were the ancestors of the present Indians. Judge Samuel Murdock, of Clayton County, Iowa, holds that the subjects in these mounds walked to the spots selected while alive, and there under a terrible superstition, now indicated by the shape and form of their heads, and drowned to every sense of life by some devilish and inspiring chant from the voices and instruments of their friends around them, quietly laid themselves down to be covered up by the survivors ; and whether this immolation was forced or voluntary, its long practice finally resulted in the total extinction of the race.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

There has been no extensive collection of the relics of ancient human art in Floyd County. B. W. Stevens, of Charles City, has a cabinet of antiquities and curiosities, collected from various sources, which illustrate to some extent the state of civilization or invention prevailing among the ancient races of this continent. There are other smaller collections.

Aug. 8, 1882, A. O. Green, of section 32, Cedar Township, this county, in digging a well on the top of a hill, found at the depth of fourteen feet a good piece of manufactured steel, about the size and shape of a pocket-knife blade, imbedded in a stratum of soft, dark gray sandstone. This curiosity belongs to no class of explained facts, and adds another remarkable mystery to the already long list with which archæologists have to deal.

As to meteorology, or climate, see chapter XVI, Miscellaneous.

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIC.

ORGANIZATION AND DIVISIONS.

In 1812, Iowa was included in the organization of the "Territory of Missouri." During the war of 1812–'15 the Indians of Iowa were in part friendly to the United States, but a great many favored the British. Treaties were concluded with them in 1815 and 1816.

Soon after the latter, the Goverment built Fort Armstrong no Rock Island, which greatly incensed Black Hawk and other prominent chiefs; from this and other similar causes resulted the "Black Hawk war."

In 1821 the State of Missouri was formed, and the northern part of the former Territory was left in a condition of "political orphanage" for thirteen years, being included in no organized Territory. In September, 1832, Gen. Scott concluded a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, by which their title to 6,000,000 acres of land, since known as the Black Hawk Purchase, became extinguished, and two large counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, were formed. Subsequent treaties and purchases were made in 1836, 1837, and 1842.

In 1834 the long unorganized region was incorporated in the "Territory of Michigan;" two years later in the "Territory of Wisconsin;" and two years still later, 1838, became the Territory of Iowa, which was divided into sixteen counties. Immigration commenced soon after the "Black Hawk Purchase," and in the next few years increased very rapidly. When the Territory of Iowa was organized there were 23,000 people within its limits.

Floyd County is the fourth west of the Mississippi River, in the second tier from the north line of the State, and is therefore within the section usually denominated Northern Iowa. It is somewhat less than medium size in area, containing 504 square miles, or about 322,560 acres. The Congressional townships are 94, 95, 96, and the south half of ranges 15, 16, 17, and 18. The 43d parallel of north latitude runs through the county about five

miles south of Charles City. The county was originally square, but is now twenty-one miles from north to south, and twenty-four miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the county of Mitchell, on the east by Chickasaw, on the south by Butler, and on the west by Cerro Gordo County.

The Legislature, by an act approved Jan. 15, 1851, defined the boundaries of Floyd County, thus: "Sec. 34. *Be it enacted*, etc., that the following shall be the boundaries of the new county, which shall be called Floyd; to wit: Beginning at the northeast corner of town 97, range 14, thence west to the northwest corner of 97, range 18, thence south to the southwest corner of 94, range 18, thence east to the southwest corner of 94, range 14, thence north to the place of beginning."

Floyd County was originally surveyed by Mr. Ball, of Waterloo, John Evarts, of Dubuque, and Alex. Andrews, of Dubuque County. For a time after the organization of this county, it was attached to Chickasaw for judicial and revenue purposes, by the following act:

"1. That the unorganized counties in this State be and are hereby attached to organized counties, as follows, to wit: Mitchell, Floyd, Howard, Worth and Franklin, to the county of Chickasaw. 2. When the citizens of any unorganized county desire the same organized, they may make application by petition in writing, signed by a majority of the legal voters of said county, to the judge of the county to which such unorganized county is attached; whereupon said judge shall order an election for county officers in such unorganized county."

June 21, 1854, the people of this section petitioned Judge Lyon, of Chickasaw, "to be organized into a separate and distinct county." Of the Charles City signers of the petition, S. C. Goddard is the only one now living. Judge Lyon issued the order as petitioned for, and the first election for county officers accordingly took place Aug. 7, that year, eighty-five votes being cast. The officers elected were: John M. Hunt, County Judge; S. C. Goddard, County Clerk; Thomas Connor, Prosecuting Attorney; Joshua Jackson, Treasurer and Recorder; Wm. Montgomery, Sheriff; J. G. Shoemaker, Surveyor; C. P. Burroughs, School Fund Commissioner; D. B. Mead, Superintendent of Schools; Horace Stearns, Assessor; Nicholas Fleenor, Coroner. Thomas Connor failed to serve and David Wiltse was appointed in his stead. The foregoing were elected in what was then known as "Floyd Township," which em-

braced the whole territory of the present county; and when they were qualified as the laws prescribed, Floyd County was organized.

At that time Charles City ("St. Charles" then) was a hamlet with about half a dozen houses and less than a dozen voters. Mitchell and Howard counties were unorganized, lacking the constitutional amount of territory. Hence, Jan. 24, 1855, an act of the Legislature was approved, striking off a three-mile strip from the north side of Floyd County and added to Mitchell County. The words of the text of the act were as follows: 1. That the north half of township 97, of ranges number 11, 12, 13 and 14, following the line of the United States sub-division thereof, shall be and the same are hereby detached from Chickasaw County and attached to Howard County. 2. That the north half of township No. 97, of ranges No. 15, 16, 17 and 18, be and the same are hereby detached from Floyd County and attached to Mitchell County.

The passage of the foregoing act was secured by Rev. C. L. Claussen and Dr. Downs, who went to Iowa City, then the State capital, for the purpose. It is claimed by the citizens of Charles City that the above arrangement was made without consulting them and without their knowledge.

The territory of this county belonged to what was called the "Neutral Ground," and was claimed by the Winnebagoes and Musquakies, who refused to give up possession because the Government was behind in the payment of their annuities. This matter, however, was amicably arranged in 1850, and in the fall of that year the lands were put in market, being advertised for November at Dubuque.

The first district into which any part of Floyd County was thrown in market was called the "Turkey River District," with the land office at Dubuque. All the land in the county east of range 16 went into that district, and all west of that range went into the Des Moines District, afterward called "Fort Dodge District."

In April the Legislature made a new apportionment of the Congressional Districts, the Third to include the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Clayton, Fayette, Bremer, Chickasaw, Floyd, Mitchell, Howard, Winneshiek and Allamakee.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME FOR FLOYD COUNTY.

By the Legislative act of 1851, the name "Floyd" was given to this county; but considerable discussion has been had with refer-

ence to the question in honor of whom the name was given. Feb. 18, 1862, the following proceedings were had in the Iowa Legislature: Senator Redfield, of Dallas County, introduced a bill changing the name of Floyd County to Baker County, in memory of the gallant hero who fell at Ball's Bluffs. Senator Ainsworth, of Fayette County, moved to amend by making the name Lyon. Senator Holmes objected to the amendment, as he lived in Jones County and wanted that name changed to Lyon. Senator Duncombe, of Webster County, stated that Floyd County was not named after the Floyd "we hear so much about nowadays," but after a sergeant in Lewis and Clark's exploring expedition. Senator Woodward, of Muscatine, inquired if the Senator from Dallas had introduced the bill in pursuance of the expressed desire of the people of Floyd County. Senator replied he had not; but under the impression that the county was named after the infamous traitor, John B. Floyd, and not wishing to live in a State having a county bearing this name, he introduced the bill. On the assurance of the gentleman from Webster he would withdraw it.

A writer in the *Intelligencer* of March 13, 1862, says:

"I see that the question whom this county was named for, is again being agitated. For myself I have very long considered that the name of Floyd was immortalized, and far above the reach of the glory or shame of the traitor Floyd, before he had a being. Hence, with me, there has been no association between the name of our county and the traitor, whenever he has been mentioned, supposing our county one of the twelve in our State named after the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Wm. Floyd, of Long Island, N. Y.

"At an early period of the controversy between the colonies and the mother country, this man warmly interested himself in the the cause of the former. His devotion led to his appointment as delegate from New York to the First Continental Congress. He was re-elected and remained until he affixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence. He was afterward a General in the army, a State Senator, a Congressman, and held other offices of trust, for more than fifty years. He suffered severely from the destructive effects of the war upon his property, and for nearly seven years his family were refugees from their habitation. Few made greater sacrifices for our country, and I am unwilling that the name of so good a man should be cast off as a reproach, by the infamy of a degraded wretch. Neither can there be any odium

attached to the name disconnected with the guilty man, or any more to the name of Floyd than to that of John; and it is not probable that all the Johns will petition for an alteration of their names. Indeed, few of us wear names that have not been tarnished by somebody; but we generally consider that the infamy rests on the *man* and not on the *name*.

"Although I cannot think the name of our county was given in honor of the Floyd who is now a traitor, nor to Sergeant Floyd, yet, to put this matter forever at rest and relieve the feelings of all, and avoid the inconvenience of changing the name of our county, I propose to get up a petition at once, representing our abhorrence of the traitor Floyd, but requesting that the name of our county remain in honor of William Floyd, the signer of the Declaration of Independence; and, further, that our petition be entered on the Journals of our Legislature."

B.B. Van Steenburg, formerly of Floyd, this county, and now of Spirit Lake, says he was once appointed a member of a committee to investigate the origin of the name of the county, and that the result of their investigations was that the county was named in honor of a topographical engineer, who died near Sioux City before the war, about the time his labors as a surveyor were completed. Another version, more plausible than any, is that when in 1851 the General Assembly of 1851 had several new counties to name, the committee on the subject reported a long list of names of eminent men in the early history of the United States, of battles in Mexico, and of Irish patriots; and from these the Legislature chose what seemedmost proper.

DIVISION INTO TOWNSHIPS.

The first division of the county into townships was made in October, 1854, and it resulted in giving it four, namely, St. Charles, Floyd, Rock Grove and Union. March 3, 1855, Cerro Gordo County was set off from Floyd County by Judge John M. Hunt, and July 2 following, Cerro Gordo County was ordered to be organized by Judge John Ball, the election of officers to take place in August. March 3, 1856, Cedar Township was formed; in March, 1857, Rockford and Riverton were made; March 6, 1858, Niles was set off; and Ulster was formed the first Monday of the next month. At the June session of 1861, the Board of Township Supervisors detached township 95, in range 18, and the south tier

of sections of the same Congressional township from Union. At this time they also made twelve townships in the county; but there was some opposition to this measure.

Further accounts of township boundaries are given in the respective histories of the townships.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

In 1854, when there were about a hundred legal voters in the county, most of whom were in St. Charles and Floyd and their immediate vicinities, a determined effort was made to locate the county seat. A petition was then presented to Hon. D. S. Wilson, District Judge at Dubuque, for the purpose of securing the appointment of commissioners. Joseph Kelly, who was then interested in the town plat of St. Charles (now Charles City), took a team and drove to Dubuque with this petition, presented it to the judge and asked for the appointment of commissioners. Judge Wilson appointed Joseph Hewitt, of Clear Lake, William Hurley, of Chickasaw County, and C. L. Claussen, of Mitchell County, who, in the fall of 1854, located the county seat in the public square at St. Charles. A jubilation was had on this square, and after they drank success to the seat of justice, they broke their glasses, which were subsequently buried on the spot, where they remain to this day. It was soon afterward discovered, however, that Floyd County was not within Judge Wilson's judicial district.

In 1855, Floyd County was made a portion of a new judicial district, numbered the Tenth, of which Samuel Murdock, of Clayton County, was the Judge. Application being made to him, he appointed as commissioners to locate the county seat, Martin V. Burdick, of Howard County, and Daniel E. Maxson, of Mitchell County, who located the county seat at St. Charles, the precise spot being the site of the present court-house, which is block 28 (if numbered) of Kelly & Co.'s addition. This transaction was done in a quiet manner and was unattended with incident. After this it was discovered that the counties of Mitchell and Howard had not a constitutional extent of territory, and the acts of these gentlemen were therefore considered premature and unsatisfactory; but the Sixth General Assembly, by an act approved Jan. 24, 1857, legalized this transaction, and provided that it should take effect after being published in the *Intelligencer*, at St. Charles, and in the Iowa City *Republican*, without expense to the State.

A few days after the above act was passed, namely, Jan. 29, 1857, an act was approved appointing D. W. Poindexter, of Mitchell County, Lorenzo Bailey, of Chickasaw County, and James P. McKinney, of Winneshiek County, as commissioners to locate the seat of justice of Floyd County, and repealing the act whereby the action of Messrs. Burdick and Maxson had been legalized. This act provided that it should "be the duty of the commissioners to locate the county seat as near the geographical center of said county as is consistent with the present and future convenience of the inhabitants of said county." These commissioners were required by the statute to "meet at St. Charles on the first Monday of June [1857], or within sixty days thereafter, and to locate said seat of justice as they, or a majority of them, may determine."

After the location of the county seat by the Commissioners Burdick and Maxson, to wit, Nov. 28, 1856, A. L. Collins, then County Judge of Floyd County, made a contract with Ira Brackett for the building of a court-house on the block aforesaid in St. Charles, the building to be of stone, and to be fifty feet front by seventy feet flank, and to be two stories high, each story to be fifteen feet in the clear, with a cupola and steeple upon the building, the cupola twelve feet square and twelve feet high above the ridge of the roof. The stone-mason work and stay lathing to be completed by August or Sept. 1, 1857. For this work the county agreed to pay him $7,284. The town proprietors of St. Charles furnished to the contractor the stone in the quarry and the standing timber to be used for the joists and in the completion of the building. Judge Collins himself drafted the outline for the building, and Theodore Mix carried out the details.

In the winter of 1856–'7 the timber was cut and hauled out to the mill ready for sawing; and in the spring a flat-boat was built, and a quarry opened where the fair grounds now are.

At the time appointed by the statute, D. W. Poindexter, of Mitchell, Lorenzo Bailey, of Chickasaw, and James P. McKinney, of Winneshiek County, arrived on the ground and proceeded to locate the county seat. At this time the walls of the court-house were high enough for the window sills to be set in the first story, and the first tier of joists was laid. The commissioners, after examining every contested point, entered the lower hall-way and drove a stake in the hall between the joists, in the center of the building and in the center of the block. During the season of 1857 work on the building progressed steadily and the walls were com-

pleted within the time specified by contract, and Mr. Brackett, the contractor, was paid in full for his services.

At the regular session of the County Court, January, 1857, the two petitions concerning the removal of the county seat were considered and denied. Proof was wanting that "at least one-half of all the voters in the county,"—the number required by law,—had signed the petitions. The total number appearing upon the petitions was 347, fully half the voters in the county, but there was doubt as to the genuineness of some of the names. Other formalities were also absent or irregular

In August, 1857, David Ripley, of Riverton Township, was elected County Judge to succeed A. L. Collins. He was interested in property at the geographical center, with one Jeremiah Eaton, an early settler in the county, and was elected by the opposition to St. Charles, with the avowed purpose of changing the location of the county seat to the geographical center, five miles west of St. Charles. Judge Ripley was of course sometimes absent from the county seat, and by a law in force at that time, the prosecuting attorney could act in his absence, *ex officio*. S. B. Starr was then prosecuting attorney, and in the absence of Judge Ripley he had a final accounting and settlement with Mr. Brackett.

During the winter of 1857–'8 a determined effort was made by the people of the county residing outside of St. Charles to re-locate the county seat, and for that purpose some parties rode over the county with a petition, addressed to the county judge, for the signatures of voters, asking that the question be submitted to the people, whether the county seat should not be removed to the geographical center. Among the gentlemen engaged in this arduous task during an inclement season of the year was one James Gilpin, of Floyd Township, who froze off all his toes one cold day! This petition was signed by 471 persons, and March 3, 1858, Judge Ripley issued a proclamation for an election to be held in April following, when the question should be submitted to the people whether the county seat should remain at Charles City as then established, or be removed to the geographical center of the county.

Then began such a civil strife for supremacy as was never before known in this county, or since. Sectional strife concerning the location of the county seat culminated in a newspaper controversy between Judge Ripley and others, occasioned by the claim of Ira Brackett, of St. Charles, for services as contractor and

builder on the court-house, the main issue in court being the justice of Mr. Brackett's claim. The other newspaper writers assumed *noms de guerre*, as "Wilberforce," Webber," "A Resident of Floyd County," Unus Puerorum," "Justice," "A Subscriber," etc. Some parties in the county had feared that a tax of $30,000 or $40,000 would be levied for the new court-house; but it was proposed to build one to cost not more than $12,000 or $14,000, and for this purpose the county already had $5,000 on hand, and the people of St. Charles had promised more than $7,000. Every voter in the county was rallied to the polls, and many, probably, who were not legal voters. The cannon fired and the smoke cleared away, when it was found that the respective townships voted as follows:

Townships.	For Charles City.	For Geographical Center.
St. Charles	274	8
Floyd	23	179
Rock Grove	16	74
Union	2	83
Riverton	37	13
Ulster		32
Niles	40	6
Cedar	26	9
Rockford	16	49
	434	453

Nineteen majority for the geographical center.

Immediately after this vote there was some trouble concerning the canvass made. Judge Ripley called to his assistance, to canvass this vote, Samuel Clark of Riverton, and Samuel Hackley, of St. Charles, two justices of the peace, to canvass the votes; but Mr. Hackley declined to serve, and Chester Butterfield, of Floyd, was appointed in his stead. After the canvass, and the announcement made that nineteen majority had been given for the geographical center, the boys at St. Charles had a torchlight procession, with transparencies upon which were depicted in vivid colors a landscape view of a geographical center. It delineated a swamp, with several large and healthy bull-frogs, turtles, etc., which were evidently engaged in their usual avocations; and in the distance a sturdy yoke of stags were hitched to a conveyance called a "stone-boat," making herculean efforts to convey the public records to the new location. On some of the transparencies were also portrayed some two or three of the eight voters of St. Charles Township who cast their ballots in favor of the geographical center. One



FLOYD COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

transparency illustrated the canvass of the vote; it depicted a table, on the corner of which were piled the several ballot boxes, and the honorable board of canvassers were represented as engaged in a game of old sledge! This procession marched on Main street, and wended its way to the public square, where bonfires were lighted, speeches made, and an effigy of the honorable County Court, which had been borne in the procession, was suspended on the limb of a tree and burned.

There was also a mock funeral oration. The court and one or more of the canvassers during this demonstration were in their office, which was then where F. A. Roziene's office, or the Charles City Savings Bank, now stands, and could easily have witnessed the procession and its antics; but their windows seemed closed with curtains.

In the midst of this excitement, Judge Ripley, on the 9th of May, 1858, ordered "that the office of treasurer and recorder, together with the records, books and all things thereto belonging be removed to the store of Silas Smith in the town of Floyd,"—which order was partially carried out. This was supposed by the St. Charles party to be a part of the understanding had with Floyd in consideration of their assistance in locating the county seat at the geographical center,—that is, that she should have the records during the interval required to erect the county buildings at the center, there being at this time not a single building within a mile and a half of that point.

Undaunted by defeat, the friends of Charles City appealed to the courts on the question of the legality of the vote for removing the county seat to the geographical center, on the ground—

1. That the notice of election specified section 12, township 95, 16, instead of section 12, township 95, 17,—the former being where Charles City is located, while the latter is the geographical center of the county.

2. That the petition for the election to determine the removal of the county seat was not sworn to as the law required.

3. That the petition was not presented at the regular session of the County Court, but, on the contrary, three days after adjournment.

4. That the affidavit attached to the petition did not show that the signatures were all genuine and made only by legal voters of Floyd County.

5. That the names of many of the signers to the petition were obtained by fraud and misrepresentation.

This petition was finally passed upon by Judge D. S. Wilson, of the Ninth Judicial District, at Dubuque, who decided that the act of the county judge of Floyd County in calling a special election and the vote there-under locating the county seat at the geographical center were legal and binding. From this decision St. Charles took an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, and Judge Wilson's decision was reversed, and the county seat remanded to St. Charles.

On the 4th of July, 1858, friends of the geographical center from all the extremes of the county assembled at the spot made sacred by their votes, and celebrated their ballot-box victory. The orator on that occasion was Hon. W. P. Gaylord, who dwelt largely upon the great future of the geographical center of Floyd County; but before that magnificent future became visible, the Supreme Court of the State of Iowa returned the county seat to St. Charles, and the geographical center was changed from a prospective city to ordinary farms. However, soon after this, a piece of ground at the point was platted and named "Ripley," in honor of the County Judge.

If geographical centers can be selected in season, they can generally be made both the metropolis and the seat of government, as is the case with most of the interior counties of any State. A remarkable exception to this is known to the writer. Knoxville, Ill., is near the center of its county, and for many years the largest village in the county, and also the seat of justice; but in 1835 a few Eastern capitalists proposed to establish a college at that point, and the owners of eligible sites asked so high a price for them that the capitalists went a few miles west, near the western line of the county and established their college in the clean, grassy prairie, around which grew up a city that eventually obtained the county capital by popular vote. Soon becoming the largest town in the county, the railroad companies found it more to their interest to make Galesburg a point than Knoxville; hence it soon became more convenient of access to the majority of the citizens.

It is a rule, also, that navigable waters develop ports around them which necessarily become the metropolis of their respective districts, and, therefore, generally the seat of government for them.

As to the integrity of the transactions of the various parties who had to deal with the delicate and vexatious question of locating the county seat of Floyd, of course we can enter into no investigation here. All we can do is to record the prominent facts as they occurred.

Jan. 24, 1855, an act was passed by the Legislature to give Mitchell and Howard Counties their constitutional requirement of territory, as mentioned on a preceding page. This was done by taking off a three-mile strip from the north sides of Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; and as it happened during the contest for the county seat at the geographical center of Floyd, and made St. Charles more central, it naturally enough awoke suspicions in the minds of many that the whole transaction was a scheme on the part of St. Charles citizens.

At the expiration of David Ripley's term of office as County Judge, in the autumn of 1859, he had the regular Republican nomination for re-election; but the friends of St. Charles substituted the name of David Wiltse, a Democrat, upon the ticket, and succeeded in electing him by a majority of 174, while the regular nominees on the rest of the ticket received over 200 majority. During Judge Ripley's term no work was done on the court-house; but immediately after Wiltse entered the office work was re-commenced. Soon afterward a meeting was appointed at St. Charles by those who were in favor of the geographical center, and delegations from Floyd and all the townships of the west side of the county assembled *en masse* around the court-house with the avowed purpose of tearing it down. The principal leaders in this procession were Moses Conger, of Floyd Township, W. P. Gaylord, of Rock Grove Township, R. N. Mathews, of Rockford Township, Wm. H. Johnson, of Union Township, and Wm. Dean, from what is now Rudd Township. Citizens came with horse teams, ox teams, and afoot, assembling at the court-house about two o'clock. After several conciliatory speeches had been made by residents of Charles City, William Dean called for "the man who had the audacity to let the contract for the erection of that building;" whereupon A. L. Collins, being in the crowd, stepped up on the run-way to the structure over which mortar and other material were carried by the workmen, and addressed the assembly. Among other things he said:

"*Fellow citizens:* I understand from report that your purpose here to-day is to tear down these walls. I see among you many

men whom I recognize as tax-payers from all over the county; and we should recollect, as tax-payers, the source from which the money came for the building of these walls,—that it came from the pockets of the tax-payers. In other words, this is your building; your money paid for it. If you tear it down, your money will have to rebuild it, if not on this site, then on some other site. Now my advice to you to-day is to tear it down, not to leave one stone upon another; and then return home and tear down your own houses, every one of them. They are yours, and your money has paid for them the same as for this."

This was the last speech made on that occasion, and was apparently effective, as the assembly then coagulated into small knots for awhile; next they crossed the river to the east side to partake of refreshments, and finally dispersed quietly to their homes. The workmen on the court-house proceeded steadily until it was finished.

There was no more agitation until Feb. 4, 1881, the very day that the court-house was burned down, when the old strife for the county seat was revived in all its fury. Enthusiastic meetings were held in all the other villages of the county, speeches made, petitions circulated, resolutions passed, and every practicable measure adopted that could be designed. The votes taken at these various mass meetings were of course nearly unanimous for removal of the county seat from Charles City; but when it came to settling on the precise point to which it should be taken,—ay, there was the rub. By way of compromise the lot fell upon Floyd, which point was rather more inconvenient to the western and southern portions of the county than was Charles City, and the result was a collapse. Meanwhile the friends of Charles City were on the alert to save their little ship of state. Particulars are given further on, under the sub-head of "Burning of the Court-house."

During the vicissitudes of Floyd County's capital, it will be interesting to notice the itinerant career of the county records, which essentially constitute the county seat. They were first kept on block 22, in St. Charles, in a log building called the "Bigelow House;" next, in the "red store," Goddard's, on the west side of the river. In 1855 the records were divided, and the county judge's records were kept in the Collins building, and the recorder's in the Jackson building, in the rear of what is now Dr. Smith's block. The recorder's and treasurer's office was next located on Reiniger's lot, in block 15, near the corner of Clark and

Wisconsin streets, while the county judge's office was removed from the Collins building into the stone building of Cheney & Brackett, now a part of the Union House; next it was removed to Col. Root's building, where the Floyd County Savings Bank now is. The recorder's and treasurer's records were moved to Floyd a short time, as described elsewhere, and returned to St. Charles, and finally all the books and papers were placed in the first court-house, when it was completed. Thus it will be observed the county records were generally kept at the residences or stores of the principal county officers until the court house was erected.

The "Collins building," or store of Collins & Blunt, so often referred to in these pages, stood where Olive O. Cheney's millinery store now is; and after it was vacated by them, Carl Merckel made a tin shop of it for a while, and then it was torn down and removed.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

As early as 1856, such was the intense anxiety for the erection of a court-house that at this period, nearly three years before the final location of the county seat by the courts, and when there were less than 1,900 legal voters in the county, an order was made by A. L. Collins, then County Judge, to receive sealed proposals for the construction of a stone building for that purpose, the dimensions to be 50x70 feet and two stories high, and to be completed by Aug. 1, 1857. The advertisement for the proposals appeared in the *Intelligencer* from Sept. 28 to Nov. 1, 1856. Proposals were received, and a contract was made, Theodore Mix being the architect. Work on the building was commenced the following March, and went briskly forward. The estimate of the cost was $15,538, only $6,000 of which was necessary to be raised by tax, the town company and the citizens of St. Charles agreeing to donate the balance in material and labor. This act, while it pleased the citizens of St. Charles, greatly enraged many of the citizens of the county more remote. The friends of Charles City declared that the county-seat question was already practically settled, that there was a necessity for a court-house, and that then was the time to build it and put an end to further suspense. The rivals of Charles City declared that the county was too young and too poor to erect the proposed building; that it would be at one side of the county; that it was not fair that the east side of the county, which was placed in market by the Government nearly

four years earlier than the west side and was more generally settled, should prematurely determine a question of so much importance for all future time.

At a session of the District Court held in St. Charles in November, 1856, Moses Conger, of Floyd, introduced a petition from a large number of the voters of the county, praying that the county judge be enjoined from proceeding with the building of the court-house at St. Charles. Although the citizens of this place would gladly pay a large tax for the location of the court-house in their village, yet it seemed that a majority of the voters of the county would have to borrow the money to pay the tax; and the petitioners further claimed that it was not certain that the seat of the county government would remain at St. Charles. However, inasmuch as no illegality was charged against the proceedings of the county judge, the District Court decided that it had no jurisdiction in the matter.

But the war went on, and so did the court-house, until, in August, 1857, the work ceased, as Hon. David Ripley was elected county judge in opposition to the court-house interests of Charles City. At the October (11th) election, certain parties in Charles City, by distributing Republican tickets throughout the county with the name of David Wiltse, Democrat, at the head, for county judge, succeeded in electing him, and work on the court-house was accordingly resumed. At this election, also, the proposition to raise a five-mill tax for completing the court-house, was voted down almost unanimously,—eleven yeas to 628 nays. Had the proposition been to raise a moderate sum, sufficient to enclose the building and save it from going to ruin, it would probably have carried almost without opposition. It seems that the county judge submitted the above proposition without being asked by any petitioner.

The new stone court-house was finished during the last week of May, 1861, "amid the tocsin of war's alarms." It was a magnificent building. The entire cost, including the large fire-proof stone vault, was less than $18,000. The dome, and the spire with its weather-vane, added much to the outward beauty of the structure. No part of the work was slighted, and great credit is due Mr. Brackett, the contractor for the stone work, and Mr. Mix, the architect and contractor for the carpenter work, for faithfulness. The self-supporting roof was a master-piece of mechanical skill

and workmanship, probably unrivaled by anything of the kind in the State.

June 7, 1874, a terrific thunderbolt struck the court-house, as the *Intelligencer* says, "Just as the wrath of an outraged and wronged constituency has descended upon many a nest of court-house rats in these latter days. We cannot guess which one of the officers the lightning was after this time; but, as it left the cupola and could not be traced again till it tore up the floor in the recorder's office, we presume it is a warning to Jake, who says he is well satisfied he was not at home when it called. It is getting to be a well-recognized fact, that if public officials do not carry themselves straight in these days of reform, lightning will be after them in some shape or other."

BURNING OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

February 4, 1881, a little after two o'clock in the morning, the quiet people of Charles City were startled from their slumbers by the fierce clanging of the fire bell. A stiff breeze was blowing from the southeast at the time, and everybody's first thought was, "Is it on Main street?" On looking at the court-house, the flames were seen climbing heavenward up the cupola. Marshal Loper, while making his rounds, on the northeast side of the river, saw a bright and fitful light in the recorder's office, which could come from nothing short of a general blaze. He ran to the Union House and aroused the citizens, and then hurried off to ring the Baptist church bell. A crowd collected, but too late to save anything except what was in the sheriff's office, and a few other things. Capt. Baier had his office here, and all his books were saved, including his fine set of abstracts. Also, the county clerk's seal, which fortunately was on the window sill, the tax books and some valuable papers of 1880, ledger, a few important vouchers, most of the books of the recorder's office, the auditor's most important records and vouchers, the books of the clerk's office, and a few minor articles, being in vaults and safes, were not consumed.

The origin of the fire will probably never be fully known, but after a careful examination of the ruins, the supervisors came to the conclusion that it started from a defective flue in the recorder's office. The brick of the chimney was found fallen out between the ceiling of that office and the floor above, giving vent for the fire between

the two. This is the only way that the flames appearing almost simultaneously in both stories, can be accounted for.

The absolute loss could not fall short of $30,000, besides the loss of valuable papers, maps, etc., which can be measured by no mere cash value. The insurance was $15,000.

No sooner was the court-house in ashes than the old question of removing the county seat was revived and agitated with considerable animosity. Articles, bitter and sweet, were written for the newspapers, meetings were held, speeches made, crimination and recrimination indulged in.

The members of the Board of Supervisors were immediately called together by telegraph, who made temporary arrangements for the county officers, and employed A. L. Collins to erect a temporary building for the county offices until a new court-house could be built. In the course of a month a settlement was effected with the insurance companies, who, after some efforts to compromise, decided to re-build if they could find a responsible man who would give bonds in $50,000. Milo Gilbert accepted their offer. June 8 following, on the third day of the session of the Board of Supervisors, W. K. Bronson, of Floyd Township, in behalf of the petitioners for the removal of the county seat to Floyd, appeared before the Board; and at the same time T. A. Hand, of Hand & Spriggs, Charles City, appeared in behalf of remonstrants. Mr. Bronson stated that he had a petition, but that, before he filed it, there were certain questions which he would like to have determined beforehand, as they would have an important bearing in deciding the contest, and he submitted the following propositions :

1. Will duly verified affidavits, made by parties who have signed both petition and remonstrance, in which they now ask that the Board strike their names from the remonstrance and count them on the petition, be allowed and the request granted, said affidavits being the same or similar in form to the one hereunto annexed?

2. Will the sworn statements of such parties, claiming that they were induced to make the change through fraud, misrepresentation, coercion or any other base or improper motive, and that it is not a true expression of their will, be received as evidence and deemed a sufficient reason for granting their request?

3. Will parties who have signed both papers and on their personal appearance ask the Board that they (the parties) may cancel their names on the remonstrance and have them counted on the petition, be allowed this privilege?

4. Will parties whose names appear on both papers, on making oath that they never signed the remonstrance themselves, or authorized any one else to sign it for them, be allowed to erase their names on the remonstrance and have them counted on the petition?

These propositions were referred to the judiciary committee, who decided that they were based upon the theory that a remonstrance was on file, and that objections had already been taken thereto, when in fact no remonstrance had been filed. They therefore recommended that the Board do not pass upon or determine the question to submit until such time in the further hearing of the matter as they saw proper to do so. Mr. Bronson, when he filed his remonstrance, presented to the Board a tightly soldered tin box, both water-proof and inspection proof, informing them that he therewith filed a petition from the legal voters of Floyd County, asking that the question of the removal of the county seat to Floyd be submitted to the legal voters at the coming general election; and he assured the Board that the box contained petitions to which were signed the names of a majority of all the legal voters as required by law; but he did not wish to have the box opened at that particular time. The honorable Board gazed at this "petition," or rather at the tin cerements, and adjourned for dinner.

After dinner Mr. Bronson asked leave to withdraw his petition which he had filed, but was refused by the Board. In the meantime the supervisors, not being able to see clearly, or examine to their satisfaction, the petitions, which were soldered up in the tin box and Mr. Bronson protesting against the opening of the box, telegraphed to Hon. John B. Cleland, District Attorney at Osage, who came to Charles City on the 1:30 train that day and appeared before the Board as a legal adviser. The Board then stated the facts of the presentation of that petition encased in tin and inquired of the district attorney what he wished to do with it. The latter replied that the Board may take such action as they saw fit; that after a petition for a re-location of the county seat was presented to the Board and filed, it was open for inspection. Whereupon the county auditor, as clerk of the Board, reached for the fire poker and with a few well-directed blows succeeded in opening one end of the box, and the petition was taken out and examined. Mr. Bronson, before the box was opened, did present a copy of the petition; but Mr. Hand, in behalf of the Charles City party, refused to present the remonstrance until the box was opened, main-

taining that before the law it was not known that anything more than a tin box was filed!

The next day it was announced that 1,445 names were signed to the petition, properly certified to be those of legal voters of Floyd County, and that 1,925 names, similarly certified, attached to the remonstrance; that there was a large number of names signed to the petition which appeared also on the remonstrance; and that the exact number which appeared on both papers it was unprofitable and unnecessary for the Board to determine, as there was a majority of 480 in favor of the remonstrance. Thereupon the prayer of the petitioners was unanimously denied.

According to the arrangements already referred to, Milo Gilbert received the contract for building the new court-house, for $17,000, the dimensions to be the same as the old one, fifty by seventy feet on the old foundation. Judge Collins superintended the work, in behalf of the county. The building was commenced in April, 1881, and finished in November following. The new vault cost $1,100 and the furniture, desks, cases, etc., $7,000 more. On the first floor are all the county offices, as those of auditor, treasurer, recorder, clerk, sheriff and superintendent of schools; the upper story comprises the court-room, two jury rooms and a consultation room.

The new court-house is built of the best brick, finished with stone trimmings, is handsomely designed, and is therefore a beautiful and substantial structure.

THE JAIL.

Not until 1881 did Floyd County have a jail of her own, such is the probity of her citizens. Now and then a rascal was caught by her authorities, but he was lodged in the jail of a neighboring county. By and by the question arose whether it would not be safer, as well as cheaper, to have a cage nearer home, say within a few rods of the place where these prisoners were to be tried. The question so far matured in the affirmative, that by June 8, 1869, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution submitting to the voters of the county the question of raising $18,000 by tax for the erection of a jail, the vote to be taken at the next regular election in October. This project, however, the people hardly felt ready for, and it failed to be carried through.

Jan. 10, 1879, the Board of Supervisors adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, it appears that this county has been for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, at an extra expense of $1,500, for want of a suitable place to care for our own prisoners, over and above what it would have cost had we a county jail; and whereas, such expense is steadily increasing from year to year; and whereas, this county has the sum of $2,600 cash in hand of a jail fund, and 1,-520 acres of land in Emmett County, deeded to it for purposes of internal improvement; therefore, be it resolved, that the further sum of $5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and is hereby appropriated for the erection of a suitable building for a county jail; provided that the aforesaid lands in Emmett County shall be taken as part payment, at the price of $2 per acre. And be it further resolved, that Supervisors Waterbury, Towner and Oaks be and are hereby appointed a special committee, to select plans, receive bids, contract for and superintend the erection of said county jail, as soon as said work can be proceeded with."

Immediately a doubt was raised as to the propriety of appropriating swamp lands to the building of a jail, and the same month the foregoing resolutions were rescinded. At the same time E. J. Gilbert, the County Treasurer, calculated to a nicety that with a jail it would cost $1,729 (that is, $1.73 per day,) to keep each prisoner, and without a jail $1,337. He also stated that in 1873 C. A. Slocum, then Auditor, sold $5,000 worth of the Emmett County land, placing $1,994 in the bridge fund and $2,500 in the county fund; and that the exact amount of money used in the county fund (Feb. 6, 1879) which properly belonged to the purposes of internal improvement was $2,614.22, which, if taken out of the county fund, must be added to the amount overdrawn Jan. 1, making $4,708.22 overdrawn.

July 7, 1880, the Board unanimously adopted the following: "Whereas, a careful enumeration of the expenses incurred by this county in caring for its prisoners, establishes the fact that it costs $700 more per annum to keep prisoners in the jails of neighboring counties, than it would to keep them at home; and whereas a great deal of inconvenience and delay are incurred in the transaction of the criminal business of this county for want of a county jail, in addition to the risk and insecurity attendant on having prisoners in charge of bailiffs; and whereas the firm of C. H. Sparks & Co., have made to this Board a proposition to erect a jail according to plans and specifications submitted; therefore, resolved that the sum of $5,000, or so much thereof as may be

necessary, be and is hereby appropriated for the erection of a county jail, and that the proposition of C. H. Sparks & Co., be and is hereby accepted."

Accordingly a contract was entered into with this party, a Des Moines firm, who proceeded to work and finished the jail early in 1881. It is built of brick; the main building, or residence, is twenty-seven feet by thirty, and one and a half stories high; the jail proper is twenty-five by twenty-one, containing two cells, with a steel corridor on one side of them. An addition was built in 1882. The building is located near the west corner of the court-house grounds, and since its erection but two or three prisoners have been lodged therein. E. A. Reiniger is the present sheriff.

POOR-HOUSE AND FARM.

Prior to 1869 the township trustees or supervisors took charge of the dependent poor within their respective townships or districts, letting them out to responsible parties on contract.

June 8, 1869, the Board of Supervisors adopted a resolution submitting, for the next general election in October, the question of raising $6,000 by tax, with which to purchase a poor farm. This was the amount required to purchase 240 acres, at $25 an acre—a lot about two and a half miles south of Floyd, on sections twenty-eight and thirty-three, offered to the county for this purpose. The tax was voted and the farm purchased. There was a small residence on it, and a barn, which was afterward struck by lightning and burned down. Additions have since been made to the residence, at a total expense of nearly a thousand dollars. Henry D. Sprague now has charge of this farm.

With the increase of foreign population comes more than a proportional increase of pauperism. By the year 1878 the burdens of this misfortune began to be severely felt in Floyd County, and special efforts were put forth to meet the emergency. The Charles City Aid Society made an earnest appeal in February, 1879, for supplies for the poor within their jurisdiction, and in answer to inquiries the County Auditor published statistics, as follows:

The total amount expended for relief of poor outside of poor farm for the year 1878, as reported by the Board of Supervisors in January, 1879, was $3,859.49, only $27.10 of which should be chargeable to insane expenses. Of this amount the township trustees had ordered $3,171.38, and the Board of Supervisors $661.01. By townships the figures were:

TOWNSHIPS.	NO. OF PAUPERS.	COST.
Charles City	61	$809 31
St. Charles	6	182 71
Floyd	17	796 32
Rock Grove	16	322 86
Rudd	2	34 00
Rockford	13	510 25
Ulster	9	50 00
Scott	3	248 75
Union	6	94 34
Pleasant Grove	1	10 00
Riverton	7	190 72
Niles	5	53 85
Cedar	16	34 60
Transient		119 95
Other Counties		375 72
		$3,832 39

Of the foregoing amount there was expended for medical attendance, $1,221.87; funeral expenses, $84; subsistence and clothing, $1,563.60; rent, $148.75; fuel, $150.51; nursing and care of sick, $465.96; transportation, $257.70; paid overseers of the poor, $40.

The number of paupers in the county, however, could be given only approximately, as in most parts of the county only the heads of the families were named in the reports. Of the total number reported, fifty-two were women and children, without husband or father to provide for them. In seventy-one cases of the remainder, personal injury of some kind, or sickness, made the relief necessary. The three items of medical attendance, funeral expenses, and care of the sick, constistute nearly a half of the expenses; but it was remarkable that the funeral expenses should be so light, compared with those of medical attendance. "Tramps" were numerous, and it was often impossible to distinguish them from the worthy poor.

CHAPTER IV.

POLITICAL.

The difficulty in collecting data for this chapter can be appreciated only by those who have undertaken to compile a similar one. Many who have served the nation, State, or county, have passed away; others have removed and their residences are unknown.

CO GRESSIONAL.

William W. Chapman was the first Representative in Congress from the Territory of Iowa, and served in the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions of Congress. In 1839 Francis Gehon was elected, but declining to serve, Augustus C. Dodge was elected and served in the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Congresses. Gen. Dodge is yet living and has been an active man in the history of the State.

On the formation of the State it was entitled to two Representatives in Congress, the two being elected on a general ticket. The first election was in October, 1846. Shepherd Lefler, of Burlington, and S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, were elected and served in the Twenty-ninth Congress. At the session of the Legislature in the winter of 1846–'47 the State was divided into two districts, Floyd County forming a part of the first. William Thompson, of Mt. Pleasant, was awarded the certificate of election, but was unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and the election remanded to the people. At this second election, held Sept. 4, 1850, Daniel F. Miller, of Fort Madison, was elected, and served in the second session.

The districts being changed, Floyd County became part of the Second, and was represented in the Thirty-second Congress by Lincoln Clark, of Dubuque, serving from 1851 to 1853. From 1853 to 1855 John P. Cook, of Davenport, was the Representative, and was succeeded in 1855 by James Thorington, of Davenport, who served until 1857, when Timothy Davis, of Elkader, was elected.

This brings us to a time where the succession can be more intelligibly traced by comparing the general remarks on the following pages with the election returns near the close of this chapter.

In 1854 the Missouri Compromise, prohibiting the extension of slavery in territory north of 36° 30′, was repealed, under the leadership of Stephen A. Douglas, and this opened slavery agitation to a greater extent than ever. This continued through 1855, and in 1856 former issues dividing political parties disappeared. The Whig party ceased to exist, and on its ruins were erected two other parties, one having for its central truth opposition to the further extension of slavery, and the other that American-born citizens must rule America. These parties of course absorbed many of the members of the old Democratic party. The American party, not being opposed to slavery, or, at least, making no opposition to it, either in the States in which it existed or the newly formed Territories, where it had been made subject to admission by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, became a numerous body in the South, with many adherents in the North. The Republican party, basing its claims for popular suffrage upon its advocacy of freedom in the Territories, was not permitted an existence in the Southern States, and of necessity was confined to the North. The first State Convention by the newly organized Republican party was held at Iowa City, Feb. 22, and placed a ticket in the field for State officers, and adopted a platform in accordance with the principles of equal rights and firm opposition to slavery. The Democratic Convention met at the capitol June 26, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in accordance with that adopted at the National Convention at Cincinnati. The nominations of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge were enthusiastically confirmed.

The Republicans of this county organized Aug. 30, 1856, adopting a platform which denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and all efforts to turn free territory into the service of slavery. Constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers were elected:

A. L. Collins, Pres.; S. Hackley, W. G. Ferguson, V. W. Corey, and J. G. Griffith, Vice-Pres.; V. W. Montague, Treas.; J. M. Parsons, Rec. Sec.; S. B. Starr, Cor. Sec.; and a Board of Directors. The Democrats also organized (at Chester Butterfield's residence, Aug. 9). But the county-seat contest and other

local interests rendered the campaign a very hot one on other than national issues. The Republicans, of course, were successful.

In 1857, State and county officers were to be elected. The Republicans in State Convention re-adopted the platform of the previous year, together with appropriate resolutions upon national topics. The Democracy met in convention, and after nominating a State ticket passed resolutions in accordance with their views of national policy. The Democratic Convention met at Des Moines, June 23, nominated a ticket, and on national questions passed resolutions supporting the action of the Government and the judicial tribunals, deprecating the agitation of the slavery question, and denouncing British outrages. In this county the Republicans were successful in all cases where direct political issues were made, but the vote was light. On the proposed amendment to strike the word "white" from the State Constitution, in the qualifications of voters, there were 312 votes given for it to 198 against it. The proposition was thought by many to encourage amalgamation.

The political campaign of 1858 was somewhat exciting, local interest in Floyd County being somewhat increased by the fact that both the editors of the St. Charles City *Intelligencer* were in the field as candidates, A. B. F. Hildreth, the senior editor, for Member of the Board of Education, on the Republican ticket, and D. D. W. Carver, for Clerk of the District Court, on the Democratic ticket. Of course Mr. Hildreth was elected and Mr. Carver was not, although the latter ran ahead of his ticket in this county.

In 1858 and 1859 the same general issues divided parties—those growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the attempted introduction of slavery into Kansas. On State officers the Republicans were uniformly successful, but on county officers the personal popularity of candidates was more important than their political views. Messrs. Wm. Vandever and B. M. Samuels, both residents of Dubuque, were candidates for Congress to represent the Second District, comprising the northern half of Iowa. They held public discussions in 1859 in this district, as also did Hon. E. G. Bowdoin and Dr. W. C. Stanberry, Republican and Democratic candidates respectively for Representative at Des Moines. Hon. James Harlan, candidate for United States Senator, and Moses Conger, candidate for State Senator, spoke on the political issues of the day at St. Charles City, Sept. 10. This year all the Republican candidates had a Republican majority in this county.

The campaign of 1860 has never had a parallel in the history of the Government, unless it be that of 1840. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which it had been hoped would have settled the slavery controversy by referring the question to the people of the Territories, who were more directly interested in the matter, served rather to unsettle it, dividing the Democratic party and more firmly uniting the Republican party. The Republican Convention was called to meet at Chicago, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President. In this convention it was plain to see who was the favorite of the lookers-on. Every mention of Lincoln's name was received with cheer after cheer. Three ballots were taken, Mr. Lincoln receiving a majority of the whole votes, and was made the unanimous choice of the convention amidst the most intense enthusiasm. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was selected as the candidate for Vice-President.

The Democratic National Convention was called to meet at Charleston, South Carolina. The friends of Stephen A. Douglas were very active in urging his claims to the nomination for the presidency, many of the delegates from the Northern States being instructed to use all honorable means to that end. The claims of Douglas were stoutly contested by the leaders of the Democracy of the South, and it was evident some time before the convention assembled that it would be difficult to come to an agreement. Meeting in the city of Charleston, April 23, the convention remained in session ten days, at the expiration of which time no nomination was made, many of the delegates from the Southern States withdrawing. The rule of the National Democratic Convention required a two-thirds vote of the entire body for any candidate to secure his nomination. So many delegates withdrawing, after taking fifty-seven ballots, it was found impossible for any candidate to secure that number. An adjournment was then had to Baltimore, June 19.

At this latter place the convention assembled pursuant to adjournment, but even here no agreement could be reached between the factions. After a six days' meeting Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice-President. The nomination of Douglas was received with very great enthusiasm. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted. Mr. Johnson accepted the nomination.

A portion of the convention seceded, and, holding another convention, June 23, nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President. A "Union" Convention met, at which John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

With four presidential candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery, and the threats of disunion by a portion of the South, in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great interest. "Wide-Awake" clubs and organizations of "Hickory Boys," on the part of Republicans and Douglas Democrats, respectively, tended to increase the excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by each party in all the leading towns and cities, and even in many of the smaller villages. The names of the "Rail Splitter" and the "Little Giant" evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The Republican State Convention met in Iowa City, May 23, nominated a State ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing the action of the National Convention at Chicago, endorsing its nominations, and favoring rigid economy in State matters. The Democratic Convention met at Des Moines, July 12, nominated a State ticket, and passed resolutions endorsing Douglas and Johnson. The "Union ticket" was strongly condemned.

Pursuant to notice, the Republicans of Rock Grove met April 4, 1860, in the evening, and organized in the following order: Township Committee—Josephus Cooper, Ira Dean, David Hardman, F. L. Benedict, Lyman Gaylord; Vigilant and Corresponding Committee—Christopher Wamsley, Wm. Dean, T. T. Gilbert, Daniel Whitesell, W. P. Gaylord. Messrs. W. P. Gaylord, T. T. Gilbert and A. J. Cottrell were appointed a committee to draft and present resolutions, which were reported and adopted, favoring a tariff sufficiently protective to invite capital in manufacturing necessary articles, favoring improvements of navigation by the General Government, opposing the introduction of slavery into free territory, denouncing the fillibustering of young Crittenden in Cuban waters and the attempted insurrection of John Brown, denouncing the Democratic party as pro-slavery and as threatening secession, etc. The two remaining resolutions, which we have not summarized above, we give in full below, on account of their raciness: "That we consider the 'woolly-heads' those who breed

the wool; the 'amalgamationists' those from whom spring the Creole; the 'octaroon' and the 'nigger party' those whose scent is so keen as to scent a negro 3,000 miles, and whose affection for them is so strong that they will have them even if they have to steal them!" "That we are in favor of the foreign-born citizen having the same rights as ourselves, after having been fully naturalized, Gen. Cass' letter to Le Clerc to the contrary notwithstanding, the question with us being not where a man comes from but where is he going to."

Republicans, reported at the number of 3,000, assembled at St. Charles City on the 10th of July following, pursuant to a call by the Central Committee of the Fortieth Senatorial District, to ratify the National and State nominations of their party. Hon. John Porter, of Hardin County, was elected chairman of the convention; Rev. J. G. Witted implored the divine blessing, and speeches were made by Hon. Reuben Noble, of Clayton County, Hon. C. A. Newcomb, of Fayette County, J. O. Crosby, of Clayton County, Wm. B. Fairfield, of Floyd County, O. P. Harwood, of Osage, Hon. E. G. Bowdoin, of Rock, and C. E. Berry, of Howard County. L. L. Huntley favored the convention with lively songs, and immense enthusiasm was manifested. The report of this mass meeting occupies a little more than a page of that large sheet, the *Intelligencer.*

On the evening of the 28th of the same month a very enthusiastic impromptu meeting was held in St. Charles City. Campaign documents were widely circulated by both parties, reading rooms opened, public speeches made, and the press actually "pressed" to overflowing. The election in this county resulted in an average Republican majority of about 350.

When the campaign of 1861 began the war for the Union was in progress, and issues growing out of that war were forming. The Republicans were first to meet in convention, assembling in Des Moines, July 31, and nominated a candidate for Governor and other State officers, and adopted a platform heartily supporting the Government in its assertion of the right to coerce, denouncing the doctrine of secession, maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and declaring in the most forcible language that the Rebellion should be put down at any cost. The Democratic State Convention passed resolutions also, unequivocally condemning the action of the seceding States, but declaring it to be the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the "irrepressible conflict," and also

denying *in toto* the right of the Government to perpetuate the Union by force of arms. State sovereignty was endorsed, and the opposite doctrine declared to be fraught with disastrous consequences. The result in this county does not indicate the political strength of the parties, the Democrats making but little effort to be successful. A fusion meeting was held at Charles City on the 27th of July, this year. The average majority on general officers of the Republican party was 340.

In 1862 the Union army had met with several reverses during the year, and a gloomy feeling pervaded the minds of the people, having its effect upon the canvass for State officers. The Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, and adopted a platform, in which they expressed themselves as in favor of using all constitutional means for the suppression of the Rebellion and opposed to any scheme of confiscation and emancipation; opposed to a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus;* declaring superiority of the white over the black race, and opposed to the purchase of the slaves. The Republicans, in their platform adopted at Des Moines, resolved that it was the duty of every man to help maintain the Government, condemned the course of secession sympathizers, and asked all favorable to giving the national administration honest support to co-operate with them. The Republicans were again successful in this county. For Congressman, Wm. B. Allison had 450 to 142 for Mahoney. Feb. 25 preceding, a special election was held for State Senator, when G. W. Howard was elected by 230 votes, against 12 for David Wiltse; no contest.

In 1863 the Democrats met in convention at Des Moines and nominated a candidate for Governor and other State officers. Questions growing out of the war still afforded issues between parties. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended by the President; martial law had been declared in some of the border States not in rebellion, and the Proclamation of Emancipation had been issued. These measures the Democracy in convention and by resolution opposed, while the Republican Convention, which convened June 17, favored each. Thus were the issues defined. William M. Stone and James N. Tuttle were the Republican and Democratic candidates respectively for the office of Governor. The Republicans had everything in their own hands. The majorities ranged from 350 to 375 on officers where there was opposition.

The year 1864 brought with it another presidential election. Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated by the Republicans, and asso-

ciated with him on the ticket was Andrew Johnson, the Union Governor of Tennessee. The Democrats put in nomination General George B. McClellan for the presidency, and George H. Pendleton for the vice-presidency. The Republicans of Iowa held a convention at Des Moines, July 7, and adopted a platform confirming the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln, and paying high tributes of praise to the loyal soldiers' and sailors' wives whose sacrifices were saving the Union. The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines, July 16, selected a State ticket, but adopted no platform. A peace convention, however, was held at Iowa City, Aug. 24, which adopted resolutions denouncing the war and its further support, and rejecting the equality of the negro with the white man. Lincoln carried the county by a majority of 402 votes. On the general ticket there was little scratching of tickets. On the county ticket, J. V. W. Montague, for Clerk, received a majority of 533, and G. B. Eastman, for Recorder, 319.

The campaign of 1865 was commenced by the Republicans, who met in convention at Des Moines, June 14, and nominated a ticket and adopted a platform. The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage Party met at the capitol, Aug. 23, and nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in which they resolved to sustain the administration of Andrew Johnson; that they were opposed to negro suffrage; that the soldiers of the late war deserved well of their countrymen, and that their sympathies were with them. The Democrats met in convention the same day, but made no nominations, the party supporting the Soldiers' ticket as it was known. In this county Col. Abner Root had no opposition. The Republicans were successful in every instance.

The campaign of 1866 was fought on the issue of re-construction in the Southern States. The Republicans in convention resolved that the people who subdued the Rebellion and their representatives in Congress had the right to re-organize the States that had been in rebellion. This was denied by some of the Republicans and the entire Democratic party. The conservative Republicans, or those who were opposed to Congressional action, met in convention and nominated a State ticket. The Democratic Convention adopted a platform, nominated two candidates, and resolved to support the ticket of the Conservatives. The Republican State officers received a majority of about 590 in this county. The Republican candidate for Clerk of the District Court had 627 majority, while their candidate for Recorder had 695 majority.

In 1867 the general issues were the same as in 1866, with similar results.

The year 1868 brought with it another presidential campaign. The Republican National Convention met in Chicago and placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious Union General, associating with him Schulyer Colfax, of Indiana. The Democratic National Convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for President and Vice-President. The financial question began to be a leading issue, especially with reference to the payment of the bonds in coin or greenbacks, the Republicans favoring the payment in coin, the Democrats opposing. The latter also by resolution favored the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of United States notes for those of national banks. This was opposed by the Republicans. Full State and county tickets were nominated, and the largest vote was polled ever cast at any election in the county. The Republicans succeeded in giving each candidate on their ticket a majority.

During the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, political excitement did not run very high, and a rather light vote was cast. These were the years when H. O. Pratt was rising into political prominence.

The movement known as the Liberal Republican, in 1872, had a large influence, politically, this year, having virtually dictated the Democratic nomination for the presidency, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the Republican party was dictated. The Liberal Republicans were those connected with the Republican party who were opposed to any extreme measures in the reconstruction of the Southern States, and who believed the time had come when past issues should be forgotten, and new issues formed; that the hand of reconciliation should be offered the South, and a united country, working together to build up the waste places of the South. Many of the most able men of the Republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer and others, united in this movement. In May a National Convention was held by the Liberal Republicans, in Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted:

1. Equality of all men before the law; equal and exact justice to all, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

2. Opposition to the re-opening of all questions settled by the XIIIth, XIVth and XVth amendments to the Constitution.

3. Demand for the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the Rebellion.

4. Local self-government; supremacy of the civil over the military; and demand for the largest individual liberty consistent with public order.

5. Denunciation of the existing system of civil service.

6. Demand for a system of Federal taxation which should not unnecessarily interfere with the industries of the people; reference of the tariff to the congressional districts.

7. Demand for civil service reform, and for the election of President for a single term only.

8. Maintenance of public credit and denunciation of repudiation.

9. A speedy return to specie payment.

10. Thanks to the citizen-soldiers and sailors of the Republic.

11. Opposition to further grants to railroads.

12. Cultivation of friendship with all nations; regarding alike dishonorable, either to demand what is not right, or to submit to what is wrong.

The Democracy in convention ratified the nominations of Greeley and Brown, and adopted the platform of the Liberals. The Republicans renominated President Grant, and associated with him on the ticket Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President. The disaffection among the Democrats in consequence of the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long political enemy, was so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Conor, the distinguished lawyer of New York.

The Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in State Convention and nominated a ticket composed of two Democrats and three Liberal Republicans, and passed a resolution endorsing the nomination of Greeley. The movement was organized in this county with high hopes of success, and a convention was held at the office of J. P. Taylor, in Charles City, pursuant to notice. Dr. J. W. Smith was elected Chairman, and H. A. Humphrey, Secretary. The object of the meeting was the election of delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held at Mason City, Sept. 4, and Judicial Convention at Charles City, Sept. 5.

A number of prominent Democrats being present it was moved and carried that all in sympathy with the Liberal movement, be invited to participate in the organization of the new party.

Brief speeches were indulged in by R. W. Humphrey, J. S. Root, J. W. Smith, A. G. Case, and H. A. Humphrey. Mr. R. W. Humphrey asserted that the issues upon which the Republican party was formed are obsolete, that it was no longer a party of freedom even of opinion. That there was now but a single test of Republicanism, and that was Grant, and but one animating purpose, and that was to perpetuate in power, a person who has no just conception of the principles of government, and who seems to regard presidential appointments and privileges as personal perquisites, bestowing them without regard to fitness upon family favorites, or as official compensation for gifts.

Dr. Smith, in his remarks, admitted that in some respects Grant was the superior of Greeley—as a judge of fast horses, a dog-fight, and infinitely his superior as a judge of whisky and tobacco. More extended remarks were made by Root, Case and others. A committee of six were appointed by the chair, to organize for the campaign, composed of Messrs. J. S. Root, R. W. Humphrey, A. G. Case, C. Merckel, Sr., J. P. Taylor and John Mohara. The committee were instructed to appoint sub-committees in each township in the county, and to take such measures as they deemed expedient for a thorough organization of the party. The following resolutions, written by A. B. F. Hildreth, were unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That we hail with gratitude and joy the many indications that a spirit of political reform is abroad in our land.

2. That the present caucus system of the Republican party of this country is corrupt and infamous, and ought to be overthrown.

3. That men, who have never shown qualification or fitness for conducting any legitimate business of their own, are not proper men to be entrusted with the business of the public.

4. That electors should rigidly apply to all candidates for office the old Jeffersonian test, viz.: "Is he capable, is he honest?" before giving him their suffrages.

5. That the practice of filling our county and other offices with mendacious men at high salary and then employing cheap boys to do their work for them, simply that they (the office holders) may perambulate the streets and peregrinate the county on their private speculations, or for political chicanery, is reprehensible, and must and shall be abolished.

6. That if we *must* support the horde of political paupers, who manifest such eagerness to gain access to the public crib, we will see that ample provision is made for them at the county poor-house and farm.

7. That the levy and collection of a tax in this county, amounting in the aggregate to more than one hundred thousand dollars, is a burden upon our industry, a robbery of our property holders, and an outrage upon common sense.

8. That voters should closely scan the character and qualifications of every candidate for office before giving him their support, in order to attain that great desideratum in our local politics of retrenchment and reform.

The proceedings of the meeting were ordered furnished to the county papers, with a request for their publication; also, that a copy of the same be sent to the Dubuque *Herald*.

H. A. HUMPHREY, Sec'y.

The peculiarity and importance of this reactionary movement against certain principles of Grant's administration deserves here the further notice of a "people's mass meeting," held on the public square, Charles City, June 19, 1873. A. B. F. Hildreth was elected Chairman, and spoke at some length upon the grievances of the people, the corruption of political parties, and the necessary steps to be taken by the people to remedy existing evils. J. R. Waller was elected Secretary; and by motion, the following persons were appointed by the chair as a committee on resolutions: J. R. Waller, Scott; Wm. Morse, Floyd; C. Kilbourne, Riverton; W. A. McNaughton, Pleasant Grove; Edson Gaylord, Rock Grove; — Swayne, Rudd; J. W. Smith, St. Charles; S. H. Cutler, Rock ford; H. Wady, Union; A. H. Bailey, Ulster; Geo. Taylor, Niles; A. Schermerhorn, Cedar.

The committee reported the following resolutions, which were taken up singly and adopted almost unanimously:

Resolved, That the interests of the people should be recognized as paramount to the interests of any political party or organization of capitalists.

2. That we feel humiliated as American citizens at the recent exhibitions of social, political and financial corruption in the county, State and nation, and call upon all good citizens to lay aside former differences and work together to correct the evils, and to avert still greater and threatened evils in the future.

3. That the State and General Government should guard with care the increasing tendency of concentrated capital to insure its franchises granted by State and Government.

4. That we favor the State and General Government taking the necessary measures to increase the facilities and cheapen the cost of transportation from the Mississippi to the sea-board.

5. That we hold in disrepute the too lavish granting of patents, and are opposed to the renewal of any after a reasonable term of years.

6. That we demand and insist upon economy in our expenditures and on the reformation of the abuses, deceptions and corruptions in our political arena.

The following gentlemen were called for: B. F. Wright, Dr. J. W. Smith, R. W. Humphrey, H. Wilbur, J. S. Root, John Wallace, J. W. Merrill and J. R. Waller, and each responded in words showing that the people were awakening; that a better and a purer political atmosphere was soon to be breathed if the people will get together.

It was moved that a county central committee be appointed with power to appoint township committees, and take such measures as shall be deemed best for the best interests of the people. The following gentlemen were appointed as said committees: J. W. Smith, St. Charles; Wm. Morse, Floyd; A. H. Bailey, Ulster; D. Butler, Riverton; S. H. Cutler, Rockford.

Moved that the Charles City *Intelligencer* and other Floyd County papers, and the Nashua *Post*, be requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

The ides of November arrived, the forces were massed to the ballot box, the mouth-piece for the people's edict, and yet only one vote in five was given for Liberal Republicanism. But this was no wonder to anybody.

In 1873 the question of Capital *v.* Labor now engaged the attention of the people. The Republican State Convention met at Des Moines, June 25, and after nominating candidates adopted resolutions declaring against monopolies, and urging that the several States should carefully restrict the powers of the railroad companies and other monopolies. Class legislation was also demanded. The Democratic party of the State made no regular nominations this year, but generally supported the Anti-Monopoly ticket. A convention was held at Des Moines, Aug. 12, nominated candidates and adopted resolutions declaring that the old party organizations

were no longer useful, denouncing corruption in Government affairs, and urging the necessity of political honesty. The movement was not so strong in this county as in many others in the State, giving only about one-tenth of all the votes cast.

In 1874 the issues were the same as in 1873. A very light vote was cast in Floyd County by the Anti-Monopolists.

In the fall of 1874 an independent county ticket was nominated at Charles City, for the purpose, mainly, of retrenching public expenses. R. W. Humphrey was chairman of this convention, and Ira K. Lee, secretary. Resolutions were adopted, and for Clerk of the Courts, Wm. L. McEwen, of Ulster Township, was nominated; for Recorder, John R. Waller, of Scott; and for Supervisors, Ira K. Lee, of St. Charles, and David S. Wood, of Rudd. The committee on resolutions comprised J. S. Root, H. A. Humphrey and A. B. F. Hildreth. Jackson Wood, Wm. Morse and Mr. Lee were appointed the central committee, and the convention adjourned without day. The election returns, on a subsequent page, show how this movement resulted.

A convention was called to meet at Des Moines, June 24, 1875, composed of Democrats, Anti-Monopolists and Liberal Republicans. Assembling, a ticket was nominated headed by Shepherd Lefler, for Governor, and a platform of principles adopted covering the principal ground of belief of the three elements represented. The Republicans met in convention and nominated S. J. Kirkwood, for Governor. A Temperance Convention was also held and Rev. John H. Lozier nominated for Governor, but in Floyd County the Temperance ticket was not represented.

In this county Hervey Wilbur opposed the nomination of women to public office, and therefore opposed the election of Mrs. Helen R. Duncan to the office of County Superintendent of Schools, claiming that in strict logic she could not be a nominee of any Republican convention, as that party had never committed itself to woman suffrage, and Mrs. Duncan, not being a voter, could not be a Republican. Mr. Wilbur received twenty-two votes in the nominating convention, and claimed, therefore, to be the regular nominee, and thus went before the people as a candidate. He dre w a large vote (233), considering his anomalous position, but not enough for election.

The election in 1876 was for national, State and county officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President, while Samuel J. Tilden

and Thomas A. Hendricks received the nomination of the Democratic party for the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the Independents or Greenbackers for President. The hard times which began in 1878 had a perceptible effect upon this campaign. The Democratic party, which for some years had been acting on the defensive, when not allied to some other political body, now assumed the aggressive, and under the banner of "Tilden and Reform," forced the Republicans on the defensive. On the part of the Democrats the campaign was boldly conducted, though it cannot be truthfully said that Tilden was the choice of the Democracy of the nation, especially of the Western element of the party. In this State the Greenbackers held two conventions, at the first of which it adopted a platform containing their principal tenets.

The Republicans adopted as a platform substantially the following points: 1, Unity of the nation; 2, Economy in the administration of the Government; 3, A currency convertible with coin; 4, All railway and other corporations to be subject to the law-making power. The Democrats adopted but a single resolution approving the platform of the National Democratic Convention and the nominations of Tilden and Hendricks. For Congress F. W. Burdick was the Republican, Jeffrey M. Griffith, the Democratic, and E. S. Gaylord the Greenback candidates. In Floyd County the Republicans were successful by average majorities. As usual, personal preferences were shown in the vote for county officers.

In 1877 State tickets were nominated by Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers and Temperance men. Subsequently a fusion was effected by the Democrats and Greenbackers, and a portion of the nominees on each of their State tickets were chosen as the choice of both parties. The Republicans were again successful.

The campaign of 1879 was opened May 12, by the Democracy meeting in convention and nominating a State ticket, headed by H. H. Trimble for Governor. A lengthy platform was adopted. The Greenbackers were next in the field, their ticket being headed by Daniel Campbell for Governor. The Republicans met and nominated John H. Gear for Governor, together with a full State ticket. Lastly, the Temperance people met and placed in nomination George T. Carpenter, of Mahaska, for Governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan, of Scott County, was substituted. On the general ticket the Republicans had the usual majorities.

The campaign began quite early in 1880, especially among aspirants for office and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the

nomination grew quite warm, as both the Republicans and Democrats were alike confident that they would succeed in the national struggle. James A. Garfield received the Republican nomination for President, and associated with him on the ticket was Chester A. Arthur for Vice-President; Winfield S. Hancock was nominated for president by the Democrats, and with him was William H. English for Vice-President; James B. Weaver and General Chambers for President and Vice-President respectively on the National ticket. The canvass was pushed with vigor, the Democratic and Republican parties each using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The National party, under the lead of Weaver, also endeavored to increase its votes, Mr. Weaver making speeches in more than half the States in the Union. The first State convention held in Iowa this year was by the Republicans, at Des Moines, April 7. The platform adopted consisted of three resolutions, the first demanding that candidates be nominated at Chicago by the National Republican Convention of national reputation for ability; second, that James G. Blaine be the choice of the Republicans of the State; and, third, instructing delegates to the National Convention to vote for Blaine. The Greenbackers met at Des Moines, May 11, and adopted a platform reasserting their demands for abolition of the national banks, the reduction of the army, the limitation of Chinese immigration, the reduction of salaries, and the payment of the national debt in greenbacks. The Democrats met at Des Moines, Sept. 2, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing Hancock and English and the National platform adopted at Cincinnati. The Republicans, Greenbackers and Democrats had each a county ticket. The Republicans were successful on all their candidates, the county giving a majority of 1,305 for Garfield, and also a majority of 630 for striking the words "free white" from the State Constitution.

In 1881 Buren R. Sherman was the Republican candidate for Governor, L. G. Kinne the Democratic and D. M. Clark the Greenback. The Republican majorities on the State ticket averaged about 914 in the county, while for county officers they ranged all the way from minus 216 to plus 1,467, showing what influence local reputation has. O. Pomeroy ran independently for Auditor, and was elected by 216 majority over D. H. Moore, Republican nominee, and 687 over A. F. Huffman, Democratic. H. H. Davidson, Democratic candidate for Superintendent of Schools, was also elected, by forty-nine over the Republican nominee, Robert Eggert.

ELECTION RETURNS.

When the court-house was burned in 1881, many of the books and records were consumed with it, and among them the election returns. We are fortunate, however, in having at hand a complete file of a newspaper so ably edited as the Charles City *Intelligencer*, from which we can recover nearly all these data, which we here compile in tabular form, except for the first few years.

ELECTION AUG. 4, 1854.

The first election in the county was held Aug. 4, 1854, in the house of Robert L. Freeman, at St. Charles, now Charles City, when John M. Hunt was elected County Judge; S. C. Goddard, Clerk; Thomas Connor, Prosecuting Attorney; Joshua Jackson, Recorder and Treasurer; William Montgomery, Sheriff; Corydon P. Burroughs, School Fund Commissioner. Judge Hunt resigned in February, 1855, and John Ball was appointed in his place. Thomas Connor failed to serve, and Albert L. Collins was appointed in his place; but he also failed to serve, and David Wiltse was appointed in September.

ELECTION, AUGUST, 1855.

Albert L. Collins was elected County Judge, and David Wiltse, Prosecuting Attorney. April 12, 1856, the latter resigned, and Samuel B. Starr appointed in his place.

ELECTIONS, 1856.

In August of this year John V. W. Montague was elected County Clerk; S. B. Starr, Prosecuting Attorney; James Griffith, Drainage Commissioner; and Joshua Jackson, Recorder and Treasurer. The latter soon afterward absconded, and Silas Smith was appointed to fill the vacancy. Jackson subsequently proved a defaulter and left the country; and Silas Smith also, in 1860, came short by $2,522.22, and finally departed from this community. David Wiltse was elected School Fund Commissioner, to succeed C. P. Burroughs.

Nov. 6, John C. Fremont, Republican candidate for President of the United States, received in the county 331 votes, against 117 for James Buchanan, Democratic candidate for the same office, and

four for Millard Fillmore, American, or "Know-Nothing," candidate, being a majority of 214 over Buchanan and 194 over both. At the same election a vote was taken on stock in the McGregor & Western Railroad, resulting in a majority of 178 for the stock.

ELECTIONS, 1857.

"At the April election, this year, Horace Stearns was elected County Assessor, and served until the office was discontinued in 1859."

Aug. 3, David Ripley, County Judge, by forty-seven majority; W. P. Gaylord, Clerk; L. L. Huntley, Recorder and Treasurer; J. G. Shoemaker, Surveyor; John Blunt, Sheriff, by 253 votes, against 116 for John Heath and 159 for J. W. Burroughs,—a very light vote. Mr. Blunt had been previously appointed Sheriff, *vice* Wm. Montgomery. Nicholas Fleenor, Coroner, who resigned July 7, 1858, and E. P. Harrington appointed in his stead. For the new State Constitution, 312; against, 188. For striking the word "white" from the Constitution, 176; against, 323.

Oct. 13, Ralph P. Lowe, Republican, for Governor, 344; for B. M. Samuels, Democrat, for Governor, 211.

ELECTIONS, 1858.

May 3, a special election was held, when Lorenzo L. Huntley was chosen, almost unanimously, School Superintendent of the county, under the new school law, and a board of school officers in each township.

ELECTION, OCT. 12, 1858.

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, rep.....494	248
S. Douglas, dem.....246	

Congressman.

Wm. Vandever, rep.....495	249
W. E. Leffingwell, dem....246	

District Judge.

E. H. Williams, rep.....460	178
W. McClintock, dem 282	

District Attorney.

Milo McGlathery, rep.....495	258
E. Odell, dem... 247	

Member of Board of Education.

A. B. F. Hildreth, rep.....455	181
Wm. Pattee, dem.....274	

Clerk of District Court.

Abner Root, rep.....385	44
D. D. W. Carver, dem.....341	

Surveyor.

A. R. Prescott.....

Coroner.

E. P. Harrington, rep.....496	252
M. W. Raymond, dem.....244	

ELECTION, OCT. 11, 1859.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, rep...495	214
Augustus C. Dodge, dem...281	

Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe, rep... 494	211
L. D. Stockton, rep.....494	
Caleb Baldwin, rep 494	
Thos. S. Wilson, dem.....283	
Charles Mason, dem.....283	
C. C. Cole, dem.....283	

Senator.

J. H. Powers, rep.....491	214
Moses Conger, dem.....277	

Representative.

Elbridge G. Bowdoin, rep..494 218
W. C. Stanberry, dem.....276

County Judge.

D Ripley, rep.....291
D. Wiltse, dem.....465 174

Treasurer and Recorder.

L. L Huntley, rep.....490 209
W. A. Cooley, dem.....281

Sheriff.

J. Kellogg, rep.....318
John Blunt, dem.....450 132

School Superintendent.

D. B. Mead, rep.....456 130
Hervey Wilbur, dem.....326

Coroner.

E. P. Harrington, rep.....467 146
Tilly Gilbert, dem.....311

Surveyor.

Isaac Teeple, rep.....448 163
Seth Richardson, dem.....285

Drainage Commissioner.

Horace Stearns, rep.....455

ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1860.

Congressman.

Wm. Vandever, rep.....558 348
B. M. Samuels, dem.....210

"Wm. H. Johnson was elected County Judge in October this year."—*Gaylord's Notes.*

Judge of Supreme Court.

Geo. G. Wright, rep.....399 351
Daniel F. Miller, dem..... 48

Clerk of the District Court.

Abner Root, rep.....513
Henry C. Stinson, dem.....246

County Superintendent of Schools.

J. C. Whitney, rep..... ...520 273
Hervey Wilbur, dem.....247

Coroner.

George E. Frost, rep.....518 306
C. H. Haskell, dem.....212

ELECTION, NOV. 6, 1860.

Presidential vote in county.

Tp.	*R.*	*D.*
St. Charles.....	97 to 131	48 to 58
Riverton	40 to 51	17
Floyd.....	75 to 112	56
Union.....	93	11
Niles.....	22	20
Rockford.....	51	20
Rock Grove.....	53	12
Ulster.....	25	.....
Cedar	20	5

Lincoln, 560; Douglas, 201; Breckenridge, 21; Bell, 1.

ELECTION, OCT. 8, 1861.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, rep...492 339
W. H. Merritt, union.....153
Henry Clay Dean, dem..... 23

Supreme Court.

Ralph P. Lowe, rep.....490 310
James M. Elwood, union...180

Representative.

E G. Bowdoin, rep.....421 299
J. G. Patterson, union.....122
H. C. Stinson, dem.....122

County Judge.

Wm. H. Johnson, rep.....417 222
John M. Parsons, union.... 43
David Wiltse, dem 195

Sheriff.

D. M. Ferguson, rep.....437 227
John Blunt, union 210

Treasurer and Recorder.

L. L. Huntley, rep.....518 361
E. W. Harriman, dem.....157

School Superintendent.

J. Cheston Whitney, rep.....417 344
Hervey Wilbur, union..... 73
S. Stowe, dem..... 31

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

J. C. Whitney, rep.....39
Hervey Wilbur, union.....78 39

Coroner.

John Wallace, rep.....457 281
David White, union... 36
Joseph Ankeny, dem.....176

County Surveyor.

James Coley, rep.....504 452
David Wiltse, dem..... 52

Swamp Land Commissioner.

Dwight Johnson, dem..... 35

Drainage Commissioner.

B. B. Van Steenburg, rep...451 321
Charles Nelson, union.....130

SPECIAL ELECTION, FEB. 25, 1862.

Senator.

G. W. Howard, rep.....230 218
David Wiltse, dem.....12

ELECTION, OCTOBER 14, 1862.

Secretary of State.

James Wright, rep.....448 277
——— ———, dem.....171

Congressman.

Wm. B. Allison, rep.....450 308
D. A. Mahony, dem.....142
——-- Gray, dem..... 10

District Judge.

Elias H. Williams, rep.....446 276
——— Potter, dem.....170

District Attorney.

Milo McGlathery, rep.....443 272
A. G. Case, dem 171

Member Board of Education.

George H. Stevens, rep. ...449

County Clerk.

J. V. W. Montague, rep.....453 285
Tilly Gilbert, dem.....168

County Surveyor.

H. C. Inman, rep.....429 246
D. Wiltse, dem.....183

ELECTION, OCT. 13, 1863.

Governor.

Wm. M. Stone, rep.....568 362
Marcus Tuttle, dem.....206

Supreme Judge.

John F. Dillon, rep..... 575 375
Charles Mason, dem.....200

Senator.

J. G. Patterson, rep.....565 365
——— Wilder, dem.....200

Representative.

A. B. F. Hildreth, rep.....561 353
John Blunt, dem.....208

County Judge—Chester Butterfield, rep.

Treasurer and Recorder—L. L. Huntley, rep.

Sheriff—David M. Ferguson, rep.

Coroner—John Wallace, rep.

Surveyor—H. C. Inman, rep.

County Superintendent of Schools—Hervey Wilbur, rep; J. Chester Whitney, rep.

ELECTION, NOV. 8, 1864.

President.

A. Lincoln, rep.....587 402
G. B. McClellan, dem.....185

Supreme Judge.

C. C. Cole, rep.... .....587 400
T. M. Monroe, dem.....187

Secretary of State.

James Wright, rep.....588 401
J. H. Wallace, dem.....187

Congressman.

Wm. B. Allison, rep.....589 404
B. B. Richards, dem.....185

District Judge.

W. B. Fairfield, rep.....567 394
Cyrus Foreman, dem.....173

District Attorney.

J. E. Burke, rep.....588 402
M. P. Rosekrans, dem.....186

District Clerk.

J. V. W. Montague, rep.....659 533
E. W. Harriman, dem.....126

Recorder.

G. B. Eastman, rep..... 520 319
Charles Kelly, dem.....201
L. L. Huntley, rep..... 43

County Judge.

Loren Inman, rep.....649 462
David Wiltse, dem.....187

Coroner.

James Raymond, rep.....617 435
M. W. Raymond, dem.....182
L. S. Horr..... 80

ELECTION, OCT. 10, 1865.

Governor.

Wm. M. Stone, rep.....571 338
Thos. H. Benton, Jr., dem...233
—— Bailey..... 21

Supreme Judge.

George G. Wright, rep.....620
H. H. Trimble, dem.....195
James Grant..... 20

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Oran Faville, rep..... .. 621 432
J. W. Sennett, dem.....189
J. D. Jenkins..... 21

Representative.

W. P. Gaylord, rep.....494 244
Nathan Bass, dem.....250
J. P. Taylor..... 67

County Judge.

Abner Root, rep.....623

Mr. Inman declined to qualify as County Judge, and Abner Root continued to hold.

Treasurer.

Hervey Wilbur, rep.....514 292
Orlando Bagley, dem.....222

Sheriff.

Lyman S. Horr, rep.....410 145
G. P. Smith, dem.....133
I. K. Lee.....265

Surveyor.

H. C. Innman, rep.....608 383
David Wiltse, dem.....225

County Superintendent of Schools.

Horace Stearns, rep.....613 394
David Wiltse, dem.....219

Coroner.

E. Crowell, rep..... 609 390
Tilly Gilbert, dem.....219

ELECTION, OCT. 9, 1866.

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, rep.....842 591
S. G. Van Anda, dem.....251

Congressman.

Wm. B. Allison, rep..... 835 574
Reuben Noble, dem..... 261

District Clerk.

J. V. W. Montague, Rep....840 627
Geo. P. Smith, dem.....213

Recorder.

Gustavus B. Eastman, rep...847 605
Robert Beck, dem.....242

ELECTION, OCT. 8, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, rep.....766 467
Charles Mason, dem.....299

Supreme Judge.

Joseph Beck, rep.....773 481
John H. Craig, dem.....292

Superintendent Public Instruction.

D. Franklin Wells, rep.....774 482
Maturin L. Fisher, dem.....292

Senator.

John G. Patterson, rep.....766 473
A. G. Case, dem.....293

Representative.

W. P. Gaylord, rep.....752 456
J. Ankeny, dem.....296

County Judge.

Abner Root, rep.....774 483
Tilly Gilbert, dem.....291

Treasurer.

Hervey Wilbur, rep.....751 456
E. Austin, dem.....295

Sheriff.

D. M. Ferguson, rep.....735 493
Ira K. Lee, dem.....332

Connty Superintendent of Schools.

H. O. Pratt, rep.....776 485
W. F. Harriman, dem.....291

Surveyor.

E. Klinetop, rep.....774 841
S. Richardson, dem.....293

Coroner.

B. F. Wright, rep.....773 482
M. M. Raymond, dem..... 291

County Tax of two mills on one dollar for soldiers' families.

Yeas.....572 106
Nays.....466

ELECTION, NOV. 3, 1868.

President.

U. S. Grant, rep.....1233 833
H. Seymour, dem..... 400

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, rep.....1230 827
David Hammer, dem..... 403

Congressman.

Wm. B. Allison, rep.....1227 824
Wm. Mills, dem..... 403

District Judge.

W. B. Fairfield, rep.....1153 715
Cyrus Foreman, dem..... 438

District Attorney.

Irwin W. Card, rep.....1211 808
W. A. Stow, dem..... 403

Circuit Judge.

G. W. Ruddick, rep.....1230 826
R. N. Mathews, dem..... 404

District Clerk.

E. A. Teeling, rep.....864 223
W. F. Harriman, dem.....641

Recorder.

G. B. Eastman, rep.....1218 845
Newton Crosby, dem..... 373

Surveyor.

John P. Knight, rep..... 457 302
S. Richardson, dem..... 155
H. Stearns..... 73
E. Klinetop..... 56

Negro Suffrage.

Yeas.....1140 684
Nays..... 456

ELECTION, OCT. 12, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, rep.....908 636
George Gillaspy, dem.....272

Supreme Judge.

J. F. Dillon, rep.....908 636
W. F. Brannan, dem.....272

Superintendent Public Instruction.

A. S. Kissell, rep.....908 636
H. O. Dayton dem.....272

Representative.

H. O. Pratt, rep.....488 133
Ira K. Lee, dem.....355
George Wyatt, ind.....289

County Auditor.

John P. Knight, rep.....913 676
D. M. Bemus, dem.....237

Treasurer.

J. S. Childs, rep.....915 652
H. Rosenkrans, dem.....263

Sheriff.

D. M. Ferguson, rep.....914 658
Joseph Ankeny, dem.....256

County Superintendent Schools.

Hervey Wilbur, rep.....675 408
Sidney Stowe, dem.....267
J. W. Merrill..... 8

Surveyor.

Horace Stearns, rep.....886 626
Seth Richardson, dem.....260

Coroner.

W. M. Palmer, rep.....912 651
M. W. Raymond, dem.....261

Drainage Commissioner.

Tilly Gilbert, dem.....266

ELECTION, OCT. 11, 1870.

We are unable to obtain the figures of this election and of that of 1871. The Republicans, however, gave a majority for every office. G. B. Eastman, for Recorder, had 823 majority; E. A. Teeling, for Clerk of the Court, 160. The Supervisors elected were J. B. Shepardson, Eli Brownell, and W. B. Towner; these were re-elections. G. W. Ruddick, of Bremer County, was elected District Judge. April 25, 1872, H. H. Case was appointed County Treasurer, in place of R. C. Mathews, resigned.

ELECTION, NOV. 5, 1872.

President.

U. S. Grant, rep.....1621 1215
Horace Greeley, lib. rep.... 406

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, rep.....1644 1221
E. A. Guilbert, dem..... 423

Congressman.

H. O. Pratt, rep.....1659 1243
A. T. Lusch, dem..... 416

District Judge.

G. W. Ruddick, rep.....1647 1219
W. A. Lathrop, dem..... 428

Circuit Judge.

R. G. Reiniger, rep.....1612 1211
W. C. Stansberry, dem..... 401

District Attorney.

L. S. Butler, rep.....1641 1198
J. W. Wood, dem..... 443

County Treasurer.

Eli Brownell, rep.....1527 1002
Edson Gaylord, dem..... 525

Clerk of Courts.

H. S. Kellogg, rep.....1730 1364
H. A. Humphrey, lib..... 366

Recorder.

Jacob Baier, rep 1128 198
G. B. Eastman, ind..... 930

Supervisors.

J. C. Lockwood.....1429
A. G. Merrill..... .1522
E. W. McNitt.....1248
J. W. Lehmkuhl..... 649
Ira K. Lee..... 823
S. S. Waterbury..... 449

The first three above were elected.

ELECTION, OCT. 14, 1873.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, rep.....1457 1324
——Vale, dem..... 133

Supreme Judge.

J. M. Beck, rep.....1456 1324
—— Hall, dem..... 132

State Superintendent Public Instruction

A. Abernethy, rep.....1462 1334
—— Prindle, dem..... 128

Representative.

Benj. Darland, rep..... 903 186
E. C. Chapin, ind..... 717

County Auditor.

C. A. Slocum, rep.....1166 745
J. S. Griffith, dem..... 421

Treasurer.

Eli Brownell, rep 1193 807
Julius C. Stearns, dem..... 386

Sheriff.

D. M. Ferguson, rep.....1170 730
—— McNaughton, dem..... 440

County Superintendent of Schools.

Mrs. Helen R. Duncan, rep.. 945 321
J. W. Merrill, ind..... 624

Supervisor.

W. B. Towner, rep.....1259 898
—— Daly, dem..... 361

Surveyor.

Horace Stearns, rep.....1156 820
A. L. Collins, dem..... 336

Coroner.

John Kellogg, rep..... ...1243 861
—— Palmer, dem..... 382

For the Stock Act of the Thirteenth General Assembly, 296; against, 439.

For the repeal of the Stock Act of the Twelfth General Assembly, 151; against, 347.

The result of the above vote was 143 majority against restraining live stock from running at large.

ELECTION, OCT. 13, 1874.

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, rep.....1331 1048
David Morgan, anti-mon.... 283

Congressman.

H. O. Pratt, rep.....1151 748
J. Bowman, anti-mon..... 403

Clerk of the Courts.

H. S. Kellogg, rep.....1316 1008
W. L. McEwen, anti-mon,.. 308

Recorder.

Jacob Baier, rep.....1370 1116
John R. Waller, anti-mon... 254

Supervisors.

A. G. Merrill, rep.....1126
L. H. Waterbury, rep..... 869
David S. Wood, anti-mon.... 548
Ira K. Lee, anti-mon..... 650

ELECTION, OCT. 12, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, rep...1336 811
Shepherd Leffler, dem..... 525

Supreme Judge.

Austin Adams, rep.....1347 827
Wm. J. Knight, dem..... 520

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernethy, rep.....1356 839
Isaiah Doane, dem..... 517

Senator.

Arad Hitchcock, rep.....1350 1345
Joseph S. Root, dem..... 5

Representative.

Jared B. Shepardson, rep... 989 135
Joseph S. Root, dem..... 854

County Auditor to Fill Vacancy.

Joseph S. Trigg, rep..... 978 863
Charles Watkins, dem..... 115

County Auditor for Full Term.

Joseph S. Trigg, rep 1291 718
Charles Watkins, dem.....573

Treasurer.

Eli Brownell, rep.....1351 863
Hiram Rosekrans, dem..... 488

Sheriff.

James M. Miner, rep.....1485 1166
Zina Roberts, dem..... 319

County Superintendent Schools.

Helen R. Duncan, rep..... 982 392
Hervey Wilbur, ind..... 233
Joseph Ankeny, dem..... 590

Surveyor.

Horace Stearns, rep.....1324 800
Seth Richardson, dem..... 524

Supervisor, to Fill Vacancy.

Cyrus H. Oaks, rep.....1007
David S. Wood, dem..... 57
Ira K. Lee..... 6

Supervisors, Full Term.

Cyrus H. Oaks, rep.....1322
John Bell, rep 483
Ira K. Lee, dem..... 689
David S. Wood, dem..... 906
Myron H. Nickerson, rep... 277

Coroner.

John Kellogg, rep.....1268 740
John O'Hara, dem..... 528

For restraining stock from running at large..... 969 325
Against same..... 644

ELECTION, NOV. 7, 1876.

President.

R. B. Hayes, rep.....2032 1283
S. J. Tilden, dem..... 749
Peter Cooper, nat. g.b.....118

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, rep.. ....2035 1287
John H. Stubenrauch, dem.. 748
A. McCready, nat. g.b..... 122

Supreme Judge.

Wm. H. Seevers, rep.....2036 1281
Walter I. Hayes, dem.....755
Charles Negus, nat. g.b.....88
O. R. Jones.....89

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coelln, rep....2036 1912
J. A. Nash, dem..... 124

Congressman.

N. C. Deering, rep.....2033 1167
Cyrus Foreman, dem..... 876

District Judge.

Geo. W. Ruddick, rep.....2007 1151
C. A. L. Roszell, dem..... 856

Circuit Judge.

R. G. Reiniger, rep.....2111 1372
J. M. Elder, dem..... 739

District Attorney.

John B. Cleland, rep.....2062 1281
John Cliggett, dem..... 781

Senator.

W. W. Blackman, rep.....1767 841
Lucius Lane, dem..... 926

Clerk of the Courts.

P. W. Burr, rep.....1596 357
A. H. Brackett, dem.....1239

Recorder.

Jacob Baier, rep.....2089 1479
Israel Turner, dem..... 610
S. W. Brandau, nat. g.b..... 191

Supervisor.

Wm. B. Towner.....2041 1205
W. S. Milner..... 836

For restraining stock from running at large, 1827; against, 661; adopted for this county.

ELECTION, OCT. 9, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear, rep..... 1233 1025
D. P. Stubbs, ind..... 162
John P. Irish, dem..... 208

Supreme Judge.

James G. Day, rep.....1304 1125
John Porter, dem..... 161
H. E. J. Boardman, nat. g.b. 179

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coelln, rep. ..1309 1136
S. T. Ballard..... 161
G. W. Cullison..... 173

Representative.

O. H. Lyon, rep.....1272 912
A. W. Cook, dem..... 360

County Treasurer.

E. J. Gilbert, rep.....1292 957
Wm. Morse, dem..... 345

Sheriff.

James N. Miner, rep.....1415
John O'Hara, dem..... 236

Auditor.

J. S. Trigg, rep.....1386 1123
George Brown, dem..... 263

Superintendent of Schools.

G. H. Nichols, rep.....1305 991
Joseph Ankeny, dem..... 314

Supervisors.

L. H. Waterbury, rep 1176
J. S. B. Cook, rep.....1247
Lucius Lane, dem.. 464
S. S. Waterbury, dem..... 356
First two elected.

Surveyor.

Horace Stearns, rep.....1333 1034
A. L. Collins, ind. rep..... 299

Coroner.

Harvey Durkee, rep.....1333 1028
John O'Hara, dem... 305

ELECTION, OCT. 8, 1878.

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull, rep.....1627 825
E. M. Farnsworth, dem..... 802

Supreme Judge.

James H. Rothrock, rep....1624 825
Joseph Knapp, dem..... 799

Representative.

Nathaniel C. Deering, rep..1617 1115
L. H. Weller, dem..... 502

Clerk of the Courts.

Porter W. Burr, rep.....1861 1328
Wm. Morse, dem..... 533

Recorder.

Charles M. Ferguson, rep...1668 937
S. W. Brandau, dem..... 731

Supervisors.

Cyrus H. Oaks, rep.....1847
Henry D. Sprague, rep.....1245
David S. Wood, dem..... 925
F. J. Smith, dem..... 354
Lucius Lane..... 296

ELECTION, OCT. 14, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, rep.....1637 1151
H. H. Trimble, dem..... 366
D. Campbell, g.b..... 486
D. R. Dungan, peo..... 102

Supreme Judge.

Joseph M. Beck, rep.....1744 1259
M. H. Jones, g.b..... 485
Reuben Noble, dem 377

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Carl W. Von Coelln, r p...1693 1149
J. H. Nash, g b..... 544
Irwin H. Baker, dem..... 365

Senator.

W. P. Gaylord, rep.....1718 1137
N. L. Rood, g.b. 1581
Cyrus Foreman, dem..... 281

Representative.

Orlo H. Lyon, rep.....1288 795
John Elliott, g.b..... 493
John Gates, peo..... 810

County Auditor.

Joseph S. Trigg, rep.....1380 634
D. G. Lass, g.b..... .. 434
G. R. May, dem. and peo... 746

Treasurer.

E. J. Gilbert, rep.....1628 1082
Wm. Morse, g.b 546
B. F. Beebe, dem..... 136
J. W. Webster, peo..... 277

Sheriff.

J. M. Miner, rep.....1666 777
J. Bardsley, g.b. and peo....889

County Superintendent of Schools.

Geo. H. Nichols, rep.....1043 153
W. G. Elliott, g.b..... 504
M. E. S. Waller, peo..... 890
Hiram Rosekrans, peo..... 123

Supervisor.

Lewis Forthun, rep.....1288 396
James Wood, g.b..... 396
D. S. Wood, dem. and peo.. 892

Surveyor.

Horace Stearns, rep.....1868 1375
A. L. Collins, ind..... 493

Coroner.

John Kellogg, rep.....1874 1384
T. J. Riley, g.b. 490

ELECTION, NOV. 2, 1880.

President.

J. A. Garfield, rep.....1928 1305
W. S. Hancock, dem..... 623
G. B. Weaver g.b..... 320

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull, rep	1934	1327
A. B. Keith, dem	607	
Geo. M. Walker, g.b	313	

Congressman.

N. C. Deering, rep	1708	912
J. S. Root, dem	796	
M. B. Doolittle, g.b	323	

District Judge.

Geo. W. Ruddick, rep	1838	1085
John Cliggitt, dem	753	

Circuit Judge.

R. G. Reiniger, rep	1930	1344
Cyrus Foreman, dem	586	

Senator.

A. M. Whaley, rep	1799	1072
Ralph C. Mathews, dem	727	
P. F. Casey, g.b	346	

District Attorney.

John B. Cleland, rep	1857	1182
A. C. Ripley, dem	675	

Clerk of the Courts.

James F. Kennedy, rep	1709	1023
S. W. Brandau, dem	686	
Joel M. Long, g.b	437	

Recorder.

C. M. Ferguson, rep	1906	
W. B. Williams, g.b	358	
A. F. Huffman, dem	521	

Supervisors.

M. H. Nickerson	1879	
Wm. Hausberg	910	
John G. Gaylord	349	
J. B. Dawley	327	
D. S. Wood	646	
H. Rosekranz	378	

The first two were elected.

For striking out of the State Constitution the words "free white," 944; against, 314.

For holding a Constitutional Convention, 733; against, 836.

ELECTION, OCT. 11, 1881.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman, rep	1273	914
L. G. Kinne, dem	359	
D. M. Clark, nat. g.b	166	

Supreme Judge.

Austin Adams, rep	1,282	926
H. B. Hendershott	356	
W. W. Williamson	165	

Superintendent Public Instruction.

J. W. Akers, rep	1282	926
W. H. Butler, dem	356	
Mrs. A. M. Swain, nat. g.b	159	

Representative.

W. S. Flint, rep	950	275
P. F. Casey, nat. g b	163	
R. C. Mathews, dem	675	

County Auditor.

D. H. Moore, rep	679	
A. F. Huffman, nat. g.b	208	
O. Pomeroy, ind. rep	895	216

County Treasurer.

G. P. Morris, rep	1624	1467
A. J. Esser, dem	157	

Sheriff.

E. A. Reiniger, rep	835	14
J. M. Miner	821	
J. G. Gaylord	133	

County Superintendent of Schools.

Robert Eggert, rep	754	
W. G. Elliott	228	
H. H. Davidson	798	44

Surveyor.

Horace Stearns, rep	1623	1457
A. L. Collins	169	

Coroner.

J. Trenholm, rep	1605	1437
T. J. Riley	168	

Supervisors.

C. H. Oaks, rep	1538	
J. H. Crowell, rep	588	
Wm. Morse	219	
W. B. Williams	138	
D. S. Wood	965	
T. Billings, Jr	85	

Messrs. Oaks and Wood were declared elected.

COUNTY JUDGES.

The system of county government by "judges," originated in one of the older States, and has been adopted by several Western States. The most popular objection to the system was that too much legislative power was delegated to it, and the burdens of taxation were referable to the judge as an arbritrary cause. Blame for a wrong or indiscreet act when concentrated upon one or three men, burns like a focus, but when dissipated among a large number the

people are less excited, as inculpation then reflects upon themselves.

In 1850, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa abolished the office of probate judge and instituted that of county judge, the latter having jurisdiction of all probate business, together with that of the "County Commissioners' Court," which was likewise abolished. John M. Hunt was the first "County Judge" of Floyd County, being elected in August, 1854, but in 1856 he resigned the office and went to Oregon, where he was living a few years ago. He was a farmer of Rock Grove Township. He was a lineal descendant of Daniel Boone, the famous hunter of Kentucky, and could shoot as accurately as the best shot in the county. He was a fine scholar, an upright man, and an able judge. As the salary of a county judge in those times was but $50 a year, Judge Hunt's records in St. Charles were kept, and his business in great part transacted, by O. P. Harwood.

David Wiltse, who had been appointed Prosecuting Attorney, acted as judge *ex officio*. April 7, 1856, Mr. Wiltse resigned as Prosecuting Attorney, and S. B. Starr was appointed in his place April 12, following.

As an example of the economy with which the fathers of this county administered public affairs, we may give here a statement of their "salaries" for the quarter ending on the first Monday of December, 1854: John M. Hunt, County Judge, Joshua Jackson, Treasurer and Recorder, and S. C. Goddard, each received $10.17; for the next quarter, $8.33 each. Mr. Jackson, however, subsequently became a defaulter, and left the county. In 1860, by a vote of 295 to 230, the county released the sureties of Joshua Jackson. The vote of Union Township on this question, however, was not returned, which would have nearly tied the vote of the county.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Of the county officers, we give the following biographical notices:

Col. Abner Root was born Aug. 14, 1795, at Pittsfield, Berkshire Co., Mass. In 1801 the family moved to Delaware Co., Ohio, where Abner, at the age of eighteen, enlisted in a cavalry regiment and served through the war of 1812. Soon after that war he settled in Sandusky, Ohio, where he was for many years cashier of the "Bank of Sandusky." For ten years he was general agent and superintendent of a stage line from Lake Erie to Cincin-

nati. In 1841 he was appointed, by President Harrison, Register of the Land Office at Upper Sandusky, Ohio; was removed by President Polk in 1849; re-appointed by President Taylor, and held the office until the Democratic party came into power, in 1853. In 1857 he emigrated to this county, where from January, 1859, to January, 1863, he was County Clerk, and was afterward elected County Judge. For about fifty years he was a zealous and respected member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for sixty-five years an honored member of the Masonic order. He died in Charles City, June 27, 1881, aged eighty-five years, ten months and thirteen days, after about a year's illness, and was buried in the Charles City cemetery under the impressive ceremonies of the Masonic order.

Col. Root was a man of standing in his community, of great vitality and endurance, and a man who wielded a wide influence.

Judge A. L. Collins, Deputy County Surveyor of Floyd County, was born in Alford, Alleghany Co., N. Y., March 9, 1826, a son of Arnold and Tracy M. Collins, *nee* White, the former a native of New York, the latter of Rhode Island. They were members of the Seventh Day Baptist church. Judge Collins was the eldest son of a family of five children born to that union, and was reared on his father's farm in his State. When he was eighteen years old his parents removed to Rock Co., Wis., settling upon a farm near Fulton. He soon after obtained a situation as clerk in a mercantile store at Fulton, which he retained until 1848, then learned the carpenter and millwright's trade, following it until 1851. He then traveled for Cole & Williams one year, and in 1852 went with a party of engineers to survey the Southern Wisconsin Railroad, coming to Floyd Co., Iowa, in December, 1853, for the purpose of building a saw-mill at Charles City. He intended staying only sixty days in this vicinity, but being pleased with the locality resolved to make this his home. The mill was finished and ready for operation in April, 1854, it being the first saw-mill in Charles City, and stood where the new flour-mill now stands. In company with John Blunt and Seth Richardson, he established the first store on the north side of Cedar River, which they operated one year under the firm name of John Blunt & Co. Mr. Blunt then purchased his partners' interests, and Judge Collins established a land office, which he conducted until 1860, and since then has been County Surveyor, and has also engaged in contracting and building. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1854, and County Judge

in 1855, holding the latter position two and a half years, and during that time he contracted for and superintended the erection of the old court-house. He also designed and built the present court-house in 1881. He has also held other township offices of trust. He was married Sept. 15, 1855, to Emma A. Brackett, of Orleans Co., Vt. Six children have been born unto them—Urena T., A. L., Jr., a millwright of Maysville, D. T.; George E., surveyor and builder with his father, at Charles City; Charles, carpenter at Maysville; D. F. Gertrude and Dick. Judge Collins is a Mason, and a member of St. Charles Lodge A. F. and A. M., No. 141. He is the oldest settler now living in Charles City, and is one of the fathers of the town, having always been foremost in any project that promised progression to his adopted home. In politics he was at one time a Whig, and upon the organization of the Republican party became one of its supporters. He voted for Greeley for President, and since then has been a strong advocate of the Greenback system. He voted against prohibition in 1882.

Oakley Pomeroy, Auditor of Floyd County, is a native of Vermont, born in Franklin, Franklin County, June 10, 1836. His parents, Jesse and Martha Pomeroy, *nee* Manley, were likewise natives of the Green Mountain State, and the parents of seven children, of whom Oakley was the eldest son. He was the recipient of a practical business education in his native town, and when eighteen, he went to Fairfield, Vt., where he accepted a situation as clerk and remained four years, thence to Pepin, Wis. He clerked in a mercantile store at that place until the fall of 1859, and on Nov. 18 of that year he married Clara Gurley, a native of Zanesville, Ohio, and a daughter of James and Elizabeth Gurley. After his marriage, Mr. Pomeroy returned to his native State, with his wife, and located at St. Albans, where he was employed in the machine shops of the Central Vermont Railway until 1864, when he engaged in farming in Franklin Co., Vt., returning to the machine shops of St. Albans in 1865. In May, 1867, he came West, settling in Waverly, Ia., where he clerked until April 13, 1868, when he came to Charles City and embarked in the grocery and crockery business. In 1872, he went to Chicago and prosecuted the same business there two years, thence to Whitesboro, N. Y., where he worked in the machine shops of B. T. Babbet & Co. two years, and in 1876 returned to Charles City. He embarked in the grocery and crockery business, which he continued until April, 1881, when he disposed of his stock to G. W. Crane,

clerked for him three months, and in October, 1881, was elected to his present office as Auditor of the county, and fills the position with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy have one child, a son, Henry O., born Nov. 28, 1876. They are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Pomeroy is a member of St. Charles Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M. and the Iowa L. of H. He has always taken an active interest in politics, and has been elected by the Republican party to various city and township offices. He is classed with the prominent and representative citizens of Charles City.

James F. Kennedy, Clerk of Floyd County, was born in Cavetown, Washington Co., Md., Sept. 23, 1842. His father, Richard Kennedy, was a native of Pennsylvania and by trade a stone and brick mason. He married Catherine Hose, of Maryland, and to them were born two sons—N. H., a farmer and insurance agent at Rudd, Floyd County, and James F. The family moved to Ohio in 1849, and in May, 1850, to Ogle Co., Ill. James F. attended school there and worked on the farm until 1856, when they removed to Freeport, Ill. He continued his studies at the high school of that place and when seventeen was employed as clerk in a store. On Sept. 7, 1861, he enlisted in Com H., Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers and served until October, 1863, when he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability. He participated in many battles, among them those of Shiloh, where he received a slight wound, Corinth, Stone River, Pittsburg Landing and Champion Hills. He returned to his home in Freeport, and on Jan. 28, 1864, was married to Mary Alward, a native of Canada and a daughter of John Alward, of New York. In March, 1864, Mr. Kennedy was appointed Sutler in the Thirty-fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and acted in that capacity until November, 1864, when he returned to Freeport. He engaged in various pursuits there until July, 1866, and was then appointed clerk in the pension and bounty office of C. C. Schiller. Six months later he engaged as clerk in an insurance office where he remained until 1870, then settled on a farm in Rudd Township, Floyd County. He held the office of Assessor seven years, Secretary of the School Board seven years, and was also Township Trustee and School Director. In the fall of 1881, he was elected to his present office. Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy have four children—Francis E., born Aug. 13, 1865; Daisy A., June 26, 1869; Walter R., June 2, 1872, and David E., Nov. 24, 1874. Mr. Kennedy is one

of the representative citizens of Floyd County, where he has been identified since 1870. In politics he has always been a pronounced Republican.

C. M. Ferguson, County Recorder of Floyd County, Iowa, was born at Hudson, St. Joseph Co., Ind., April 20, 1852. His parents are D. M. Ferguson, ex-Sheriff of Floyd County, and proprietor of Wilson's Hotel, Charles City, and Malinda (France) Ferguson, who had a family of two sons and two daughters; C. M. was the eldest and he was two years of age when he removed with his parents to Monona, Clayton Co., Iowa, and thence to Fort Atkinson, and in the fall of 1857 came to Charles City, then called St. Charles, where he has since resided. He attended the schools of Charles City until eighteen, when he graduated and was then employed as a surveyor on the C., M. & St. Paul Railway Engineer Corps two years, and on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railway until October, 1871, when he was taken sick and was compelled to return home. In the spring of 1872, he engaged as civil engineer on the Iowa Eastern Railway, where he remained until June, when he took charge of the leveling and surveying for the Pacific Division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, and also had charge of a division on construction of that branch, with headquarters at Traer, Iowa. During the winter of 1872–'3, he was freight receiving clerk at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and in July, 1873, finishe d this road as far as Traer. He was then clerk and ticket agent at Columbus Junction, until March, 1874, then returned to Charles City and was appointed Deputy Sheriff under his father. In October, 1874, he was appointed Deputy Recorder, and in the fall of 1878 was elected to his present office as County Recorder. In May, 1881, he left his office in charge of his deputy, W. W. Dennis, and took charge of the surveys of the proposed Minnesota, Iowa & Southwestern Railway, from the Northern Iowa State line through Charles City to Ames, Story Co., Iowa, and completed an estimate for grading and bridging track ready for rolling stock. Mr. Ferguson married Isabella Stuart at Traer, Iowa, May 14, 1874. She was from Edinburgh, Scotland, visiting her sister in Tama Co., Iowa, where Mr. Ferguson met her while surveying the road. She was born near Edinburgh, Scotland, and was a daughter of John and Ellen Stuart. Mrs. Ferguson is a member of the Congregational church of Charles City, and she and husband have had two children, viz.: Zoe, born July 1, 1875, and David Stuart, born May 16, 1878. Mr. Ferguson is a member of Iowa Legion of Honor,

Hope Lodge No. 76, and Charles City Lodge No. 158. He is one of the pioneer children of Floyd Co., Iowa, where he has been identified since 1857. In politics, a Republican. He is aide-de-camp with rank as Lieut.-Colonel on Gov. Sherman's staff, Iowa National Guards. He was Quartermaster of the Sixth Regiment Iowa National Guards one year.

D. M. Ferguson, ex-Sheriff and proprietor of the Lewis House, Charles City, was born in Huron County, O., March 31, 1828. His parents, George and Abigail Ferguson *nee* Harrington, natives of the Empire State and members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They had a family of eleven children, D. M. being the youngest. When he was five years old his parents moved to St. Joseph County, Ind., settling upon a farm. He attended school until fifteen, then served a three years' apprenticeship to the boot and shoe trade. At the expiration of his term of service he opened a shop of his own at Hudson, Ind., which he conducted until the spring of 1854, when he removed to Monona, Clayton County, Ia. In the meantime, on June 7, 1852, he was united in marriage with Malinda, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth France. Four children have been born unto them, viz.: Charles, who is County Recorder; Jennie, wife of H. C. White, a proprietor in the White, Trigg & Co. creamery of Charles City; Elbert C., passenger conductor on the C. & N. W. R. R., and Maude. In September, 1855, Mr. Ferguson became a resident of Charles City, Ia., and opened the first shoe shop in the city. He carried on that business until the fall of 1864, when he was elected Sheriff of Floyd County, and held the office by subsequent election twelve years; during that time engaged in the livery business two years. From 1876 to 1881 he followed farming and in the latter year rented his farm, and opened the hotel, of which he is still proprietor. By his genial and cordial manner, and strict attention to the comfort of his guests Mr. Ferguson has become a very popular landlord. He has served the people in many local offices, and is at present Alderman of the Fourth Ward. In politics he is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and voted for the amendment in 1882.

C. D. Merriam, Deputy County Clerk of Floyd County, Ia., is a native of Vermont; was born at Westford, May 26, 1839. His parents were S. G. Merriam, a merchant, and Harriet O. (Morton). They were natives of Vermont, and members of the Congregational church, and had a family of three children, viz.: C. D., subject of this sketch; Edwin R., farmer in St. Charles Township;

Harriet, wife of M. J. Todd, jeweler of Charles City. Mr. C. D. Merriam attended school in Vermont until seventeen, when he clerked in his father's store until the out-breaking of the late Rebellion, when he enlisted, May, 1861, in Co. G., Second Vermont Infantry Volunteers; remained in the service until the close of the war; was appointed Corporal Sergeant and First Sergeant of the regiment until 1863, when he was appointed Hospital Steward of the regiment, and held that position until the close of the war. He was in twenty-eight battles, and wounded in the right shoulder with a pistol-ball, which disabled his shoulder, from which he still suffers. He was knocked down in the bayonet charge, and received other injuries. At the close of the war he came to Fayette, Ia., and taught school near West Union one term; then taught in Bremer Co. a number of terms; then in 1870 went to Vermont, and was Government Inspector at the custom-house at Burlington until 1871, when he came to Charles City, Ia., and clerked in Miles & Bros. drug store some eighteen months; then was agent for American Express Company eighteen months; then engaged in the insurance business eight months, when he was appointed Deputy County Clerk of Floyd County. He married Miss Elizabeth Vickery, July 5, 1873. She was born in Burlington, Vt., and was a daughter of Herman Vickery. Mr. and Mrs. Merriam are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and have two daughters, viz.: Miss Bessie A., born April 28, 1874, and Miss H. Faith, born Nov. 18, 1875. Mr. Merriam is a demitted member of Phœnix Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M., of West Randolph, Vt. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the representative men of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1871.

LIST OF SUPERVISORS.

1861.—M. G.Cooke, Chairman, Floyd; John Ball, Ulster; W. P. Gaylord, Rock Grove; E. C. Hall, Riverton; Sanford Harwood, St. Charles; R. N. Mathews, Rockford; Rudolph Rex, Union; Amos Refsnider, Niles; John C. Townsend, Cedar.

1862.—Chester Butterfield, Floyd, Chairman; Timothy Billings, Niles; John Chapman, Ulster; William Graham, Riverton; R. W. Humphrey, St. Charles; R. N. Mathews, Rockford; Rudolph Rex, Union; Benjamin Reed, Rock Grove; John C. Townsend, Cedar.

1863.—A. L. Collins, Chairman; Timothy Billings, Chester Butterfield, John Chapman, Benj. Darland, Wm. Graham, Wm. B. Howard, R. N. Mathews, Benj. Reed.

1864.—A. L. Collins, Chairman; Timothy Billings, Wesley Brownell, John Chapman, Benj. Darland, Abner Gleason, Alden Flint, Wm. B. Howard, R. N. Mathews, Benj. Reed.

1865.—A. L. Collins, Chairman, St. Charles; John C. Baker, Rockford; T. Billings, Niles; W. Brownell, Cedar; J. Chapman, Ulster; A. Flint, Floyd; A. Gleason, Scott; Benj. Reed, Rock Grove; J. C. Townsend, Cedar; H. Wady, Union; Wm. L. McEwen, *vice* J. Chapman.

1866.—Chester Butterfield, Chairman; J. C. Baker, F. L. Benedict, Timothy Billings, Abner Gleason, E. C. Hall, R. W. Humphrey, Wm. L. McEwen, Henry Wady, J. C. Townsend.

1867.—H. Stearns, Rockford, Chairman; J. W. Lehmkuhl, St. Charles; M. G. Cook, Floyd; F. L. Benedict, Rock Grove; W. L. McEwen, Ulster; A. Gleason, Scott; J. B. Shepardson, Union; E. C. Hall, Riverton; T. Billings, Niles; and W. B. Howard, Cedar.

1868.—H. Stearns, Chairman; D. Butler, E. Crowell, A. Gleason, W. B. Howard, Ira K. Lee, J. W. Lehmkuhl, M. H. Nickerson, A. Refsnider, S. L. Reynolds and J. B. Shepardson.

1869.—H. Stearns, Rockford, Chairman; Deodat Butler, Riverton; J. E. Butler, Pleasant Grove; E. Crowell, Ulster; A. Gleason, Scott; W. B. Towner, Cedar; Ira K. Lee, Floyd; M. H. Nickerson, Rock Grove; J. G. Patterson, St. Charles; A. Refsnider, Niles; and J. B. Shepardson, Union. During the year the following were appointed by the trustees to serve in place of others, resigned: E. D. Montrose, Scott; J. W. Lower, Niles; J. P. Taylor, St. Charles.

1870.—Horace Stearns, Rockford, Chairman; A. A. Babcock, Rock Grove; Eli Brownell, Riverton; J. E. Butler, Pleasant Grove; Edward Crowell, Ulster; J. B. Dawley, Niles; Ira K. Lee, Floyd; E. D. Montrose, Scott; J. P. Taylor, St. Charles; Wm. B. Towner, Cedar; J. B. Shepardson, Union.

The Legislature of 1870 passed a law that counties should have three, five or seven supervisors, and Floyd County decided to commence with three.

1871.—J. B. Shepardson, Union, Chairman; Eli Brownell, Riverton; Wm. B. Towner, Cedar.

1872.—Eli Brownell, Chairman; W. B. Towner and James Swartwood.

During the year 1872 the number of supervisors in Floyd County was increased to five.

1873.—W. B. Towner, Chairman; James Swartwood, A. G. Merrill, E. W. McNitt and J. C. Lockwood.

1874.—W. B. Towner, Chairman; J. C. Lockwood, E. W. McNitt, A. G. Merrill and J. D. Swartwood. Mr. McNitt died in June, and M. H. Nickerson was appointed in his place.

1875.—W. B. Towner, Chairman; J. C. Lockwood, A. G. Merrill, L. H. Waterbury, M. H. Nickerson.

1876.—A. G. Merrill, Wm. B. Towner, Cyrus Oaks, L. H. Waterbury, D. S. Wood.

1877.—A. G. Merrill, Chairman; D. S. Wood, L. H. Waterbury, C. H. Oaks and W. B. Towner.

1879.—Towner, Waterbury, Sprague, Cook and Oaks.

1882.—Lewis Forthun, D. S. Wood, C. H. Oaks, M. H. Nickerson

ACTS OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

As contrasted with the old county judge system, the supervisor system of county government, introduced in 1861, may be briefly described as follows: The Board of Supervisors constituted a legislative body in which each township in the county had a voice in the administration of all county affairs. The clerk of the District Court for the county was by law made the clerk of the Board of Supervisors, but he was not allowed any vote in the transaction of business. One supervisor was elected from each township. The meetings of the board are fixed by law on the first Monday in January and June, and the first Monday after the general election. Adjourned sessions may be held, but the pay of the members ($2 a day) was limited to fifteen days for the whole year. Most of the doings of the supervisors relate to roads, bridges, paupers, assessments, taxes, bonds of officers, etc., and comprise what may be called a financial routine. In this volume many of the most important acts of the county legislature are given in their appropriate places, as in the sections on the war for the Union, township organization, county-seat contest, court-house, etc. A few miscellaneous items of public interest, we give here.

The first board met Jan. 7, 1861, at the office of Abner Root, the clerk of the District Court, in Charles City, and after appointing M. G. Cook, of Floyd, chairman for the year, they adjourned to the Stone Hall, when Messrs. Mathews, Harwood and Gaylord were appointed a committee to draft rules for the government of the board. The next day they reported the following, which were adopted:

1. That the rules and regulations laid down for the government of the Senate of the United States, in Jefferson's Manual, so far as applicable, shall be the rules and regulations of this board.

2. The regular hours of adjournment shall be to nine o'clock, A. M., and to two o'clock, P. M.

3. All propositions and motions shall be submitted in writing, except motions to adjourn, motions to commit, motions to lay upon the table, motions to rescind or reconsider, motions to correct the minutes, motions to admit parties or counsel who are not members of this board, and motions to require the attendance of witnesses and for the production of papers.

4. No person who is not a member of this board shall be permitted to debate, discuss or interfere with deliberations of this body on any question without permission of a majority of the board, which permission shall be upon the application or motion of a member of this board.

5. New rules, alterations or amendments may be made at any time by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Messrs. Harwood, Gaylord and Rex were appointed a committee on official bonds.

Resolved, That this board will not approve of any official bond signed by any member of this board after the organization thereof.

Standing committees were appointed on the school fund, finance, county buildings and property, county poor, official bonds, petitions, judiciary, public printing, and roads and bridges.

The contract for building the court-house, and all matters connected therewith, were referred to the judiciary committee.

The next morning (Jan. 9) the members drew lots for term of office, resulting as follows: For one year—Ball, Cook, Gaylord, Hall, Refsnider; for two years—Harwood, Mathews, Rex, Townsend.

The committee on the county poor made the following report, which was adopted:

1. That in the present embarrassed condition of the county it is not expedient to purchase any real estate, farm or house for the use of the poor.

2. That in all cases where the condition of the paupers is such as to render it practicable, they be put by contract to the lowest bidder, believing that mode to be the most economical for their support.

3. That the supervisors be authorized to act in their respective towns in case of any application of paupers until the next sitting of the board.

Ordered, that all orders heretofore made by the County Court, attaching any inhabitant of one township to another for election purposes only, where no change of boundary is made, is a nullity, and that hereafter all persons will vote in the township where they reside.

Jan. 10. *Resolved*, That the financial committee examine and report upon the validity of the railroad bonds issued by the county judge to the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company, and whether there are any obligations of this county in reference thereto, to be provided for by action of this Board.

Voted, to employ legal counsel; also, to procure a seal, with the words, "Supervisors' Seal of Floyd County, Iowa."

Jan. 11. The judiciary committee was instructed to procure a suitable place for the safety of the county records, and for prisoners.

Ordered, that the county records be moved to the southeast corner of room on the second floor of the stone building now occupied by the Board of Supervisors; and that, if said room be found insufficient, the clerk make other provision.

The proceedings of the Board of Supervisors at their January session in 1862, were printed in full in the *Intelligencer*. Besides routine business, the following items were transacted: David Wiltse was appointed County Surveyor, *vice* James Coley, elected, who declined to serve; settlement made with Lewis Tucker, for contracts for building the court-house, at a total of $10,557.05; Ulster Township made to comprise sections 25 to 36, inclusive, of 96 north, and 17 west, and sections 1 to 30, inclusive, of 95, 17, and sections 19, 20 and 21 of 96, 17, were struck off and added to Rock Grove Township; resolved not to change the boundaries of any township without a petition of the inhabitants thereof; committee appointed, headed by Chester Butterfield, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, to look after the interests of the county in the matter of the county bonds issued to the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company, with power to settle the matter as in their judgment shall seem best; J. V. W. Montague was appointed agent to takes proofs in relation to swamp lands in the county.

Amount of cash in the county treasury, $4,001.50; amount of bills claimed, $1,480.76; allowed, $1,420.04; paid on the court-house during the preceding year, $3,596.50.

The items of general interest transacted by the board at their session in June, 1862, are the following :

The county treasurer was authorized to refund money on any taxes wrongfully paid ; but in case of any doubt as to the propriety of refunding the same, he shall submit such claims to the action of the board. The school section in 96 north, 17 west, was appraised at $2 an acre, and the clerk authorized to sell it. Proposals were invited from physicians to attend sick paupers. The west half of section 18, township 96 north, 15 west, was taken from Floyd Township and attached to Niles ; the south ¾ of section 31, township 39 north, 15 west, was transferred from St. Charles to Niles ; and the north half of section 1 to 5, inclusive, of township 95 north, 15 west, was transferred from Niles to St. Charles. The clerk was authorized to have township maps made. Resolutions concerning the county railroad bonds were adopted, which are given in full in our chapter on railroads. The committee appointed the January previous on this subject, namely, Chester Butterfield, R. W. Humphrey and R. N. Mathews, made two reports, a majority and a minority report, and they were both laid upon the table. A special committee was appointed at this session, consisting of R. N. Mathews, Benjamin Reed and Rudolph Rex, who united upon the series of resolutions above referred to.

At the special session held Aug. 22, 1863, for the purpose ot considering the railroad bonds, the board agreed to exchange papers with the C. F. & M. R. R. Co. and have all obligations canceled. See full report in the chapter on railroads.

A period here intervenes when the proceedings of the board were not published in any newspaper, and the written records were destroyed by the disastrous fire of 1881.

During the session of June (1 to 6), 1863, the most important business transacted was the adoption of an amendment to a former resolution, granting relief to families of volunteers, so that aid be extended to the families of such volunteers as had died or might thereafter die while in the service of the United States, for the term of six months after the death of such volunteer, provided such family is needy and resides in this county.

Considerable discussion was had upon the petition of Alma Bennett for an allowance from Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, 1862, she being the wife of a volunteer who enlisted in August that year. To equalize the dealings of the board, R. N. Mathews moved that the families of all persons of Floyd County, who had volunteered

since the beginning of the war, be allowed a sum sufficient to make one dollar per week. By vote this motion was put with Alma Bennett's petition, and then both were unanimously voted down together.

Floyd County railroad bonds to the C. F. & M. R. R. Co., to the amount of $1,500, having been redeemed and delivered into the hands of the committee of the board, were destroyed at this session.

June 5, 1874, abolished the office of township collector, leaving the taxes to be paid directly to the county treasurer.

In 1878 the question of township representation in the Board of Supervisors was again agitated, some desiring to return to the old system of one supervisor for each township. It was claimed that under the system in vogue in 1878 there was a great deal of geographical trading of official patronage, the larger townships or the villages saying to the smaller townships, "We will give you the supervisorship if you will let us have the county officers," etc., thereby working in the interests of certain sections of the county. Representation was too uneven. For instance, St. Charles Township, with over 4,000 population, had no supervisor for years, while Scott, with not one-fifth the population, had a supervisor constantly. This was claimed to be in opposition to the theory of Republican government. To remedy the latter defect, it was proposed to divide the county into supervisor districts, in such a way that the supervisors would represent respectively about an equal population.

Nothing more in this direction appears ever to have been done.

At the January session was appointed a special committee to confer with the State Fish Commissioner with reference to the mill-dams of the county and making fish-ways for them. Also, raised the salary of the county superintendent of schools to $4 a day, for three months.

CHAPTER V.

THE COURTS AND THE BAR.

THE COURTS.

Probate Courts, which were established at the organization of Iowa Territory, were abolished in January, 1851, when County Courts were established, having probate jurisdiction. Under this *regime* Floyd County was organized in 1854, as elsewhere described. The General Assembly of 1860 superseded the county judge in most of his functions, by providing for boards of supervisors, the county judge or court continuing to exercise probate jurisdiction. In 1868 the probate business was given to the Circuit Court, and the office of county judge was abolished, and this arrangement has since remained. In 1870 the territorial jurisdiction of the Circuit and District Courts was made coincident, while the Circuit Court has exclusive probate jurisdiction and concurrent civil jurisdiction with the District Court, and the latter exclusive criminal jurisdiction. This adjustment of judicial functions remains in vogue.

Districts.—Floyd County was first attached to Fayette County, and then to Chickasaw. In 1851 the new Tenth District was formed composed of the counties of Clayton, Allamakee, Cerro Gordo, Chickasaw, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, Winneshiek and Worth. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton County, was elected Judge of the district, April 2, 1855, and commissioned May 3. Judge Murdock served until legislated out of office in 1869 under the Constitution of 1857. Under the Constitution of 1857, new districts were formed, and Clayton, Allamakee, Bremer, Butler, Chickasaw, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell and Winneshiek Counties composed the Tenth Judicial District. The counties of Bremer, Butler, Floyd and Mitchell were subsequently detached in organizing the Twelfth District. In 1868 these counties were divided into two circuits,—Bremer, Butler and Floyd being the First, and the other five, the Second. The Twelfth District now comprises Bremer, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Hancock, Mitchell, Winnebago and Worth Counties; and this is also the "Twelfth Circuit." Circuit Court in Floyd County is held the first Monday in January,

June and September, and the District Court the first Monday in March and November.

Sessions.—The first County Court ever held in Floyd County, was held at Freeman, Sept. 4, 1854, Judge John M. Hunt presiding. There was not a single case or application for business, and the court adjourned to October 1, following, when it was again called, and the county divided into four townships,—St. Charles, Floyd, Rock Grove and Union.

The first District Court in this county was held in what was then known as the Benjamin building, on lots 1 and 2, block 14, corner of Kelly and Milwaukee streets, Charles City. This ground is now occupied by the residence of Judge R. G. Reiniger. The seal of this court was was procured in May, 1858.

The first Circuit Court was held in 1868. This department of government was first organized this year, by the Twelfth General Assembly. Each judicial district in the State was divided into two circuits. In each of these was elected a judge for four years. The Circuit Court, as thus organized, possessed original jurisdiction concurrent with the District Court except in chancery and criminal cases, and exclusive jurisdiction in all appeals from justices of the peace. District Courts have been provided for by both the Constitutions of 1846 and 1857.

SKETCHES OF THE JUDGES.

Following are biographical sketches of district and circuit judges whose jurisdiction has embraced the county of Floyd at some period.

Thomas S. Wilson, the first Iowa Territorial Judge of the District Court for Floyd County, was born in Steubenville, Ohio, on the 13th of October, 1813, and was the son of Peter Wilson and Frances (Stokley) Wilson. He was educated at Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., and graduated in 1832. After studying law two years he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native town. In a short time he came West, stopping first at Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he had a brother, Captain George Wilson, of the United States Infantry, under command of Colonel, afterward General, Taylor. In the autumn of 1836 he selected Dubuque for his home. Here he has resided for over forty years, and has often been the recipient of political honors. It was in 1838, when but twenty-five years of age, that he received from President Van Buren the appointment of one of the Judges of the

Supreme Court of the Territory. In June of the same year he was nominated as a candidate for Congress by the northern counties, and was preparing to commence the canvass when the news came of his judicial appointment. Judge Wilson sat on the Supreme Bench till 1847, one year after Iowa assumed her sovereignty, when he left that high position to form a law partnership with Platt Smith, and his brother, David S. Wilson. In April, 1852, he was elected Judge of the Ninth Judicial District, and held the office ten years. Judge Wilson was in the Iowa Legislature two terms, in 1866 and 1868, and at the former session was offered the complimentary vote of the Democratic members for United States Senator, but declined the honor. Judge Wilson married Miss Anna Hoge, of Steubenville, Ohio, before he left his native State. She died in 1854, and ten years later he married Miss Mary Stokley, a native of Derbyshire, England.

Hon. Samuel Murdock was born on the 13th of March, 1817, In the year 1827 his father with his family moved to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, and finally settled on a little farm near that city, in the town of Rockport. Here he grew up to manhood, receiving such education as the common schools of that day afforded, and after arriving at full age, he taught school in several places in the State of Ohio. It was during his younger years that he became acquainted with the family of Hon. Reuben Wood, who was at that time one of the Supreme Judges of that State, and who afterward became her Governor. With this family he lived for several years, and it was from this Judge and Governor that he not only received many of his early lessons in general history, law and politics, but material aid and assistance, and it is to this noble and generous family that he still feels himself indebted for the position he now occupies, and of whom he always speaks with the tenderness of a child for its parents.

In 1841 he entered the law office of Bates and Harrison in Iowa City where he remained a few months, and then entered the law office of the late Hon. Gill Folsane, and while in this office was admitted to the bar of Johnson County.

He was the first lawyer who permanently settled north of Dubuque. With the exception of two terms he has been present and had business in every term of the courts of his county for thirty-nine years, and during all this long period he has it to say, that no man has ever lost a case or a dollar by his carelessness or want of legal ability.

In the year 1845 he was elected a member of the Territorial Legislature from the counties of Dubuque, Delaware and Clayton. He remained in this body until Iowa passed into a State, and it was while in this body that he was mainly instrumental in securing for the State her present northern boundary. In 1848 he was elected School Fund Commissioner, an office which he held for four years, during which time he sold most of the school lands of his county, consisting of both the sixteen sections and the county's portion of the 500,000 acres donated for school purposes, and as he was allowed a large discretion in the sale of these valuable lands, he took care to see that they were purchased by actual settlers.

In 1855 he was elected the first District Judge of the Tenth Judicial District, which at that time included ten counties, and in several of these counties he held the first courts.

In early life he was a Democrat, but upon the repeal of the Missouri Compromise he assisted in forming the Republican party, and has ever since voted and acted with that party. In 1869 he was elected a member of the Thirteenth General Assembly, and in this assembly he distinguished himself as a lawyer and a speaker by his great speech in opposition to the repeal of the death penalty for the crime of murder. In the summer of 1869 he unearthed the "Hagerty massacre," one of the most cruel and terrible murders of modern times, in which he brought to light no less than five dead bodies, after they had been entombed and hid away for over eight months, and then he pursued and prosecuted the murderer until he lodged him in the penitentiary for life.

For this great service he was not only rewarded by the thanks of the grateful public, but the county paid him a large sum, and he received in addition $500 from the State. In 1878, in connection with his friend, W. A. Benton, he planned the capture of the notorious bank robber, Jim Uncer, and had him brought from his hiding place in Chicago to Clayton County, where he was tried and sent to the penitentiary for his crimes. In 1876 he was selected by the Governor to fill Iowa's department of anthropology at the Centennial, and although the notice was a short one, yet he took the field, and in a few months he had collected and shipped to Philadelphia some of the most curious and wonderful specimens of prehistoric man that had ever been unearthed on this continent, and although his collection was small, yet it received from the historian of the Centennial the only compliment paid to Iowa for her part in the great show.

In 1878 he wrote and published a series of articles on "Prehistoric Man." In 1859 he wrote and published his "Sketches of the public men of Iowa before she became a State," (among whom were her four first Governors), and these sketches not only gave him a wide range of acquaintance, but they placed him in a high rank among the distinguished writers of that day. He has probably done more than any other man in the West to bring to light the remains of the Mound-builder and other prehistoric races that once inhabited the Mississippi Valley, and his speeches and articles on this subject are of the deepest interest, and command the greatest attention.

Judge Murdock is now a resident of Elkader, Clayton County, Iowa.

Hon. Elias H. Williams.—He was born in the State of Connecticut on the 23d day of July, 1819, and is, both on the side of his father and mother, descended from a long line of noble and respectable ancestors, who were among the most ardent patriots of the American Revolution, and who suffered greatly from the raids of the notorious Arnold and other British commanders on the soil of Connecticut.

His father died when he was quite young, leaving his mother to take care of and educate her children, and being a lady of talent and great mental power, she determined to give her sons a first-class education, and as soon as the subject of this sketch was of the proper age she sent him to Yale College, where she kept and maintained him until he graduated with the highest honors, and soon after receiving his diploma he spent one year in New Hampshire as a teacher of languages; and he then made a journey to South Carolina, where he was also for some time engaged in teaching and reading law; and it was while residing here and seeing the degrading effects of human slavery, that he imbibed the feeling of hatred and disgust toward that institution, that shone forth in after years in the most fervent and eloquent speeches for its overthrow.

He soon found that with his ideas of justice and human liberty South Carolina was no place for him, and hearing of the new Territory whose shores was washed by two of the greatest rivers of the globe, he now turned his footsteps toward Iowa, and in 1846 he arrived in Clayton County, and settled at Garnavillo.

In 1851 he was elected the first County Judge under the new system of county government, and this not only included all the

county affairs, but also the probate of estates. In 1858 he was elected District Judge of the Tenth Judicial District of Iowa, and re-elected again in 1862. In 1870 he was appointed by the Governor of Iowa Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, and in this position he served but a short time, when he retired from law and politics, to turn his attention to the building of railroads; but while on the Supreme Bench his written opinions and judicial decisions were models of learning, brevity and research.

Soon after leaving the Supreme Bench he conceived and originated a plan for the construction of a railroad from Dubuque, along the west bank of the Mississippi River to St. Paul, with the main branch up and along the valley of the Turkey, via Mankato, to the Northern Pacific Railroad; upon announcing his scheme to the public it was looked upon as visionary and impossible, but he threw the full force of his determined will and character into the scheme. and in a short time he had the satisfaction of being the first man to break ground on the enterprise which afterward became the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, and it is to his energy, will and perseverance that northern Iowa and Minnesota are indebted for that magnificent line of road that follows the Father of Waters from Clinton to St. Paul.

When the Missouri Compromise was repealed, and the South had threatened to plant her slave colonies on free soil, he was among the very first men of America to protest against the encroachment, and among the first to call together a body of men for the purpose of forming an organization against the demands of the slaveholder's power, and from that day to the present he has stood by that organization.

As a profound lawyer, an able and upright judge, as a finished scholar and a public man, his name and his public works will ever be connected with the history of the State and his county in a high and in an honorable manner.

Hon. William B. Fairfield, twenty-one years a resident of Floyd County, was born at Hudson, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1835, son of Joseph W. Fairfield, a lawyer, railroad man and banker, and Laura, *nee* Britton. The Fairfields were from France, the Brittons from England. Wm. B. received his early education at Hudson and College Hill, Poughkeepsie; entered the freshman class of Williams College in 1851, the class which included Pres. J. A. Garfield; graduated at Hamilton College in 1855. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, at Clinton, N. Y. In the autumn of

this year he came to Charles City. Here he commenced the practice of his profession, and in 1865 was one of the founders of the bank now conducted by Reiniger & Balch. In the autumn of 1864 he was elected Judge of the Twelfth District, was re-elected in 1868, but resigned in 1870. In later years he gave some attention to railroad building and farming. He and Judge E. H. Williams built in Clinton County the first narrow-gauge railroad in the State of Iowa, and as a farmer he took special interest in improved live-stock, as short-horn and Jersey cattle, Berkshire hogs and Clydesdale horses.

In politics Judge Fairfield was always a Republican, and in religion inclined to Unitarianism; he was a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons. As a lawyer Judge Fairfield stood high, in thoroughness and candor.

Dec. 25, 1857, he married Miss Estelle M. Balch, daughter of Rev. W. S. Balch, then of New York City and now of Elgin, Ill.; she is a sister of W. D. Balch, the well known banker of Charles City.

Mr. Fairfield died Oct. 27, 1879, at Hudson, N. Y., where he is buried.

Hon. George W. Ruddick, Judge of the Twelfth District, is a resident of Waverly. He is of Scotch-Irish pedigree, and was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., May 11, 1835. His father was a farmer and lumberman, and died Oct. 1, 1861. His mother died when he was but two years old. He worked at his father's occupation until fourteen years old, attended high school a few years, and at eighteen commenced the study of law, in which he graduated in 1855. Soon afterward he settled where he still resides, in Waverly, Iowa; here he practiced alone for awhile, and the rest of the time with other parties,—from 1858 to 1860 with H. A. Miles, and for a short time, commencing in 1865, with O. F. Avery. Judge Ruddick has held many local offices, as well as some of a higher order. He was a member of the General Assembly, 1859–'61, County Judge, 1862–'64, Circuit Judge, 1868–'70, since which time he has been Judge of the Twelfth District.

Judge Ruddick has emphatically a logical mind, and is remarkable for clearness of perception and comprehensive grasp of the details of a case. He has great executive ability, and ever proves himself to be impartial in his decisions. Many lawyers have recommended him for the Supreme Bench of the State. He has always been a Republican, and generally draws more than the

party vote. He is of full medium height, good proportions and dignified bearing. He was married Dec. 15, 1859, to Mary Estelle Strickland, of Andover, Ohio.

Hon. Robert G. Reiniger, Judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit, was born in Seneca Co., Ohio, April 12, 1835, and is a son of Gustavus and Rosa (Durr) Reiniger, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who emigrated to this country, after they were married, in 1832, settling in the above-named county upon a farm. Here the subject of this sketch was reared and attended school. At the age of seventeen he commenced the study of law, at Tiffin, Ohio, at the same time attending college. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1856, and in March, 1857, he came West and settled in Charles City, where he formed a partnership with his elder brother, G. G. Reiniger, in the practice of law and in real-estate exchange, and insurance business. In 1858 Irving W. Card was admitted in partnership, and the firm of Reiniger, Card & Reiniger continued until Jan. 1, 1861.

In May, 1861, Mr. Reiniger enlisted for the war, entering the army in July as First Lieutenant of Company B, Seventh Iowa Infantry, which company was engaged in the battles of Belmont (Mo.), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Iuka, second battle of Corinth, the campaign against Atlanta under Sherman, ending with the battle of Jonesboro, when Atlanta was evacuated. In 1862 Mr. Reiniger was promoted to be Captain. In 1864, shortly after the surrender of Atlanta, he returned home and resumed the practice of his profession. In the fall of 1865, his brother removed to Missouri. Oct. 10, 1870, the Governor appointed him Judge of the Twelfth Circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Ruddick, who was appointed District Judge. At the succeeding general election, in October, 1871, he was elected to fill the rest of the unexpired term, and he was re-elected in 1872, 1876 and 1880.

As a jurist he is cautious, conscientious and candid, speaks clearly and to the point; and in his manner he is unpretentious and easy. He is now a member of the firm of Reiniger & Balch, bankers in Charles City, and is a Director in the Charles City Water-Power Company. He has been President of the Twelfth District Legal Association, organized in 1871, and likewise President of the Charles City Chess Society. He attends the Congregational church and society, is a Royal Arch Mason, and in poli-

tics a Republican. He has a fine residence, and owns considerable property in Charles City.

Nov. 18, 1867, he married Mary E., daughter of Dr. William M. and Ann Palmer, of Charles City. She is a native of Maine, and is also an attendant of the Congregational church. Robert G., Jr., born in March, 1880, is their only child.

THE BAR OF THE PAST.

Attorneys at law who have been residents of Floyd County, and practiced their profession at the courts of the same, but who are now either deceased or moved away, are embraced in the following sketches:

Hon. David Wiltse, Judge of Floyd County for several years in early times, moved from this county many years ago, and in 1880 died in Illinois. He was a fair lawyer, an honorable man, and for a long time he was a partner with Judge Fairfield. He was also County Surveyor many years.

O. P. Harwood was a member of the early bar of Floyd County, a resident of St. Charles City, and his name therefore appears in some of the early passages of this volume.

Wilson Lane came to Charles City from Southern Illinois, and was admitted to the bar at Decorah, Iowa. He located in Charles City in 1877, and practiced law and loaned money until 1881, when he removed to Janesville, Wis., to take charge of the estate of his wife's father. He was an officer in the late war.

Irving W. Card became a partner in the firm of Reiniger, Card & Reiniger in 1858, and retired from it about three years afterward. In 1868 he was elected District Attorney on the Republican ticket, by 1,211 votes to 403 for W. A. Stow, his Democratic opponent. Mr. Card some years ago removed to Mason City, Cerro Gordo County, where he is now Postmaster.

J. B. Hunt, of Nora Springs, killed himself with opium, under rather peculiar circumstances. March 24, 1871, he went to Mason City, by special invitation, to deliver a lecture on "Beauty." Some waggish fellows at that place, knowing that Mr. Hunt was weakened in his mental powers, received him into the village with a sort of mock ovation. During the delivery of his lecture he was observed to be considerably excited and frequently to take and eat something from a little box he had in his vest pocket. After the lecture he went to bed at his hotel, where he was found

dead the next morning. The little box was found to contain opium. He probably had taken too much of the deadly drug.

G. G. Reiniger, deceased, was one of the first lawyers of Charles City. He was a graduate of the Ohio bar; studied law at Tiffin, Ohio, then engaged in the practice of law in Charles City; was the most prominent and successful attorney in this part of the State. He was a partner with R. G. Reiniger, his brother, afterward with D. W. Carr, now of Mason City. During the hard times of 1857 he lost heavily, from which he never recovered, but continued the practice of law until 1865, when he removed to Franklin County, Mo., where he died. He was a German, and could not fully manage the English pronunciation; yet a man of fine legal ability and a sort of father to the Floyd County bar, many of whom hold him in grateful remembrance for his kindness. He was a whole-souled gentleman, and an enemy to no one. He died Oct. 5, 1869, in Union, Jefferson Co., Mo., leaving a wife and five children.

Robert Nelson Mathews was a native of New York, and was born in Clinton County, May 5, 1809. He was the son of John Mathews, a farmer and mechanic, who came from England, and settled near the line of New York, in Canada. Mr. Mathews spent his youth and early manhood at the East; married Caroline A. Horr in 1834, and in that year settled in Kane County, Ill., building the first frame house on the site of Aurora. He opened a farm and continued in agricultural pursuits until 1846, when, having read law at Aurora, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Little Rock, Kendall County, continuing in his profession there for eight or nine years. His practice was extensive and profitable. During four years of his residence in Kendall County, he served as County Judge, an office for which his sound judgment and administrative talent admirably qualified him. In 1853 he was elected to the Legislature, and was associated in that body with such men as John M. Palmer, S. M. Cullom and John A. Logan. Mr. Mathews introduced the first bill for the protection of wild game. About this time he became interested in Government lands west of the Mississippi, particularly in Iowa and Nebraska, where he prospected considerably, making entries and finally selecting his home at Rockford, on the beautiful Shell Rock, where he settled on the 1st of January, 1857. Here for twenty years he toiled hard to build up a town, leading off in every enterprise which tended in that direction, up to the time of his

death, which occurred on the 31st of May, 1877. Judge W. B. Fairfield, of Charles City, a long and intimate friend, pronounced his funeral oration, and thus spoke of Mr. Mathews as a lawyer: "As a lawyer, Mr. Mathews was well read, thoroughly versed in its principles, clear in his perceptions as to fact and law, and the relation of one to the other, lucid in statement, logical in reasoning. Although in his latter years he rarely conducted the trial of a cause in court, he frequently brought cases to the bar whose trial was intrusted to younger members of the profession. In all these cases, however, there was this that was noticeable—they were prepared. Not only was the law clearly defined and the authorities digested, but the preparation of the testimony insignificant in sequence was masterly. The introduction of witnesses and testimony was so arrayed that as fact after fact and incident after incident was developed they constituted, in simple order of array, an argument at once clear and logical. No man at the bar in this district understood better the value and the weight of testimony." The last eight or nine years of his life he was a banker, and was successful in this, as in every other enterprise in which he engaged. He left a large property in the village of Rockford, a farm of eleven hundred acres two miles south of town, another farm sixteen miles away, in the edge of Franklin County, and other property scattered here and there. Mr. Mathews was elected one of the supervisors of Floyd County, when the law establishing such an office went into operation, and while in that office was instrumental in freeing the county of very heavy obligations in the form of railroad bonds. He took pride in the accomplishment of this work, and the tax-payers felt that they owed him a heavy debt of gratitude.

In his oration already referred to, Judge Fairfield thus spoke of the character of Mr. Mathews:

"As a man, he was of large brain, large heart and generous impulses. He had a will that would have been imperious, if there had not lain back of it a rare kindliness, and a quick sympathy. Little children liked him, and dumb animals never feared him; both certain indices of a kindly and sympathetic nature. He was a man given to hospitality in its broadest sense, and while he was not munificent in his giving, he was, according to his convictions of right, very generous. No person ever went hungry from his door, and the waif and the wanderer found at his table food, and under his roof shelter, cheerfully and unquestioningly given. To

the poor, and those who by force of untoward circumstances or the chariness of nature, had been placed in position inferior to him, he was kind and gentle; to his equals, courteous, though sometimes brusque; to his friends he was sincere, reliable, unswerving; toward those who disliked him, he was independent, and oftentimes defiant; as a neighbor, kind and obliging; as a creditor, lenient and forbearing, and as a counselor, shrewd and safe."

Mr. Mathews was in feeble health for two or three years before he died, and for five or six weeks took not enough food in the aggregate for an ordinary meal. How he could live as long as he did is a mystery even to the medical scientists. He was a member of the Masonic order, and was buried according to their ritual. The number of people in attendance was so large that no church in town could hold one-third of them, and services were held in the open air. Between 150 and 200 members of the Masonic fraternity were in attendance. It was by Mr. Mathews' request that Judge Fairfield officiated.

The wife of Mr. Mathews died on the 29th of August, 1853. She was the mother of three children, only one of them now living. A daughter, Annie R., died in infancy, and Oscar, when about ten years of age. Ralph C., the only surviving member of the family, was born Dec. 13, 1836, at Aurora, Ill., and is now nearly forty-six years old. He was trained to business in his father's office at an early day; was in the mercantile trade several years, commencing in 1860. For the last eleven years he has been a banker, for a portion of the time in partnership with his father, and latterly in company with O. H. Lyon. He has a wife and one child. His wife was Jennie E. Lumley, daughter of Edward Lumley, of Michigan. Their son, Oscar L., is nineteen years old. Mr. Mathews is now of the firm of Mathews & Lyon, his partner being O. H. Lyon, many years a merchant in Rockford, and afterward a member of the Legislature. Floyd County has very few better business men than Mr. Mathews, who inherits from his father the elements of success, namely: honest, energetic industry.

D. W. C. Hayes, attorney, was born and educated in Watertown, Jefferson County, N. Y.; was admitted to the New York bar, and afterward practiced law in Wisconsin; located in Charles City in 1868. He practiced law here one year, then went to Winnebago County, until in 1874, he returned to Charles City and practiced law until he removed to Chicago in 1879.

In 1879 he became a strong temperance worker, and was elected president of the Tribe of Jonathan. He made a successful and useful canvass of Floyd County, in 1879; is at present engaged in the grocery business in Chicago.

J. Evans Owens, an attorney of high standing, was born April 21, 1847, at Unadilla, N. Y. After graduating at the home high school, he entered Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., when eighteen years of age. A year afterward he took charge of the Rome Academy, as principal. Not long after this he left that position to study law with Hon. D. P. Loomis, of Unadilla. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and in the next year, having married Eliza, daughter of the late Josiah E. Owens, he came West and settled in Charles City, which was his residence until his death. His career was an open book, to be read of all men; and a purer, more unselfish, honorable record is rarely spread before men. He held office as City Attorney, member of the City School Board and Alderman. As a lawyer he stood high, as a public officer he was faithful, and as a citizen he was worthy of the highest place in the affections of the community. Being a man of principle, he was a thorough going reformer, or, if you please, leader in philanthropic enterprises.

During the first week of December, 1881, he went to Minneapolis on business, where he was struck down by that dreaded disease, typhoid pneumonia, and died on the morning of Dec. 23, following. He was buried in the Charles City Cemetery, the funeral being attended by the members of the bar in a body, the city officers, and a large concourse of other citizens.

Hon. John G. Patterson was born in Clinton County, Penn., Sept. 3, 1831. His parents were Robert and Eleanor (Bowers) Patterson, both reared on the frontier and accustomed to the hardships and perils of border life. The Pattersons are originally from the north of Ireland, and are of Scotch-Irish descent. They settled in Pennsylvania at an early day. The Bowers were also early settlers there, from Germany. From his parents John inherited a strong and hea dy, together with indomitable energy. When he was two years old, his parents removed to Seneca County, Ohio, where John, the third of a family of sixteen children, grew to the age of eighteen, with a grave experience of solid work upon his father's farm. During this time he attended school winters, and picked up the rudiments of an education. From this time until he was twenty-two, he attended the spring



H. Patterson

and autumn terms of the Republic Academy, teaching during the winter months, and working on the farm in summer. In the autumn of 1854, with ten dollars in his pocket as his whole available capital, he commenced reading law in the office of Pennington & Lee, of Tiffin, Ohio. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1856, and in June, 1857, came to Charles City and engaged in the practice of his profession. Every old settler here knows the struggles of the young attorney, poor in pocket, but rich in ability and capacity for work, and how splendidly he succeeded; gradually accumulating a handsome property, and at the same time gaining a reputation as one of the foremost legal men of the State. In 1861 he formed a law partnership with S. B. Starr. In 1873 A. M. Harrison was admitted to the firm. In 1863 Mr. Patterson was elected State Senator; was re-elected in 1867, serving eight years. He was chairman of the committee on township and county organizations for three sessions; was on the judiciary committee three sessions, and chairman of the railroad committee the last session. He was sent to the Legislature especially to aid in securing a land grant for a railroad on the forty-third parallel of latitude. He labored unceasingly to effect that object; and to him, more than to any other man, is due the securing of that grant. An abler, or more industrious man never represented Floyd County in the Legislature, and he gained for himself while there a State reputation. After retiring from the Legislature he took an active part in politics, and was recognized as a power in the Fourth Congressional District. He was a staunch, uncompromising Republican, and his voice was always on the side of right. At home, he was ever alive to the interests of his city and county, and was always one of the foremost in devising means for their advancement. He took an active part in the formation of the Charles City Water-Power Company, working against all discouragements, sparing neither time nor money, until the success of the scheme to improve the Charles City water-power was fully assured. He was a large share-holder in the company, and held the office of its secretary till his death. Mr. Patterson was first married in 1856, to Miss Hester E. A. Quiggle, of Pennsylvania. She bore him eight children, six of whom survived her. She died in 1872. In 1874 he was united in marriage to Mrs. Sarah Smith McCann, daughter of Judge Elvin Kendrick Smith, of Northern New York, and niece of Governor Silas H.

Jenison, of Vermont. This wife survives him, and is guardian of of the minor children. Mr. Patterson's death occurred Oct. 29, 1878, from a railroad accident on the Iowa division of the C. M. & St. P. Railway. He was instantly killed. Thus closed his earthly career. In the prime of life and full vigor of manhood he passed away. Selecting from the many articles in the newspapers of the day, we quote the following:

"Mr. Patterson was no common man. In saying that in his death a great mind has fallen, we mean it in no trite or common sense, for he *was* great. He was great in the leading idea of his life; great in his convictions; great in the elements of his well-rounded character; great in his eloquence; great in his courage; great in his intellect; great in his capacity for work; and great, above and beyond all, in his abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of the eternal principles of right, justice and humanity. But who can speak of the virtues of his every-day life, of the tender, almost idolatrous regard felt for him by his family; of the great heart, that always had a responsive throb of sympathy for all in trouble or distress? Who shall speak of him as a friend? Tried and true, when he put his hand to the helm, there was no going backward. He was so genial in his intercourse, possessed a sympathy so spontaneous, was so kind, affectionate and generous, there seemed combined in him all those qualities which challenged the love and admiration of those who best knew him, and endeared him to the hearts of all his friends. As a thinker he was vigorous and adhered tenaciously to his opinions; as an orator he had few superiors; as a companion for social hours, his quick perception, and keen zest of mirth, made him pre-eminent; as a lawyer he stood at the head of the bar of the Fourth District, and in him Iowa loses one of the brightest stars in her diadem of brilliant attorneys. His loss is one that will be felt, not alone for to-day, but for a generation to come."

Of his six surviving children, Eleanor, the eldest, is wife of Ray Billingsley, a leading attorney of Vinton, Iowa. The eldest son, William Robert Patterson, is in the wholesale house of Franklin McVeagh & Co., of Chicago. The second daughter, Minnie V., is the wife of Frank Harwood, of this city. The third daughter, Rosa, is wife of William F. Carter, a merchant of Clear Lake, Iowa. The two minor children, John Edward and Daisy Hester, are still at home.

THE PRESENT BAR.

Samuel B. Starr, of the firm of Starr & Harrison, has been actively connected with the legal profession of Charles City since October, 1855, and is the oldest member now living of the Floyd County bar. A son of Chauncey and Nancy Starr, *nee* Arnold, of New York, he was born in Brownville, Jefferson County, that State, on Jan. 17, 1824. His father died in 1832, his mother in 1828, having been the parents of five children. Samuel B. attended school at Brownville until sixteen and was then matriculated in Block River Institute at Watertown, New York, where he remained three years. He began the study of his chosen profession in Watertown, and also taught school there until Jan. 15, 1847, when he was admitted to the New York bar at Albany. He practiced in Watertown until 1848, then opened a mercantile store at Orleans, New York, in partnership with another gentleman, and conducted this business and prosecuted his profession until the winter of '49, when, drawn thither by the current then prevailing, he went with a party to the gold fields of California, remained two years and cleared $2,500. He returned to Orleans and resumed his business and practice. He was married there to Adeline Hughes in May, 1855. She was born in Orleans, a daughter of Daniel and Ruth Hughes. Of two sons born of this marriage one is living, S. H., who is engaged in the boot and shoe trade in this city. In October, 1855, Mr. Starr came to Charles City, where he has successfully prosecuted his profession since. He held the office of County Prosecuting Attorney from 1856 to 1859, and has been City Attorney. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, St. Charles Lodge, No. 141. In politics he was first a Jackson Democrat, then a Free-soiler, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its strongest supporters.

T. A. Hand, attorney at law, a member of the firm of Hand & Spriggs, of Charles City, Iowa, was born near Albany, New York. His parents were Lemuel P. Hand, of Albany, and Mary S. Eddy, of Pittstown, New York. The family consisted of four sons and one daughter, the subject of this sketch being the eldest child, and they removed from Albany to Chicago, Illinois, in 1848.

In 1856 T. A. Hand came to Charles City, Iowa, and entered upon a course in "the art preservative" in the *Intelligencer* newspaper office, then owned by Hildreth & Carver, and continued to work in that office until 1862, when he commenced the study of

law at Charles City in the office of G. G. & R. G. Reiniger. In June, 1863, he left Charles City and went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and worked at the case as a compositor in the office of the *Leavenworth Conservative*, but in September of that year went to the Territory of Arizona and published the *Arizona Miner* at Prescott, the then capital of the Territory, until the spring of 1865, when he returned to Charles City, Iowa, and in 1866 re-commenced his law studies in the office of R. G. Reiniger, and was admitted to practice in 1871. He was married to Mary Cheney in 1869, and they have one child, a daughter, now (1882) about five years old.

Porter W. Burr, City Attorney of Charles City, was born in Mercer, Somerset Co., Maine, Feb. 1, 1852. His parents were L. N. and Mary B. (Wiley) Burr, natives of Maine. In early life his father was a merchant and also engaged in running a starch manufactory and tannery. He is now living at Davenport, Iowa, engaged in the life-insurance business. He and wife are members of the Congregational church, and have had a family of three sons—Milton B., one of the missing at the battle of Baton Rouge, La.; L. N., Jr., who died at Davenport, and Porter W., subject of this sketch. He attended school in Farmington, Maine, until fifteen, when he came with his parents to Davenport, and in 1872 graduated from Griswold College, and in 1873 from the Iowa State Law School. He read law in Lincoln, Nebraska, one year, then came to Nora Springs, Floyd County, where he practiced law with his father-in-law, the late Hon. W. P. Gaylord, under the firm name of Gaylord & Burr, until January, 1877. In the fall of 1876 he was elected Clerk of Courts of Floyd County, and held that office until January, 1881, when he opened his present law office, and in March, 1881, was elected Mayor of Charles City, and in March, 1882, City Attorney of Charles City. He married Miss B. V. Gaylord, April 17, 1876. She was born in Rock Grove Township, Floyd County, and was a daughter of the Hon. W. P. Gaylord and Sarah E. (Slater) Gaylord, old settlers of Floyd County. Mrs. Burr is a member of the Episcopal church. They have one daughter, viz.: Mary E., born Feb. 14, 1880. Mr. Burr is a member of Granite Rock Lodge, Nora Springs, I. O. O. F., and A. O. W. W., of Charles City Lodge, No. 158, and of the Iowa Legion of Honor, also a member of the Board of School Directors for Charles City—independent district. In politics, he is a Republican. Mr. Burr is one of the prominent members of the Floyd County bar.

Charles D. Ellis, of Ellis & Ellis, attorneys of Charles City, is a native of New York, and was born at Rome, Oneida County, April 28, 1850. His parents were Charles P. and Sarah A. (Johnson) Ellis; father was born Dec. 19, 1810, and was the son of Daniel and Eliza (Knapp) Ellis; was a farmer and lumberman; he and wife were members of the Baptist church, and had three sons and one daughter; the sons are—Adelbert E., of Ellis & Ellis, attorneys, Charles City; Frank W., resides in Charles City, and Charles D., the subject of this sketch. He attended the Rome Academy and Whitestown Seminary until seventeen years of age, when he came with his parents to Charles City, and remained one winter; then went to Madison, Wis., and attended the State University one year; thence to Adrian, Mich., and engaged in the grocery business one year, then began to read law with the firm of Eldridge and Walker during 1871 and 1872. He came to Charles City, and read law with Starr & Patterson until September, 1873, when he was admitted to the bar. He then opened a law office in Charles City, and has been constantly engaged in the practice ever since. In 1878 he formed his present partnership with his brother. Mr. Ellis married Miss Flora A. Wilbur, Sept. 16, 1874; she was born in Otsego County, N. Y., and was a daughter o Hervey and Angeline (Moore) Wilbur. Mrs. Ellis is a member of the Congregational church. They have had two daughters and one son; viz.: Ida M., born June 8, 1875; Katy R., born May 31, 1879, and Melvin N., born July 14, 1881. Mr. Ellis is one of the leading members of Floyd County bar, with which he has been identified since July, 1867. In politics he is a Republican, and has always been a supporter of that party. His family are of Welsh and English descent.

Adelbert E. Ellis, of Ellis & Ellis, was born in Rome, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1848. He attended school until nineteen years of age, when he came to Charles City, and remained a short time; then returned to Whitestown Seminary two years, graduating from this seminary; then went to Adrian, Mich., where he and his brother engaged in the grocery business until 1871; he then returned to Charles City, and engaged in the hardware business until 1874, then read law with his brother until 1878. He was then admitted to the bar, and formed his present partnership; he married Miss Mary Waterman, of Westmoreland, N. Y., September, 1871; she died July 23, 1875. He married Miss Belle Saxton, at Charles City, April 14, 1877; she died, September, 1881. Mr. Ellis is also

one of the leading members of Floyd County bar, and in politics is a Republican.

George F. Boulton, of the firm of Boulton & Boulton, attorneys, Charles City, was born in Columbus, N. J., Feb. 8, 1836, and soon after his birth his parents removed to Mount Union, Ohio, where he attended school until his thirteenth year. The family then went to Marshall County, Ind., settling upon a farm. George pursued his studies there and at Warsaw and Plymouth, Ind., until 1858, when he went to Bourbon and began the study of law with the Hon. James O. Parks. In the fall of 1859 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Marshall County, Ind., holding the position until April 25, 1861. He then enlisted in the first company organized in Marshall County, his name being second on the enlistment roll. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant of this company, but was never ordered into service. He farmed and practiced law in Marshall County until the fall of 1863, then entered the law department of the university at Ann Arbor, Mich., and one year later came to Charles City, Iowa. In September, 1864, he was admitted to the Iowa bar, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession here since. He formed a partnership with R. G. Reiniger in1866, which continued two years and in 1881 the present firm of Boulton & Boulton was established.

Mr. Boulton married Miss Sarah Updike at Bourbon, Ind., June 27, 1861; she was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., and was a daughter of William and Mercy (Loveless) Updike. Mr. and Mrs. Bourbon are members of the Methodist church and have two daughters, viz: Jennie E. L., born Aug. 20, 1864, and Mercy L., born Dec 20, 1869. Mr. Boulton is one of the charter members of the U. A. S. Fraternity, and Iowa Good Templars; he took an active part in the canvass of the constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors. In politics was a Fremont boy and has been a strong supporter of the Republican party ever since.

Z. D. Boulton, senior member of the law firm of Boulton & Boulton, Charles City, is a native of Burlington County, N. J., born near Pemberton, on April 22, 1813. His parents were William and Mary Boulton, *nee* Dobbins, natives of New Jersey. They had a family of eleven children, and were members of the M. E. church. William Boulton was first married to Mary Gilbert by whom he had four children. Mrs. Boulton was the widow of William Jones by whom she had two children. Z. D. was the second

son by the second marriage and his boyhood was passed on his father's farm in New Jersey. When fifteen years of age he went to Philadelphia, Pa., where he served an apprenticeship to a boot and shoe manufacturer there. In 1836 he went to Mount Union, Ohio, and worked at his trade and farming until 1849, when he settled on a farm in Marshall County, Ind. He removed from there to Bourbon, Indiana, in 1857, and embarked in the mercantile business. He was admitted to the Indiana bar and practiced there until August, 1881, when he came to Charles City and the present partnership, with son, George F., was formed. Mr. and Mrs. Boulton have a family of six children—G. F.; Mary, wife of A. J. Bair; of Warsaw, Ind.; T. R., a carpenter and contractor of Warsaw; B. E., a farmer residing near Howard, Kansas; William H., druggist at Silver Lake, Ind., and J. B., a stone mason at Bourbon, Ind. The law firm of Boulton & Boulton is one of the most popular in the city and they are known throughout the county as gentlemen of superior legal ability.

De Witt C. Duncan, ex-Mayor of Charles City, is a native of the Cherokee Nation, Georgia, and where the city of Dahlonega, Lumpkin County, now stands; was born Feb. 27, 1829; his parents were John and Elizabeth (Abercrombie) Duncan, natives of Georgia, and members of the M. E. church; they had seven sons and four daughters. D. W. C., the subject of this sketch was the fifth son; when five years of age he removed with his parents to the Indian Nation, where he lived on a farm with his father until 1857, then went to Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, where he graduated, in July, 1861. He then went to Beloit, Wis., and married Miss Hellen P. Rosencrans, Dec. 21, 1862; she was born in Wisconsin and was a daughter of John and Mary (Johnson) Rosencrans. In 1864 he came to Clarksville, Butler County, Iowa, where he remained two years, reading law, and in January, 1866, came to Charles City, where has practiced law ever since. He and wife are members of the Congregationalist church. Mr. Duncan was elected Mayor of Charles City, and held that office one year; has held that of Justice of the Peace a number of years. In politics he is a Republican and voted the amendment prohibiting the sale and manufacture of alcohol. He is one of the leading members of Floyd County bar, with which he has been identified since January, 1866.

S. P. Leland, attorney, was born in 1839, in Huntsburg, Ohio. After attending the Orwell and Kirtland Academies, he finished

in Hiram College under the presidency of Garfield. He married Miss Carrie Weeks in 1862; was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1863, from which time he about equally divided his time between the pursuit of literary studies and practicing in the courts of Chicago until 1867, when he came to Nashua, Iowa; there, for a time, diligently laid the foundation, in closer application to the law, for the reputation he has since won as an attorney.

Desiring to live in a county seat, he moved to Charles City, Floyd County, where he confined himself wholly to his profession until 1877, when he commenced lecturing. His gift of oratory and his attainments were soon recognized by the lecture associations throughout the country, and there is not another lecturer whose services are in greater demand than his. He has twice visited Europe, thus enriching and enlarging his repertory of lectures with several descriptions of customs, scenes and art, as he saw them while traveling. In 1864 Mr. Leland published a book of poems. The hard, realistic demands of the law drove the muses away, but a listener to one of his descriptions can easily see that he has wooed them back again.

The titles of his present lectures are, "The Words We Use;" "A Visit to Rome;" "A Visit to Pompeii;" "A Trip over the Alps;" "The Grindstone;" "England and the Irish People;" "World Making;" "Factors of Life;" and "Land of Burns and Scott;" The multitudinous press notices warrant the strong language used above in regard to Mr. Leland's ability.

J. S. Bradley, City Clerk and Justice of the Peace, and formerly an attorney, was born June 10, 1843, in Paris, Edgar Co., Ill., a son of Andrew and Minerva (Stratton) Bradley; he enlisted in August, 1862, in the United States army, in Company C, Seventy-Ninth Illinois Infantry, and served three years, when the war closed. The principal battles in which he was engaged were Stone River, Chickamauga and Mission Ridge. During the last year of the war he organized an independent company for the defense of East Tennessee, of which he was elected Captain. Sept. 14, 1870, in Paris, Ill., he married Susie M., daughter of Rev. S. S. Newell, of that place. Of their two children, Teddie and Neddie, the latter is living. In his younger days, Mr. Bradley attended Edgar Academy a short time, read law at Paris, and graduated at the law department of Michigan University; also attended the literary course of that institution a short time. He came to Charles City in 1871, and commenced the practice of law; but in the

fall of that year he was elected Justice of the Peace ; there being no vacancy for that office at that time, he was re-elected in the fall of 1872, since which time he has held that office. He was elected City Clerk in the spring of 1875, and since that time he has also had that office. He is also United States Commissioner. He is a Freemason, a member of the A. O. U. W., and of the Congregational church. Mrs. Bradley is also a member of that church.

A. M. Harrison, of the firm of Starr & Harrison, attorneys at law, was born in Venango County, Pa., Nov. 5, 1847, the son of Charles and Catherine (DeWitt) Harrison, the former a native of New Jersey, and the latter of New York State. In 1865 the family removed to Fredonia, N. Y., where Mr. Harrison graduated at the Fredonia Academy. Early in the spring of 1870 Mr. Harrison graduated in the law department of the Michigan State University at Ann Arbor, and directly afterward was admitted to the bar. He then came to Charles City, where he commenced the practice of his profession, at first alone, and then as assistant for Starr & Patterson, until 1873, when he was admitted into partnership, which relation he has since sustained. He has served as City Attorney three terms, the last of which expired last March (1882). In August, 1873, Mr. Harrison married Miss Lizzie Chapin, daughter of Charles and Calista E. (Gage) Chapin. She is a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y. Their children are Gage M. and Martin E.

Jay C. McConkey was born in Walworth Co., Wis., July 29, 1848; his parents, Jacob J. McConkey and Nancy T. (Fowle) McConkey, moved to McHenry Co., Ill., in the year 1850, where they resided until March, 185–, when his father died. In the fall of 1854, his mother came to Delaware Co., Iowa, where she lived till May, 1856; then came to Mitchell County, where she has since resided. Mr. McConkey has one brother living, who now resides in Bremer County. After he came to Iowa he lived on the farm until the fall of 1866, working summers and going to school winters, till the fall of 186–, when he went to Osage, Iowa, and there attended the seminary for about four years, then taught school a part of the time. In the winter of 1873, he went to Iowa City, and attended the law department of the State University; after taking the two years' course he received the diploma, which gave him the authority to practice in the Supreme Court of Iowa. In December, 1875, he married Lucy U. Charles, of Colorado

Springs, Col; remained till the spring of 1876, then came to Charles City, where he has since been practicing law.

Col. Anson O. Doolittle, residing on his farm in St. Charles Township, is a native of New York, and was born at Warsaw, Wyoming County, July 8, 1841. His father, Senator James R. Doolittle, late Senator from Wisconsin, is a native of New York, where he was born in January, 1815. Senator Doolittle graduated from the Geneva College and studied law in Rochester, and was afterward admitted to the New York bar. He married Mary L. Culting, in Wyoming Co., New York; she died, September, 1879; she and husband had a family of four sons and two daughters. Col. A. O. Doolittle, the subject of this sketch, was the second son. He attended the High School of Warsaw, New York, until nine years of age, when he removed with his parents to Racine, Wis., and attended the high school until fifteen years of age, when he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Minn., for two years; he then attended the Columbia College at Washington, D. C., for one year; then read law in the office of Judge Lyon, now one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. After studying law with Judge Lyon for eighteen months, he took a course of lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich., until April, 1861, when, under the call of the President for soldiers, he, with a number of others, formed themselves into a company, and became members of Co. D, Second Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers. Col. Doolittle was elected First Lieutenant, and remained with the company until July, 1861, when he was transferred to the regular service as Second Lieutenant of First U. S. Cavalry, and in 1864 was appointed Colonel of the Thirty-Second Wisconsin Infantry.

In September, 1864, he resigned and returned to Racine, Wis., and was soon admitted to the Wisconsin bar and began to practice law at Fond du Lac. Some months after he took charge of Governor Lucius Fairchild's office at Madison, Wis., for six months, then was appointed an officer in the Custom House Department at New York City, remaining there three years, when he came to Charles City and purchased his present farm. Here he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Col. Doolittle married Miss Bessie Jones, at Racine, Wis., Feb. 16, 1862; she was born in New York State, and was a daughter of Horatio Jones. Mrs. Doolittle is a member of the Episcopal church, and she and husband have had six children, viz.: Kate,

Henry J. (attending school at Racine, Wis.), Mary, Julia, Bessie and Charley Doolittle.

In politics, Colonel Doolittle has always been a strong supporter of the Democratic party.

A. G. Case, President of the First National Bank in Charles City, is also a member of the present bar of Floyd County.

As an illustration of the serio-comical side of human morality, we copy from the *Intelligencer* of May 23, 1867, a description of a case or two undergoing trial at the District Court then in session:

"The opening case was a 'calf' case—Wilkins *vs.* Curry. Mr. Wilkins claims that he purchased a calf, brought it home, and his daughter fed it on 'pancakes' until the grass grew, then turned it out, after which the calf was lost on the prairie. It was subsequently found with Mr. Curry's cattle. Mr. Wilkins replevined it; hence the lawsuit. The calf in question will certainly make a valuable cow, if it lives. It was subjected to the most rigid examination by the lawyers, especially about the 'flanks' and 'neck.' So nicely was the 'critter' examined, that an estimate was given of white hairs contained in a spot about the size of an old copper cent, which numbered about eighteen, with the presumption that at least a dozen had been pulled out. The case, after occupying nearly an entire day, was given to the jury, who after a couple of hours returned, when the foreman stated they were unable to agree. The Judge looked somewhat astonished, and the audience smiled. The jury were then discharged.

"Following the calf case, came the 'pig' case, which has been tried before. The pig in question is dead, but the parties claiming to own him are determined to law it over his remains. No doubt the pig died from excessive grief at being the cause of so much trouble and expense. The lawyers dwelt on the merits of the defunct porker with great ability. There was one particular spot on the pig's back that grew small as the pig grew large, finally vanished, and did not return until the day he died. The case was final given to the jury, who after an absence of two hours returned to the court-room and stated that they were unable to agree. The Judge sent them back again. They wrangled and log-rolled all night, and the next morning they again stated that they could not agree. The Judge then discharged them. During the night the jury had a jolly time playing checkers and indulging in other amusements. One of the twelve, being quite an artist, sketched a picture of the hog in question on the wall of the room with the

spot on his back. This artist, being a P. D. [printer's devil], and an eloquent young man, lectured to the half-asleep jury on the horrors of trichinæ; nevertheless, the jury could not be convinced that pork was not valuable. Some were in favor of dividing the hog between the plaintiff and the defendant; but when they fully understood that the pig was happy in everlasting rest, the eloquence of the lecturer on porkers, the exhortations of hungry men whose vitals were gnawing at their very conscience, the happy snores of heavy sleepers, the honor involved in a judicious and fair verdict, were not enough to recompense the jury for wasting time and knowledge on a dead hog. The most intricate of all the questions which puzzled the jury was, when the pig ceased to be a pig and became a hog.

"The business brought before the court during the entire term did not amount to much. The value represented in the five jury cases would not sum up $100. Still the plaintiffs and defendants fought the issues with as much determination as if there had been thousands of dollars involved. The expense to the county is very large."

CHAPTER VI.

CRIMINAL.

We take no particular pleasure in accounts of crimes; and this volume differs from a daily newspaper in that it records the good deeds of men rather than the bad. It is a relief to many, and should be to all, to take a look occasionally, if not oftener, at the good side of humanity and the sunny side of life. Nevertheless, this book could hardly be considered a faithful history of a county did it not give short sketches of the principal crimes committed therein, more, probably, to fix dates than anything else, so that a record may be at hand convenient for reference. Very little crime has been committed in Floyd County, compared with many, if not most counties, while the citizens are vigilant and prompt to pursue and convict every offender against the law.

DWIGHT NOBLE, 1859.

Quite a sensation was raised throughout the community by the rumor that this man had voluntarily abandoned his helpless child to the wilds of nature, in the northern part of this county, while traveling with a covered wagon. His story was that he had lost the child and could not find it, believing that it had drowned itself in the creek; but after the case lingered along for a time before the courts, Mr. Noble was not finally convicted. We do not record the case here as one of crime, but one of a frightful rumor that excited the people for a period in the early history of the county.

HORSE-STEALING, 1864.

In July, a thief stole a pair of horses in Franklin County, brought them to Charles City in the night, hitched them to Jacob Leonard's wagon (which stood near his house), and then made off northward, probably into Minnesota.

The Board of Supervisors, at their June session in 1864, decided to offer a reward of $100 to any party in Floyd County who should arrest and finally convict any person as a horse thief, that committed his crime in this county.

ROBBERY, 1865.

June 27, the county treasury was robbed of $4,287. The door of the safe was broken off by the thief during the night, and he escaped safely with the above amount of money. Some expensive litigation grew out of this case, but no *final* conviction resulted. Mr. Huntley, the Treasurer, made the loss good to the county.

ELI P. MC CULLOCK, 1865.

This thief stole a horse from Edson Gaylord at Rock Grove on Wednesday, was arrested on Friday at Faribault, Minn., brought back to Rock Grove and had his preliminary examination on Sunday; was taken to Charles City Monday, where the same day he was indicted by the grand jury; Tuesday he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced Wednesday to the penitentiary for three years, by Judge Fairfield, at the fall term of the District Court in Charles City. While upon a steamboat the next day on the Mississippi River, on his way to the Fort Madison Pentitentiary, he managed to fasten a life-preserver to his person and instantly leaped overboard. Captain S. O. Page, of Charles City, the officer who had him in charge, seeing the movement, grasped the life-preserver just as he was going over the guard of the boat; it gave way, and McCullock went down, never to rise again, carrying with him upon his ankles a pair of heavy iron shackles belonging to Floyd County. It was a bright moonlight evening, the steamboat was stopped, boats lowered and diligent search made, but the wretch did not come to the surface.

MRS. L. B. NELSON, 1865.

During the months of November and December, 1865, the town of Rockford, this county, was thrown into a high state of excitement by the mysterious death of a little child of L. B. Nelson, of that place, and the elopement of the mother. It seems that the child was poisoned with strychnine, and shortly after its death, and while its father was absent at Rock Grove teaching school, Mrs. Nelson, assisted by a Mr. Pierce, of Ulster Township, packed up her housekeeping goods in part, sold the rest, and disappeared. Pierce, who married a sister of hers, carried her to Waverly, where she took the train for the East, and he returned.

Previous to leaving, Mrs. Nelson contracted debts at the stores to the amount of some fifty dollars for her husband to pay,

and also obtained loans of small sums of money from different neighbors. Just before the child died, one David Davis, who kept a restaurant at the Wells Street Depot in Chicago, and who married Mrs. Nelson's sister, came to Rockford, held a private interview with Mrs. Nelson and immediately left for Chicago, making a visit of only a few hours. The husband, Mr. Nelson, went to Rockford a day or two after his wife had fled, and took from the postoffice a letter addressed to her which had arrived after her departure. This letter was mailed at Chicago, and unraveled the mystery of the wife's conduct. It came from an old lover of Mrs. Nelson, whose school she had formerly attended in Illinois. It was signed "your affectionate school-mistress, J. E. Whipple," but the real author was probably J. E. Welch, her former school-*master*. The letter appointed a place for Mrs. Nelson to meet the writer and made other arrangements. The astonished and heart-stricken husband had no suspicions of the plot until he read this letter. They seemed to have lived happily together and they were regarded as respectable citizens by the people of Rockford. They had come there from Cook County, Ill., the preceding spring. She had handsome features, and probably her beauty was her ruin.

A SANCTIMONIOUS SCAPEGRACE.

"Elder Buck," a bigamist from Wisconsin, appeared at Floyd in February and March, 1868, pretending to heal the sick, cure the blind, raise the dead, and do other miracles, by religious means. On Sunday morning, March 1, Rev. Mr. Riley, United Brethren, had an appointment to preach at a school-house near Floyd, and "Elder Buck" and a large number of his disciples, hearing of it, went, armed with revolvers and knives, and took possession of the house. Mr. Riley went in, at the hour for service, knowing nothing of their intentions, and when about to commence, Buck told him that he (Buck) had an appointment there and was going to preach. Mr. Riley, desiring to have no trouble, gave way to him. In the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Riley had an appointment at another school-house, not far distant. Buck and his disciples went there and endeavored again to drive out Mr. Riley. Here the crowd had a general fight, tore up the seats, broke out the windows, etc. Considerable damage was done to the school-house, but we believe no one was seriously injured.

March 20, this "elder" preached in Charles City, and on the 25th called on the editor of the *Intelligencer* and demanded explanation and satisfaction for publishing the foregoing facts. The "fighting editor" advised him to make himself scarce in this vicinity, as a coat of tar and feathers awaited him, being already nearly prepared. The "elder" and his disciples acted upon this advice *instanter*, and fled from town like a "buck." Actually, at this moment more than fifty men and boys had commenced collecting the feathers and warming the tar, besides gathering a number of rather ancient eggs. It was understood that at this time also a Charles City magistrate had a warrant out for the arrest of Buck as a polygamist. Soon afterward he married another woman in the northeastern part of the county, and found friends and supporters for some time, and finally disappeared altogether.

LAWRENCE GIBBONS,

Oct. 11, 1868, killed George Zweiner, a saloon-keeper in Charles City. At the May term of court following he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to the penitentiary for eighteen months.

JOHN CHAPMAN, 1869.

This was a Charles City lad sixteen or seventeen years of age, of rather a turbulent disposition and prodigal in his habits. Desiring one day to obtain some money of his father, who kept a meat market, and being refused, he drew a cleaver as if to strike his father with it. His father gave him some money and then had him arrested. He was tried at the April term this year, and sentenced for two years in the penitentiary; but was pardoned by the Governor some time before his term expired.

MICHAEL CAIN, 1871.

Sunday, July 2, 1871, John Stentz and Michael Cain had a quarrel at Rockford, and, by-standers interfering, Cain received a thorough threshing. Shortly afterward Cain took his team, and Stentz rode to their boarding-place with another party. At this place Stentz threatened to whip Cain, who refused to fight; the former then approached him with uplifted hand; they were separated by other parties, but immediately Stentz again attempted to strike Cain, when the latter took up his neck-yoke and struck him. This weapon was snatched away by a by-stander. Stentz was not able to walk alone, but no fears were entertained that the last wound would prove fatal; but he died from it the third day after.

THE ZEIBERTS, 1873.

In this year Mr. S. O. Page, City Marshal of Charles City, was murdered by Frederick and Julius Zeibert. The first named was tried in February, convicted of murder and sentenced to eighteen years in the State-prison. The jury in the case were L. A. Butler, W. B. Knapp, J. N. Waller, L. E. Powell, E. A. Teeling, F. F. Spaulding, Addis Schermerhorn, A. H. McKallor, John Gordon, A. D. Cheney, J. L. Wright and A. Powers. Julius Zeibert was indicted for manslaughter, tried at the November term, 1873, convicted December 11, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. The case of Frederick was appealed to the Supreme Court, which reduced his sentence to nine years, and subsequently both the men were pardoned.

MURDER OF L. A. BILLINGS, 1875.

Frank E. Miller was indicted for killing Mr. Billings, his father-in-law, on the 26th of July, 1875. The jury in his case were Henry Pettit, George R. May, Egbert Sandford, Warren Harrison, J. W. Morrison, Moses J. Tatum, Joseph Ankeny, C. W. Swain, John Melugin, Lewis Forthun, Robert Beck and Daniel Brooks. It appears that quarrels between the parties had become chronic, disaffecting their families. Company strengthens prejudices and fires vengeance; and, accordingly, one day the feud was brought to a focus by taking life. The principal prosecuting witness was a "New York boy," who had lived with the Billings family, quarreled with them and went to live at Miller's. This "boy" gave strong testimony against Miller at the preliminary examination, but in jail afterward he contradicted his testimony, and at the regular trial he substantially re-affirmed his first testimony. He was implicated in the shooting. The result of the trial, Jan. 6, 1876, was no conviction.

This is the case that created so much comment in regard to jurisdiction, as the dead body was found just over the line in Cerro Gordo County, but the accused brought to trial in Floyd County.

JABEZ HALL, 1877.

Aug. 4, this year, this wretch, a resident of Rockford, killed his wife. He was a drinking man, had become burdensome to his

wife, had left her, and had taken some of her clothing to another woman, to whom he had become attached. Returning one day, he said to his wife that if she would give him a hundred dollars, he would go away. She gave it, and he went away; but after a time he returned again, proposing to live with her, which was refused. After his departure, she was afraid to remain in the house over night and went to a neighbor's. On returning to her house the next morning and opening the door, Mr. Hall dodged out from behind it and inflicted terrible wounds upon her with a butcher knife. Supposing she was dead, he took a dose of strychnine himself, and started for the house of Zach. Mitchell, his wife's brother-in-law, but the poison took effect before he reached the place, and he died on the way. Mrs. Hall died the next morning.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY, 1878.

Nov. 7, 1878, Monday morning, before daylight, James Bradford, of Cedar, started from home to come to Charles City. When about five miles from town and jogging along, unsuspecting any trouble, suddenly two masked men jumped out of the bushes beside the road, and before he had time to make any resistance, fired two shots at him, one striking him on the forehead, just at the edge of the hair and stunning him, the other passing through his hat. They then set upon him and must have handled him pretty roughly, for there were a number of bruises on his neck showing that he had been severely choked, and also bruises on other parts of his body. There was also a cut in his hat as if made with a sharp knife. The robbers took from Mr. Bradford $29 and a revolver, and left him lying in the brush near the road insensible. He did not come to his senses until about midnight on Monday. He managed to crawl about until he found a pool of water, when he drank about a gallon, as he thinks. Tuesday morning his father, Thomas Bradford, while on his way to the city, found him in the road. The story above is as he told it, but of the time between the first attack and that when he woke up in the night, he has no recollection.

HIRAM S. HOLBROOK, 1880.

Dec. 13, 1880, at Dubuque, Hiram S. Holbrook killed his eldest child and then himself. As he was well known in Floyd County, and particularly in Charles City, and beloved by all who knew him,

besides having been married here to Miss Nettie, adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kelly, Sr., who also has multitudes of friends, the affair created considerable comment and notice in this county. The following account appeared in the Dubuque *Telegraph* of Dec. 13, 1880 :

"One of the saddest tragedies that has ever been enacted in this city occurred this morning. Hiram S. Holbrook, his wife and two children, occupied a suite of rooms in the Willging building at the southeast corner of Locust and Tenth streets. Mr. Holbrook, his wife and youngest child, the latter a babe but a few months old, occupied one bed, while the other child, named Edith, about three years old, slept in a crib on the side next to Mr. Holbrook. About seven o'clock this morning Mr. Holbrook awakened his wife and told her to get up, and when breakfast was ready, to call him. She got up, dressed herself and went into the dining-room to prepare the table for breakfast. She had been there but a few moments when she heard two loud reports in the direction of the bedroom. Supposing the noise to have been caused by the fall of a stove lid, and little thinking that a terrible tragedy had been enacted, she kept on with her duties until they were completed. She then turned her attention to her husband, and went to call him. What must her feelings have been when, on opening the door of the bedroom, she saw him lying back in the bed with a pistol clenched in his hand, and the life-blood ebbing away from a bullet hole in his head! After one glance at him, her thoughts turned instinctively to her child in the crib. She took her up, but when she discovered the blood oozing from her head, threw her down and ran screaming from the room. Kind friends and neighbors were on the scene in a few minutes. Drs. Staples and Boothsby were dispatched for and came with all possible speed. Although they did all that was in their power, the fatal bullets had done their work. An examination of the wounds showed their course. Mr. Holbrook had fired the first bullet at his daughter, the ball entering just back of her right ear and coming out over her left eye. He then placed the fatal weapon to his own head, and sent a bullet crashing through his brain, the ball entering just above his right ear. He lived until half past nine o'clock, but was unconscious all the time. The little child died in the afternoon. The weapon with which the deed was committed was a Forehand & Wadsworth pistol, carrying a 32-caliber ball. The bullet which penetrated the little girl's head is in the hands of the coroner.

"'What is the cause of this sad calamity?' was asked by every one. That is past finding out. Mr. Holbrook was a young man in the prime of life. He was employed by the American Express Company as agent for this city, and had a lucrative situation, receiving $1,800 a year. He was beloved by his family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Recently his friends noticed that he was given up almost entirely to melancholy, which they imputed to an attack of dumb ague with which he had been afflicted for several weeks, and also to the rush of business, which at this time is large. He complained the preceding week of a slight headache, and also of not feeling as well as he might. He would not take a rest from his labors, although importuned to do so by his wife and Superintendent Hancock. Yesterday he visited friends with his family, and last night attended to his duties in the express company's office, checking the agents for the western train at eight o'clock and those for the eastern train at ten o'clock. Nothing different from his ordinary course of conduct was noticed by any of his officiel associates. He was about thirty-three years of age, and was raised at Dyersville, where his parents still reside. He had two younger brothers and a married sister. His marriage took place at Charles City about seven or eight years ago. He had been in the employ of the American Express Company in various capacities for a number of years and had always been a trustworthy employe. He came to live in this city about 1876, having been promoted to the route agency of the company. About two years ago he succeeded Mr. Kime as agent for the company.

"At the coroner's inquest, held the afternoon of the shooting, the verdict was in substance that Mr. Holbrook came to his death from a pistol-shot wound, inflicted by his own hand while, as the jury believe, laboring under a temporary fit of insanity, superinduced by ill-health and overwork. Mrs. Holbrook came with the remains to Charles City the next day, and husband and daughter were buried in one grave, with Masonic honors."

CHAPTER VII.

MILITARY.

The people of Floyd County, in common with the rest of the civilized world, believe that military organization, defense and action are sometimes necessary to patriotism, as is evinced by their works before, during and after the great Rebellion of 1861. While the older States of this Union have been concerned in the French and Indian war, King Philip's war, the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, the Black Hawk war, the Mexican war, the Mormon skirmish and the war of the great Rebellion, the young State of Iowa has been concerned almost exclusively in the latter, and Floyd County only in the great Rebellion, with the collateral frights from the Indians. Following the chronological order, however, compels us first to notice

THE MILITARY COMPANY OF 1859.

Agreeably to previous notice, the able bodied men of St. Charles held a meeting at Cheney & Brackett's Hall, July 18, 1859, for the purpose of organizing a military company. The meeting was called to order by G. B. Eastman, and A. B. F. Hildreth was elected Chairman and W. B. Fairfield, Secretary. Voted that the secretary draft articles of agreement for the purpose of enrolling members of the proposed company, which he did, and the same were accepted and signed as follows :

"We, the undersigned, hereby form ourselves into a military company, for the purpose of exercising in the manual drill, as prescribed by the United States regular service, and for such other purposes and acts as may be proper for a military organization, under such style and name as shall hereafter be determined.

G. B. Eastman,	Z. E. Jackson,	C. H. Ha kell,
E. B. C. Wright,	M. S. Cole,	C. E. Bigelow,
E. A. Teeling,	David Nelson,	Arthur King,
John Heath,	Rober G. Reiniger,	G. H. Whitehead,
Amos Pettit,	D. Gilbert,	Sylvester Ireland,
E. P. Harrington,	Henry Petti',	Harvey Kellogg,
E. Reiniger,	J. G. Patterson,	E. W. Raymond,
D. D. W. Carver.	S. Stanley,	Wm. B. Fairfield,
Fayette Richmond,	Horace Green,	Wm. Love,
B. F. Wright,	D. Kellogg,	Wm. Burnett,
Lyman Kellogg,	Levi Schermerhorn,	Wm. K llogg,
George Craig,	Orrin Allbee,	Wm. Flint,
D. W. Poindexter,	Orlando Bagley,	Charles Kelly,
B. Hazleton,	Fred. L. Howland,	Edgar N. Carver,
Pierpont C. Turner,	Albert Green,	T. A. Hand "

Voted that those enrolled proceed to elect a Captain *pro tempore*, and that the election be made by ballot. The result was the unanimous election of G. B. Eastman for Captain, who thanked the soldiers for the honor.

Voted that the company be named the "City Light Guards."

A committee was appointed to draft and report constitution and by-laws.

Thanks were tendered Mr. Hildreth for his efforts at Des Moines, as well as at home, in behalf of this organization.

The meeting was attended with martial music.

The next week the company completed its organization by electing G. B. Eastman, Captain; Wm. B. Fairfield, First Lieutenant; C. H. Haskell, Second Lieutenant; E. B. C. Wright, Third Lieutenant; D. D. W. Carver, First Sergeant; E. P. Harrington, Second Sergeant; Henry Pettit, Third Sergeant; P. C. Turner, Fourth Sergeant; G. H. Whitehead, First Corporal; E. W. Raymond, Second Corporal; David Nelson, Third Corporal, and Wm. Burnett, Fourth Corporal.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures were adopted from time to time to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding States, but as some measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery which under the former act was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the Whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain Democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, united, thus forming a new party, to which was given the name of Republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party not only an organized effort to prevent the extension of

slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those States in which it already existed.

In 1860 four presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the Republicans, Stephen A. Douglas of the National Democrat, John C. Breckenridge of the Pro-Slavery interests, and John Bell of the Union. The Union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or Know-Nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to Southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "That the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right do."

On the 24th, Governor Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues and covenants, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th, Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, as follows: "When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high, and that we have within 160 yards of our walls sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharpshooters, and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor." His appeals for reinforcement were seconded by Gen. Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

On the 28th, South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts.

On the 29th John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's Cabinet, charging that the President, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina Commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which on the next day, were declined.

On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta and Forts Pulaski and Jackson. Governor Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington, and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, met in secession conclave. On the 9th Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the Cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th the "Star of the West," carrying supplies and reinforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band to the mercy of the rebels. On the same day, the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi Convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th) Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and Fort Pike at the Lake Pontchartrain entrance. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the 13th. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had withdrawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the 20th, Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States mint and custom-house at New Orleans. The Peace Convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th a provisional consti-

tution was adopted at Montgomery, Ala., it being the Constitution of the United States "reconstructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the Confederate States of North America." Jeff Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, munitions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the inauguration ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole American people, and the civilized world, awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's President, and himself of the people, the Government wa ssafe.

Traitors were still busy plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened upon the helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the national colors were hauled down, and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received by all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep, and well-organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

The citizens of Floyd County were not indifferent spectators to the scenes transpiring in the South. They were loyal people, and a love for the Union beat in every heart, and they would not see it dismembered without at least a vigorous protest. As soon as the first wave of the cannon's roar at Charleston, S. C., struck St. Charles City, the village bristled with military insignia. The blood-stirring music of fife and drum was daily heard in the streets, and each evening men were drilled in war's tactics. Before the close of the month, twenty men of the village, besides others from the vicinity, had enlisted. The officers of the township militia, were: G. O. Page, Captain; O. Allbee, First Lieutenant; E. A. Teeling, Second Lieutenant, and R. G. Reiniger, Orderly Sergeant. Arrangements were made for a large mass-meeting at St. Charles from the whole senatorial district, when opportunity would be given for volunteers to come forward. Senator Powers, under authority from Adjutant-General Bowen, visited this place, April 30th, to raise men for a company.

April 27, the Democrats of St. Charles Township met at Gilbert's Hall, and adopted, with only one dissenting voice, resolutions heartily responding to the Government's call for men and means to suppress the great insurrection. The meeting closed with three cheers for the Constitution and the Union. The dissenting vote was that of D. D. W. Carver, previously one of the publishers of the *Intelligencer*. He proposed a long "minority report" recommending a conference between the Government and the Southern Confederacy in lieu of a resort to arms, to settle the difficulty—a consummation most devoutly to be wished, if only practicable. There was no second to his motion to adopt his report.

At Marble Rock a meeting was held on the evening of April 29, presided over by Elder John Kane. An eloquent appeal was make by Capt. M. M. Trumbull, of Butler County, at the close of which David Brubacher, Franklin Darland, Jesse Beelar, Mark J. Miller, Abraham Brubacher, Wolsey Hawks and William Bedell, took the oath as volunteers. Their answer, "We will," to the oath had in it a deeper, more significant and indescribable eloquence than could mark any oration. That "We will" burned itself into the memories of all who heard it, with an impress not yet erased, and which will perhaps never fade away.

At Floyd, May 1, a mass meeting was held, called to order by B. B. Van Steenburg, and presided over by E. Buck. Patriotic

speeches were made by Joseph Manson, Dr. Birney and Mr. Buck. Resolutions to sustain the Government were adopted, and a militia company called the "Frontier Rifles" was organized.

Enthusiastic meetings of a like nature were held at other points. Probably no other county in the whole State of Iowa saw its duty more quickly and acted with readier and more deliberate aim than Floyd.

May 4 arrived, and the grand mass convention at St. Charles City was held according to arrangement. Sixty-four more men, mostly young men, came forward as volunteers, eager "to do or to die" for their country. The class of local items in St. Charles City, and throughout the county, with which this volume deals up to 1861, are buried almost from sight amid the confusion of war, and become comparatively unimportant. Hence, while we must, for the next four years of history give the details of military affairs in this county, other items will be sparse; indeed, the people felt little like paying much attention to other things until "this cruel war was over."

Up to July 15, few, if any, counties in the State, had sent more volunteers to the war, in proportion to population, than the county of Floyd, and yet there was no company known distinctly as the "Floyd Company." Probably the reason was that Floyd County men were not anxious for office, or were only desirous of serving their country as "high privates." They enlisted in whatever neighboring company gave promise of being accepted and bringing them into active service.

July 13 was a busy day for the ladies of St. Charles. A dispatch was received from Gov. Kirkwood ordering the soldiers of Floyd and Chickasaw Counties to march forthwith to their place of rendezvous at Burlington, and requiring them to be provided each with two gray woolen shirts, one pair of gray woolen trousers with black stripes on the sides, two pairs woolen socks, one pair brogans or laced boots, and one black or gray felt hat. The Board of Supervisors had appropriated from the County Treasury $10 a man to purchase uniforms for the volunteers subject to this call; but the making up of the garments was a gratuity on the part of the ladies of St. Charles. Some idea of their industry may be formed from the fact that all the shirts and pantaloons were completed and in readiness for the soldiers (twenty-four in number) to start on Monday morning. Conveniences called "companions," provided with thread, needles, pins, buttons, etc., were also furnished the

soldiers by the ladies. The same promptness was exhibited at other points throughout the county.

At this point the imagination is impatient to cast aside and repress the external noise and rush of material things, and hover, charmed, over the motherly significance of every little convenience and comfort furnished the son of war as he goes forth to distant lands, with the chances against his ever returning alive. And when, in the terrible battle-field or in the tedious, lonesome, malarious camp, he receives from home a bottle of preserves or a package of knick-knacks, done up in clean napkins as only feminine hands can do them, can he fix his mind, even but for one moment, upon the real significance of these things, which is indeed more spiritual than material, without shedding a tear? And the longer the mind dwells upon it the longer it wishes to dwell, until it collapses into a vacuity of thought from sheer exhaustion. Let him feel these things who can; others cannot be made to feel them with ever so much rhetoric. This secret of life-and-welfare preservation, perceived only by true mothers, is too sacred even for poetry, or for words in any form.

The intervening Sunday, Rev. A. D. Bush preached a sermon to the soldiers, from the text, "When the host goeth forth against thine enemies, then keep thee from every wicked thing." The discourse was able, eloquent and impressive. The soldiers were dressed in uniform, and marched in procession to the church, carrying the "star-spangled banner," which emblem of our nationality was placed upon the platform and seemed to give inspiration to the speaker. Rev. E. J. McClelland assisted Mr. Bush in conducting the exercises. The house was crowded with an interested and thoughtful audience. When the preacher addressed his remarks specially to the volunteers, exhorting them to be merciful as well as just, and pointed them to the perils they were about to encounter as they went forth in defense of the nation, many were the tearful eyes that were visible in various parts of the church. The scene can never be forgotten by those who were present.

On Monday morning all was bustle and animation in St. Charles, as these inexperienced and unhardened soldiers were about leaving for the war. The soul-stirring notes of the fife and drum seemed to inspire the hearts of all. Numerous teams were provided by the citizens with which to convey the volunteers to the railroad at Cedar Falls, whence they would proceed at once to the rendezvous at Burlington. At an early hour the brave boys were

ready. Friends came in from abroad to give the parting hand and utter the sad farewell. One poor mother, in particular, who had come from a neighboring town and was sitting in the wagon while the soldiers were exercised in the drill, shed tears, when her stalwart son in the ranks turned his eye toward her and his man heart was melted. Instantly he dashed away the tears that *would* start unbidden, and turned his head away. How the poor heart had to fight against its own tender ties! As the *Intelligencer* well remarked, "Could ambitious statesmen and corrupt politicians have half a realizing sense of the woes they bring, they would pause long before precipitating the people into a war like this."

Soon all was ready. The band struck up Yankee Doodle, as if to dry up the tears of the broken-hearted and drown their sorrows in prospect of a bright future. The Stars and Stripes floated gracefully upon the breeze, and the soldiers, accompanied by numerous friends, disappeared from the scenes of home.

August 10 was a proud day for the First Iowa Regiment, near Springfield, Mo., under Gen. Lyon. This was composed largely of business men who responded to the President's call with alacrity. For the first few weeks they had much hard work to do, to which was attached but little glory. Some of their forced marches astonished the world, but they bore all cheerfully, and in most instances without a murmur. Poorly clad, and, part of the time, less than half fed, beneath a burning sun they traversed broad prairies and sandy oak openings in pursuit of the enemy, their spirits buoyed up with the consolation that they were in the service of their country and protecting the homes of Union-loving families. Although their term of service had expired, they resolved to stand by Gen. Lyon and his little army while a force quadruple their size threatened them, and their resolution was carried out with great courage.

August 22, twelve of the citizens of Rockford and vicinity left for the war, joining Capt. McClure's company at Cedar Falls. They were O. H. Lyon, Charles Knapp, S. P. Pearsons, H. D. Gifford, J. S. Bradbury, E. C. Robbins, A. W. Dawson, Joseph Wilcox, Frank Davidson, Frederick Muhn, Johnson Gary and Jacob Yost. Their enlistment was quite sudden, taking their neighbors by surprise. Capt. McClure visited the place Tuesday afternoon, attending a meeting in the evening, and Wednesday evening the people gathered together to bid the soldiers farewell. Addresses were made by Elder Saxby, of Clear Lake, and Elder La Due, of Rockford, the latter presenting each of the volunteers

with a Testament. These, together with the three who had before enlisted, made a total of fifteen, out of a district of only sixty or seventy voters. An equal proportion from all the North would be a million of men.

In the spring of this year (1861), an order was issued under the State law for examination to be made of all men between eighteen and forty-five years of age who claimed exemption from military duty. A. B. F. Hildreth was appointed Draft Commissioner for Floyd County, R. W. Humphrey, Commissioner of Enrollment, and Dr. J. W. Smith, Examining Surgeon. These appointments were made by Governor Kirkwood. Accordingly Mr. Hildreth traveled over the county distributing notices, appointing a time at which all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disa bility should present themselves to the examining surgeon, and when the time arrived it was both exciting and amusing to witness the crowds of able-bodied men swarming around Dr. Smith's office with all sorts of ailments, both genuine and counterfeit. Such a day for invalids and cripples as were congregated at Charles City on that day, has not been since the days when the lame, the halt and the blind gathered around the pools of Bethesda and Siloam. Young men who had shaved for years, suddenly dodged behind their eighteenth year and became boys again. "O! if I were a boy again!" Those for whom there was no escape on the account of age, with forlorn look and quivering lips as suddenly plunged forward over the boundary lines of forty-five. Those who but a few days before had been boasting of their superior strength and great endurance, were hardly able to walk upright; while those whose hearing had always been acute, on that day could scarcely hear it thunder. Some fell to coughing, as if consumption were setting in, and others, who had no present trouble, had had some ailment years before, and were "liable to have it again."

During the summer of 1861 a third political party was organized, known as "Union," or "Fusion," whose mission was to reconcile Republicans and Democrats upon some compromise measures. Their forces were scattered all over the North, and they made an effort to carry the day in Floyd County by nominating a full State and county ticket, and organizing a campaign; but at the general election, October 8, they polled an insignificant vote. Combining with the Democrats, they gave only 156 votes in this county while the Republicans gave Kirkwood 492. Twenty-three of the 156, were cast for Dean.

During the winter of 1861–'2, Sergt. S. P. Folsom, of Marble Rock, made a visit home, and returned to the army with several recruits. This man exhibited considerable bravery, as well as skill, at the battle of Belmont, where he had temporary command of his company. He was once taken prisoner, and boldly refused to give up his arms when so ordered. Before the rebels could wrest them from him they were fired upon by a squad of our troops. Folsom threw himself upon the ground just in time to escape the shot, while the rebels, supposing him killed, fled for their own safety, and Folsom rejoined his comrades, gun in hand, unharmed.

A long and tedious period intervenes here, when the announcement, "All quiet on the Potomac," continued to be the staple of war news(?), until it became proverbially stale. McClellan held the main army in Old Virginia, much of the time in the Chickahominy Swamps, putting the soldiery through their daily and interminable drill, ever getting ready and never proceeding to action. "On to Richmond!" the people impatiently cried, but mysteriously in vain. Recruiting at home, and nearly all other military preparations, became irritatingly monotonous. Only now and then a ripple occurred important or exciting enough to be chronicled in history.

War, however, in all its phases, is a poetic subject, and the *Intelligencer* was graced with a spirited effusion in every number. In the number for March 24, 1862,, appeared the following:

TO THE FLOYD VOLUNTEERS.

BY MISS H. F. BRAYNARD.

No coward hearts are those our friends,
  Who, for their country's good,
Will gird the arms of warfare on,
  And shed, perchance, their blood.

But no! your blood shall not be spilt;
  God will protect the right;
And we will aid you by our prayers,
  And bless you day and night.

We miss you in our circles oft,
  And at the church and hall;
Then we think of those who manfully
  Obeyed their country's call.

'Tis then a prayer goes up to Him
Who rules in earth and heaven,
That to Floyd's noble, gallant sons,
May life and health be given.

And when the cry of peace is heard,
And you hasten from the wars,
We'll welcome back the friends we gave,
And crown them conquerors.

March 24, 1862.

Under the call of July 8, 1862, for 300,000 men, Floyd County's quota was twenty-five or thirty men, yet she sent forth a *full hundred* of her brave sons to uphold the banner of the nation. The company met in Charles City, Aug. 21, and elected Charles A. Slocum, Captain; A. C. Rupe, First Lieutenant; Edward A. Reiniger, Second Lieutenant; John Butler, Orderly Sergeant; George P. Smith, Second Sergeant; Frank McConnell, Third Sergeant; William Dyas, Fourth Sergeant; D. B. Mead, Fifth Sergeant. They left, Sept. 3, for the rendezvous at Dubuque, where they were attached to the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, recruited in this Congressional District.

INDIAN WAR.

Our heading here appropriately comes in as an interruption in the thread of history relative to the war for the Union, for interruption it was, probably occasioned, if not actually instigated, by the Southern rebels or their Northern sympathizers. The first massacre in Minnesota, however, was not traceable to Southern influence.

During the last week of August, 1862, the news burst forth upon our law-abiding community here of fierce Indian atrocities in Southern Minnesota, and suddenly every man, woman and child (almost) was preparing defense. Every township organized, every neighborhood organized, and we might say, every family organized —all this, too, while the people were excited with various war news and were doing their utmost in answer to the great call for 300,000 men.

In the *Intelligencer* of Sept. 4, will be found full reports of the organization of these "home guards," too extensive for repetition here.

During the first week of September, the citizens of Charles City and vicinity appointed a committee consisting of David M. Fer-

guson and A. L. Collins, to go to Minnesota and ascertain the facts connected with the raid. They made the following report:

"First, we with haste traveled to the Winnebago reserve, and found one hundred men stationed there to watch the Winnebagoes and keep them in subjection, though ostensibly to insure their safety against attacks from the Sioux, their old foes. We found there six Sioux prisoners taken by the Winnebagoes. At first the latter were divided upon the question of affiliating with the Sioux or helping the citizens. They at last decided to remain friends of the white settlers.

"From there we proceeded to Mankato, and on arriving there we found the town fortified and the people apparently quiet. But the leading citizens, those who knew best what the Indians were doing, assured us that danger was imminent. They said that to allow the people generally to know the worst, would produce an instant stampede of all the inhabitants. This accounts for the fact that, often when we made inquiry as to danger from the Indians, we received for reply, 'No danger; all quiet now; Indians driven off,' etc. While we were in Mankato, news came in of the massacre of three persons, and a boy wounded, in Nicollet County, about eighteen miles from there. The leading citizens tried to smother this report and keep it from the masses, until they could thoroughly investigate the facts connected therewith. A committee was appointed for the purpose, and the report found to be true.

"Secondly, we would say that Judge Flandrau, now Colonel, has command of the forces on the west side. It is his opinion that there is trouble brewing which will soon develop itself, and that Iowa, as well as Minnesota, is in danger. He and Colonel Sibley have troops enough to hold the Indians in check for the present, but how long he could not say. He advises the citizens of Northern and Western Iowa, to be in readiness, as there is certainly a concert of action on the part of the various Indian tribes to massacre the white settlers and lay waste the whole northwestern frontier, and they will do it if not promptly checked. Treaties are of no avail, and he thinks our only permanent safety consists in totally annihilating them, and thus completing a lasting peace.

"Col. Flandrau started out a company of armed men on Thursday morning, under Capt. Wm. Bierbauer, to afford what protection they could to the settlers. They were to visit Madelia, and would

probably extend the scout westward to the Des Moines River. The settlers complain because the Government has taken away their effective men for the war, and does not protect them against the Indians. If thus neglected the country will ere long lose its white population, because there is too much feeling of insecurity for them to remain there.

"The number of persons known to have been massacred is 215. The number taken prisoners is about forty. Col. Flandrau states that from his knowledge of facts he is satisfied the above number of killed and prisoners is not exaggerated, and will prove much too small. The forces at Fort Ridgely, New Ulm, and South Bend, under Colonels Sibley and Flandrau, number about 1,500.

"The county of Blue Earth, and nearly all that part of Minnesota through which we passed, showed signs of recent desertion. Houses were left tenantless, fields of wheat were unharvested, and everything had the appearance of hasty desertion. Some of the settlers had fled to the villages or forts for safety, and others had removed out of the State, seeking an asylum with their relatives and friends in Iowa, Wisconsin and other States."

It would be really sickening to detail the various methods which the Indians practiced in torturing and killing. They seemed to take particular delight in cutting and slashing men, women and children, leaving them not quite dead. Very often they would stretch their victims up on the wall of a house or other building, or on a tree, pinning or nailing them there, horribly mangled and scalped, but not dead!

Concerning the state of affairs at this time, as well as other matters, an educated Winnebago chief popularly known as "Capt. Bradford" wrote a letter in behalf of his brother chief, Mr. Frenchman, or "Capt. Jim," to J. B. Dawley, of Niles Township, dating it Sept. 30, at Winnebago Agency, (Minn.) as follows:

"You says you wants of us to be friends of whites always. I hopes we will try to do so all time. We dont wants to do like the Sioux did. I am very glad hear from you. If I could get chance to get off this fall, I would come down and send my boy in school again next winter. But our Agent, Mr. Balcombe, he would not let any one Indian go outside of Reserve now. All our people here now. They raise excitement great deal every day. Don't know when we have battle at our place.

"Mr. Frenchman [Capt. Jim] he going to start to St. Paul tomorrow. I have write this letter for him. He is my cousin.

My name Bradford L. Porter. Most anybody know me in St. Charles. I am teaching school. Frenchman's boy he in my school now. His name John H. Frenchman—left his Indian name since he get in my school. Tell your daughter, Joanna Dawley, John H. Frenchman very glad hear from her. He say he like to come down this fall if he could, but he stay in my school this winter till get excitement over."

In 1861, and after the noted massacre at New Ulm, in Minnesota, the Government forbade the Winnebago Indians from leaving their reservation; but a few stragglers still persisted in coming this way until they were driven back and forced to remain at home. The Government failing to pay them their annuity they became reckless and wanton, and some of them were found in arms against the Government. Forty of the latter were taken prisoners of war, and shipped by way of the Mississippi River to Rock Island, where they were detained a year or two, and then sent west. Prior to this, thirty-seven Sioux were captured and hung. The impression became prevalent amongst these red savages that the Rebellion meant not only the overthrow of the Government of the United States but also the delivery of all the old hunting grounds back to them.

In 1862 the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, containing Capt. Slocum's company from this county, were ordered from Dubuque to Mille Lacs, to prevent trouble during the payment of the Sioux.

In July, 1863, Indians were found again at their old, horrible practice of massacring on the frontier, but for fear of the United States troops they this time cut short their career.

During the fall of 1863, the war with the Indians continued, the savages being gradually driven back from the settlements or taken prisoners. At this time there were estimated to be 14,000 Indians in Minnesota, of whom 7,200 were Sioux. The winter following there was a cessation of hostilities, but the ensuing spring and summer they resumed warfare, though still farther west. Even the year following (1864) they kept up their hellish work to some extent. But they never extended their depredations into Iowa, and the inhabitants of Floyd County continued to breathe easier until all fear was gone. The scenes of preparation to meet them were very similar to those among the Illinoisans during the Black Hawk war of 1832, and both numerous and extravagant were the rumors of "Indians coming," when danger was really far away.

Since the war of the Rebellion scarcely an Indian has been seen in this region, and their old camping grounds are fading from memory. It is only a question of time, and a short one at that, when the brutal Indians of this continent will all be killed off, while the smaller and more tractable portion will be absorbed within white civilization.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION, RESUMED.

The thread of story having carried us several years beyond the main point, in order to give an uninterrupted account of the Indian troubles, we now drop back to the summer of 1862, that gloomy and monotonous period of the great war.

Call after call was made for more men, each of which was promptly responded to, the brave sons of Floyd joining the great chorus, "We are coming, Father Abraham, three hundred thousand more." Recruiting went steadily on, soldiers' aid societies were formed, and all the concomitants of war were witnessed throughout the land. Patiently and with tears did the people work, wait and pray, wondering how long, oh, how long, they would have to send the sinew and strength of the land to the battle-field to be slain, or more likely to die with protracted illness. We never undertake to describe this mental, moral and physical condition of the people; we commence to hint at it, and ever drop the subject with a peculiar sense of dissatisfaction.

Aug. 9, 1862, sixteen ladies of Rock Grove published an appeal to the young men of Shell Rock Valley to volunteer for the war. Similar appeals were made by the noble, self-sacrificing women elsewhere in the county. Many men held back, not for any want of patriotism, or of bravery to meet the foe on the field of battle, or sickness and death in the camp, but because they considered it to be a fairer distribution of the burdens of war to resort to drafting. The process of drafting, or "conscription," indeed, is not so much to *force* men into the army,—as the words might seem to many to imply,—as to determine *who* shall go, and that *without hesitation*. Besides, it is less expensive than the ordinary means of raising volunteers.

Aug. 21, 1862, one hundred men were sent out from Floyd County, with Charles A. Slocum, Captain, and attached to the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, the history of which will be found in the next chapter.

May 8, 1863, a false report came that the Union forces had captured Richmond, Va., the capital of the Southern Confederacy. Such details accompanied the report that it seemed almost impossible not to believe it. The somewhat uncertain rejoicing which followed the circulation of the report was of course soon terminated.

As another specimen of Floyd County enthusiasm, as poetically manifested, we reprint the following lively parody, composed by "E. M. B." and dated Ulster, May 25, 1863:

SONG OF THE FLOOD CREEK BOYS.

We have come from the prairies,
We have come from the prairies,
We have come from the prairies,
Of the loyal Hawkeye State.

Chorus—We're a band of freemen,
We're a band of freemen,
We're a band of freemen,
And we'll sound it through the land!

We will help to save our nation,
And all the land awaken;
Stand friendly and unshaken,
In our loyal Hawkeye State.

We'll remember friends and neighbors,
Who have left their peaceful labors,
Gone to fight with Southern traitors,
From the loyal Hawkeye State.

We will still secession cronies,
Vallandigham's or Mahony's,
With our band of Union ponies,
From the loyal Hawkeye State.

We have more if Abraham needs them,
And we never will secede from
This glorious band of freemen,
In the loyal Hawkeye State.

Listen, all ye Northern traitors,
And secession operators!
You'll be marked "nullificators,"
In the loyal Hawkeye State.

We'll stand by the Constitution,
Traitors 'll meet this retribution,
In the days of restitution,
In the loyal Hawkeye State.

Now, three cheers, altogether!
Loyal hearts none can sever;
We'll stand by the Union ever,
In the loyal Hawkeye State.

May 30, 1863, there was a great Union demonstration in Charles City. Nearly a thousand men, women and children, met at the court-house, where were music and speeches. Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth, the President, called the meeting to order, stated the business that was to come before it, and that, efforts to obtain speakers from abroad having failed, the audience must rely on home talent. Led by L. L. Huntley, the audience sung "America." Prayer was offered by Rev. John Martindale. A vice-president for each township in the county was elected. Wm. B. Fairfield, of Charles City, Rev. Charles Rowe, of Dubuque, Rev. J. G. Witted, of Chickasaw, W. E. Paxton, of Floyd, Hon. Wm. H. Johnson, of Marble Rock, Rev. E. G. O. Groat, of Charles City and Rev. J. Martindale, of Delaware County, made stirring, patriotic speeches. Enthusiastic songs were interspersed, such as "The Red, White and Blue," "Raise up the Banner" (tune of "John Brown"), etc. The last song of the occasion was printed on slips and distributed throughout the congregation, who sang it with the greatest *eclat*. It was the following:

OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

Air,—"Scots wha hae wi' Wallace bled."

Men of Floyd, awake ! awake !
Don't you hear the eagle shriek,
And for aye of freedom speak ?
Hear your country's call.
Swear, each loyal mother's son,
Swear, "Our country shall be one !"
Seize your sword, or bring your gun,
Bayonet and ball.

For the land that bore you, arm !
Shield the State you love from harm;
Catch, and round you spread th' alarm;
Hear, and hold your breath.
Hark ! the hostile horde is nigh !
See, the storm comes roaring by;
Hear and heed our battle cry,
"Victory or death !"

Sturdy landsmen, hearty tars,
Can you see your stripes and stars,
Flouted by the three broad bars,
And cold-blooded feel ?
Where the rebel banner floats,
Tyrants, vanquished by your votes,
Spring, like bloodhounds, at your throats;
Let them bite your steel.

With no traitor at their head,
By no braggart coward led,
By no hero caught abed,
    While he dreams of flight;
By no "young Napoleons,"
Kept at bay by wooden guns,
Shall our brothers and our sons
    Be held back from fight!

Like a whirlwind in its course,
Shall again a rebel force,
Rebel foot or rebel horse,
    Pass our sleepy posts?
Roam, like Satan, to and fro,
And our laggard let them go?
No! in thunder answer, "No!
    By the Lord of Hosts!"

With the Lord of Hosts we fight,
For His freedom, law and right.
Strike for these, and His all-might,
    Shall with victory crown
Loyal brows, alive or dead,
Crush each crawling copperhead,
And, in bloody battle, tread
    This rebellion down.

Talk of "peace" in hours like this!
'Tis Iscariot's traitor-kiss;
'Tis the old Serpent's latest hiss.
    Foil his foul intrigue;
Plant your heel his head upon,
Let him squirm, his race is run.
Now, to keep your country one,
    Join our Union League.

Judge Johnson, at the conclusion of his address, offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :

"1. That we, the loyal citizens of Floyd County, Iowa, will not buy of or sell to, neighbor with or countenance in any way or manner, any person or persons who will not take and subscribe the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

"2. That we consider it a species of disloyalty to treat or recognize such persons in any other manner than as aliens, through or by courtesy, should be treated.

"3. That a man who takes the oath of allegiance through compulsion is no better than a rebel in arms against the United States."

Mr. Fairfield read the pledge of the "Loyal National League," which was signed by 350 voters of Floyd County. The league then adopted a series of by-laws, and elected the following officers: William B. Fairfield, President; Vice-Presidents—John C. Townsend, Cedar; Hervey Wilbur, Floyd; Newman Dutcher, Niles; Benj. Reed, Rock Grove; J. S. Childs, Rockford; Wesley Brownell, Riverton; L. L. Huntley, St. Charles; Wm. L. McEwen, Ulster; Wm. H. Johnson, Union; Sanford Harwood, Treasurer; J. C. Whitney, Recording Secretary; J. V. W. Montague, Corresponding Secretary.

With deafening cheers for the Union, the meeting adjourned.

Two days afterward the president of this league, according to a vote of the association, appointed for the the executive committee: A. B. F. Hildreth, Charles City; B. B. Van Steenburg, Floyd; Benj. Darland, Union; J. S. Childs, Rockford and E. C. Hall, Riverton.

During the summer of 1863 an awkward, serio-comic position was accidentally assumed by a British subject at Marble Rock. Among the Adventists who subscribed the oath of allegiance was an Englishman, who soon afterward recollected that he had undertaken to be faithful to the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, and reported his case to Lord Lyons, the British Minister. The latter replied that his taking that oath of allegiance to the United States was invalid, and he must have his name erased. The president of the Union League, before whom the oath was taken, said that he did not live under the government of the British Minister and would not be dictated to by him. He therefore refused to erase the Englishman's name from the oath. The latter threatened vengeance upon the magistrate and "president of the mob," as he termed him, saying that he had instructions from Lord Lyons how to proceed, and that the magistrate would regret it if his obstinacy should bring on serious difficulties with the "'ome Government!" This latter remark created considerable laughter at Marble Rock, thus ironically described: "All Marble Rock is now in trepidation lest war be declared against her by 'hold Hengland.' The British iron-clad 'Warrior' is momentarily expected to make her appearance in the Shell Rock River, opposite Marble Rock, when the town will be bombarded!" In the meantime the Englishman went to fulfil his appointment at Floyd, and convert others to his doctrines of "non-resistance" and English "neutrality."

In January, 1864, an attempt was made in the Board of Supervisors to refuse any aid to the families of those who volunteered under the last call of the President, by a vote of from four to five. By a similar vote a resolution was lost, which was offered to disburse $5,500 among volunteers under the next presidential call for 300,000 men. But on the 3d of March following the board voted a $100 bounty.

A draft being ordered March 10, 1864, to take place throughout the United States on the 8th of May, and the Governor of Iowa having promised Mr. Lincoln that this State should furnish her quota without drafting, a special effort was made in every community to hire volunteers with bounty money. This occasioned a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this county, April 4, called in compliance with a petition from six of its members, according to the regulations of said Board, to consider the matter of bounties. R. N. Mathews offered the following resolution: "That all county bounties to volunteers who may enlist from and after this date shall cease." It was not adopted, the vote upon it being a tie, five to five, thus: Yeas—Chapman, Darland, Gleason, Mathews and Reed; nays—Billings, Brownell, Flint, Howard and Collins, the Chairman.

The draft, however, was postponed until the following autumn, the people volunteering to fill, or nearly fill, the quota under the pending calls.

October arrived, and so did the draft. E. A. Teeling, of Charles City, was appointed Provost Marshal for this district, to conduct the conscription. On the 20th, twenty-six names were turned out for Floyd County, by the wheel of chance, at Decorah, the first thirteen of which, counting out those of persons who might be found exempt, were of those who had either to go to war or hire a substitute.

In May preceding, Mr. Teeling and Charles Kelly recruited a number of 100-day men, who left Charles City, under the charge of Charles Kelly, Orderly Sergeant, for Davenport, where they were attached to the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and whence they left for the battle-fields of the South. After skirmishing around Memphis awhile, without any serious casualty, when the rebel General Forest was in that vicinity, their time expired and they returned home.

During the summer and fall of 1864, the cause of sanitary care for the soldiers received increasing support. Public entertain-

ments, fairs, etc., were had everywhere, to raise funds for the better care of soldiers in camp and hospital, and nobly did the people respond. Many direct contributions were made.

April 4, at the Baptist church in Charles City, a public meeting was held to take measures co-operating with the sanitary commission. Rev. W. A. Adams called the meeting to order and stated the object of their assembling. On motion of L. L. Huntley, William B. Fairfield was called to the chair. J. Cheston Whitney was appointed Secretary. Rev. D. M. Reed, of Dubuque, made an address in behalf of the Northern Iowa Sanitary Fair, to be held in his city, May 24. He spoke of the separations caused by the war, of depleted regiments returning home, of places vacant and voices silent as the effects of this war, paid a glowing tribute to the valor of Iowa troops and to the heroism of those who had fallen in death, read statistics showing the benefits conferred on the sick soldiers through the agencies of the United States Sanitary Commission, answered objections to the system, and closed by urgently requesting the co-operation of the citizens in the coming fair.

An executive committee was appointed, comprising J. V. W. Montague, L. L. Huntley, R. W. Humphrey, Geo. C. Dean, Mrs. A. B. F. Hildreth, Mrs. N. H. Palmer, of St. Charles; J. S. Childs, Rockford; Benjamin Darland, Union; Chester Butterfield, Floyd; Benjamin Reed, Rock Grove; Wesley Brownell, Riverton; Newman Dutcher, Niles; William B. Howard, Cedar; and John Chapman, Ulster. The co-operation of the "ladies' aid societies" was earnestly solicited. This committee subsequently appointed Rev. E. G. O. Groat, Hon. J. G. Patterson and H. O. Pratt, a committee to visit every town in the county and create an interest in this philanthropic work. Mr. Dean was elected Treasurer.

On the 11th, the citizens of St. Charles Township met at the Baptist church, in Charles City, and organized by electing L. L. Huntley, President; Mrs. N. H. Palmer, Vice-President; Mrs. William A. Adams, Secretary, and Mrs. J. G. Patterson, Treasurer. A canvassing committee of six ladies and six gentlemen was also appointed. Sub-committees for school districts were afterward appointed, and thus the good work was systematically prosecuted.

The Dubuque fair, however, was postponed to June 21, when it was participated in by a good representation from Floyd County, and attended with signal success.

At the session of the Board of Supervisors, Jan. 4, 1865, A. L. Collins offered the following preambles and resolutions:

"WHEREAS, The President of the United States has called for an additional 300,000 men to serve in the military and naval service of the United States; and whereas, a draft has been, or is about to be ordered in Floyd County, for its just proportion of said 300,000 men; and whereas, believing, as we do, that the compensation allowed by the Government of the United States to soldiers and seamen is wholly inadequate for their services, risk of life and loss of property, deprivations of their homes and the society of their friends and families; and whereas, believing, as we do, that the war is being prosecuted, among other things, for the protection of property, and that property should and of right ought to pay the expenses therefor; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the Clerk of this Board be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw orders on the county treasurer, on a fund to be known as the Bounty Fund of Floyd County, in amounts not to exceed in the aggregate, the sum of $300 to each man, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable on the first of February, A. D. 1866, and shall deliver the said warrant or warrants to each and every person who shall file with him a certificate of acceptance and muster into the military or naval service of the United States for the term of one or more years, either as a volunteer, or as a drafted man, in his own proper person, or by good and sufficient substitute, and that he or they have been accredited to Floyd County at large, not however to exceed the number of the quota of Floyd County, as the same is or may determined by the War Department or by the Provost Marshal of this district to fill the quota on the present call of the President for troops; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That there be now levied on the valuation of all real and personal property in Floyd County, as the same shall be determined by the assessment and equalization for the year 1865, the sum of two per cent. on each and every dollar's valuation of the taxable property of Floyd County as shown by the said assessments and equalizations for the payment of the foregoing appropriation; and that the said funds so raised shall be set apart from all other funds of said county, to be known as the Bounty Fund, and shall be used for no other purpose until the said appropriations are ully paid."

The foregoing were adopted, by yeas—Baker, Brownell, Chapman, Flint and Wady; nays—Billings, Gleason, Reed and Townsend.

An effort was made at this session of the Board so to divide the $300 that $100 would be paid for one year's service in the army, $200 for two years and $300 for three years; but as the vote was five to five, the proposition failed to be adopted. The Board did, however, vote an appropriation of $2.00 a month to each woman, and $1.50 to each child under twelve years of age, where the husband and father was absent in the army. A list of the parties entitled to this bounty was published in the *Intelligencer* of June 16. They are as follows, by townships:

Cedar.—Mrs. Susan S. Miner and three children; Mrs. Susan E. Castle and one child; Mrs. H. M. Hoisington and one child.

Floyd.—Mrs. Oliver Montgomery and two children; Mrs. Harriet J. Perrin; Mrs. Martha Levitt and one child; Mrs. Ann Walker and two children; Mrs. Harriet Rider; Mrs. Martha Manson and two children.

Niles.—Mrs. Jane Rowley and five children; Mrs. Nancy V. Douglas and two children.

Riverton.—Mrs. C. Potter and four children; Mrs. Mary L. Butler and two children; Mrs. Ellen Wilcox and five children; Mrs. Mary Ann Clark.

Rockford.—Mrs. Eliza A. Brentner and two children; Mrs. Rachel Franklin; Mrs. Mary A. Hall and one child; Mrs. Sarah J. Havens and two children; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Knapp and two children; Mrs. F. A. Knapp; Mrs. Hannah Walker and four children; Mrs. Rachel Wilcox.

Rock Grove.—Mrs. C. Alice Mead and two children; Mrs. Drusilla Wagner and three children; Mrs. Martha J. Cottrell and three children; Mrs. Sarah J. Noble and three children; Mrs. Joseph Murphy and three children; Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce; Mrs. Chloe Pierce.

St. Charles.—Three children of Orlando Bagley; Mrs. Catharine O. Hair and three children; Mrs. Hannah E. Smith and one child; Mrs. Abiah T. Capton and three children; one child of Levi Schermerhorn; Mrs. Mary Winkler and four children; Mrs. Eliza Sutliff and three children; Mrs. C. Higgins and two children; Mrs. L. J. Hays and three children; Henrietta E. Carman; two children of Barney Corby; three children of C. P. Collins; Mrs. John Parish; Mrs. N. W. Colton; Mrs. G. W. Stoner.

Ulster.—Mrs. Lucinda Hanchett and one child; Mrs. E. Henderson; Mrs. Mary A. Stevens and four children.

Union.—Mrs. M. E. Smith and one child; Mrs. M. A. Crumb and four children; Mrs. Elizabeth Ackley and two children; Mrs. Sarah Cline; Mrs. Laura Robinson and one child; Mrs. Emily Ackley and three children; Mrs. Elizabeth Baker and two children; Mrs. J. E. Frost and three children; Mrs. A. M. Sours and three children; Mrs. C. Aspen and two children; Mrs. M. A. Clay and two children.

On the 10th of April, 1865, the glorious news of the surrender of Lee, the end of this "cruel war," was received by the citizens of this county, with great demonstrations of rejoicing. In Charles City, as soon as the rumor was confirmed, the air was rent with shouts; anvils, guns, pistols and everything that would make a noise were brought into requisition; and as the night set in, the court-house, Union Hall, and various stores and offices were magnificently illuminated; friend grasped the hand of friend, and exultation and joy were depicted on every countenance. But O, what a reverse a few days afterward, when the awful news came that Lincoln was assassinated, and other members of his Cabinet assaulted! Knowing that every one, in his pent-up wrath and sorrow, must have judged the people generally by his own feelings, we stay our pen.

THE NATION'S BEREAVEMENT.

On the reception of the news of the assassination on Sunday afternoon, an impromptu meeting was held at the court-house that evening. Speeches were made by Messrs. Patterson and Pratt, and several clergymen. All the churches were closed, and people of all classes attended the mourning assembly. Feeling was intensely deep. A week or so after this, preparations were made for funeral services.

Gov. Stone issued a proclamation requesting the observance of Thursday, April 17, 1865, as a day of humiliation and prayer, in testimony of their sorrow for the assassination of President Lincoln. In response thereto, arrangements were made by the citizens of Charles City and vicinity, for the observance of the day with appropriate ceremonies. It was requested that all secular business be suspended, and the dwelling-houses, offices, stores and places of business, be draped in appropriate mourning. That the citizens of the county assemble on the public square, in Charles City, at ten o'clock A. M. and form in procession and march to the

court-house. That there be religious services appropriate to the occasion by the several clergymen of the county, including a sermon by Rev. D. N. Bordwell. An oration to be delivered by H. O. Pratt, Esq., on the death of President Lincoln. The exercises to be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. All the different benevolent societies of the county were invited to occupy places in the procession, clad in their regalia. The Grant Union Guards, Capt. Teeling, did escort duty. *Officers of the Day*—A. B. Hildreth, *President; Vice-Presidents:* W. B. Fairfield, St. Charles; C. Butterfield, Floyd; A. Gleason, Scott; W. P. Gaylord, Rock Grove; W. L. McEwen, Ulster; W. Brownell, Riverton; W. B. Howard, Cedar; N. Dutcher, Niles; *Marshal*, D. M. Ferguson; *Leader of martial music*, John Kellogg; *Leader of vocal music*, Lorenzo L. Huntley.

At an early hour Thursday morning, the 27th of April, the citizens of the neighboring towns began to arrive, and the procession was formed at ten o'clock and marched to the court-house. Minute guns were fired by Capt. A. Stolle, while the procession was moving. At the court-house it was found that not nearly all the people could gain admission, many gathered about the outside of the building.

President Hildreth called the meeting to order and spoke briefly of the cause and object of the meeting and the solemnity of the occasion, reading the proclamation of the Governor, and stating that the citizens had made arrangements for religious and appropriate exercises for the occasion.

The exercises were opened with a voluntary from the choir,—a quartet by Mr. Huntley, Mr. Pratt, Prof. Shedd and Miss Patten, —who sang with excellent effect the following tribute to Lincoln, entitled:

REST, MARTYR, REST.

'Tis finished! On Columbia's head,
Doth gasping treason pour
Its seventh vial of fiendish wrath—
Her father is no more.
The foulest deeds of treason's life,
Which filled the land with woe,
How vain, beside its dying stroke,
Which lays our chieftain low!

Chorus.—Rest, martyr, rest,
From the scenes of death and pain;
Tho' murd'rous hands have stilled thy heart,
Thy noble deeds remain.
Rest, martyr, rest,
From thy weary toil and pain;
The nation mourns the loss of thee,
Thy noble deeds remain.

Four years as chieftain did he toil,
To free our own fair land,
And traitors all around him stood,
To grasp it from his hand.
And in our nation's gladdest hour
The assassin's hand was near;
It struck our noble Lincoln down,
Columbia's hearts hold dear.

The nation's heart o'erflowed with joy,
To see the conflict cease,
And grim war's bursting clouds revealed
The angel form of Peace.
The Union safe, the slave set free,
By his kind heart and hand,
Oh, why must he, like Moses, die
In view of Canaan's land?

We should not question Providence,
Who wisely rules o'er all,
And in his tender love doth mark
The tiny sparrow's fall.
But tremble, traitors, lest the wrath
Your murd'rous act hath sown,
Leave Justice free from Mercy's prayers,
To deal with you alone!

Though tongues inspired should tell our woe,
And tears in oceans roll,
Vain would they prove to paint the grief
That wrings the nation's soul.
We bow in silence to the storm,
By which the love divine,
Doth cleanse and cause Columbia's stars
With tenfold light to shine.

Rest, martyr, rest,
From thy weary toil and pain;
Tho' murd'rous hands have stilled thy heart,
Thy noble deeds remain.
Rest, martyr, rest,
From thy weary toil and pain;
The nation mourns the loss of thee,
Thy noble deeds remain.

After singing the above, the exercises proceeded as follows: Hymn—

God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform;
He plants his footsteps on the sea,
And rides upon the storm.

Reading Scriptures and Prayer—Rev. Mr. Groat. Hymn—

Our God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come;
Our shelter from the stormy blast,
And our eternal home.

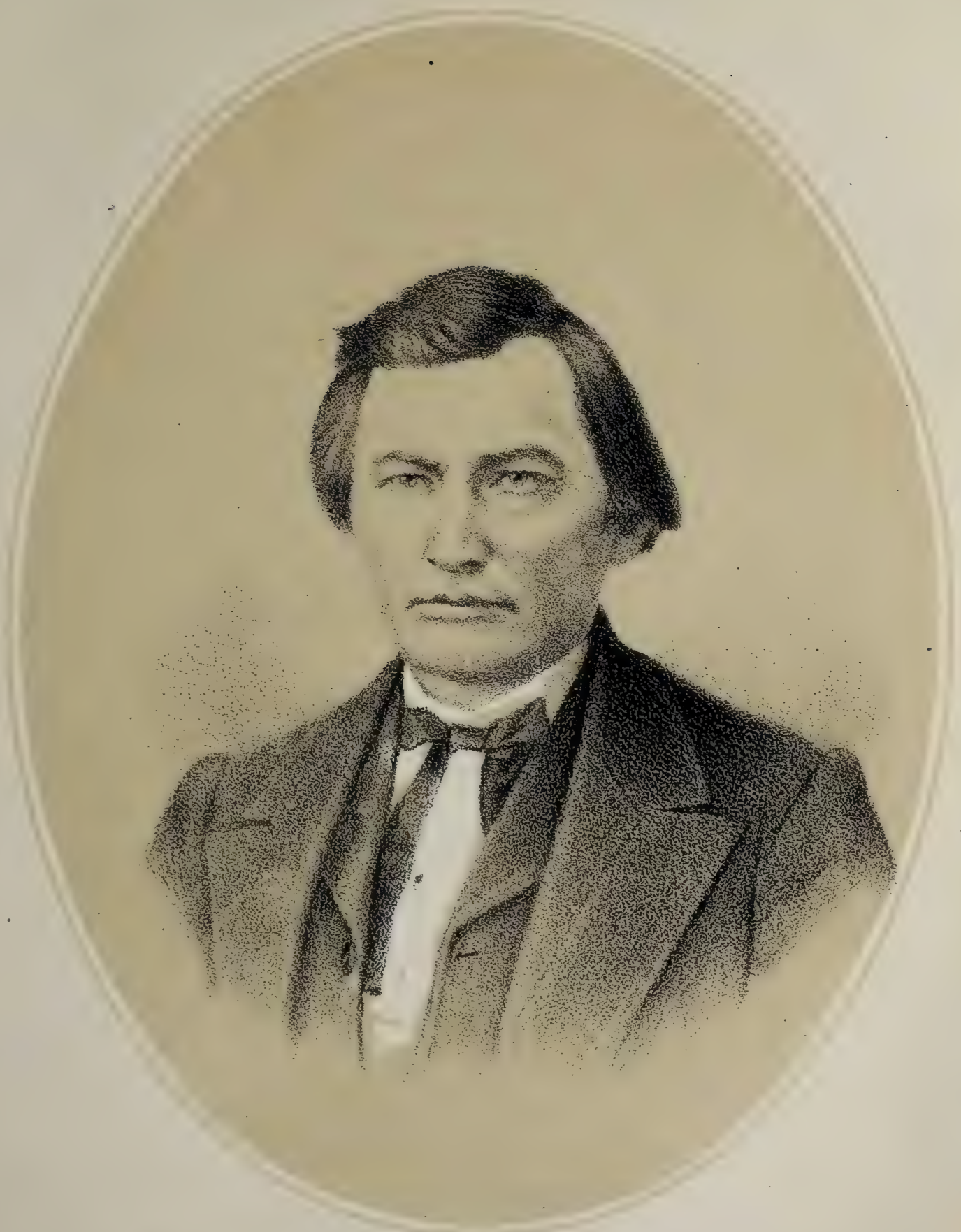
Sermon—by Rev. Mr. Bordwell, from Ecclesiastes VII: 14.

"In the day of prosperity be joyful, but in the day of adversity, consider: God also hath set the one over against the other."

The following are extracts from Mr. Bordwell's sermon:

"There are, perhaps, few examples in all history in which a nation has been so suddenly brought down from the mountain heights of joy and hope and exultation, to the deep valley of humiliation and sorrow, as ours has recently been. But two short weeks ago, every loyal State in the Union was ringing from center to circumference with shouts of joy and triumph. Everywhere the bells pealed forth their glad sounds and the thunder of cannon sent the joyful tidings reverberating over hills and plains. Bonfires and illuminations turned night into day. Everywhere the stars and stripes, now more dear and sacred than ever before to the hearts of our people, were flung to the breeze, and as they floated in mid air, they seemed to speak to us the words of the angelic chorus that fell upon the ears of the Judean shepherds eighteen hundred years ago: 'Peace on earth, good will to men.' The churches were thronged with devout worshipers; words of gratitude and praise went up to God, and consecrated walls and lofty arches rang with loud hallelujahs and hymns of victory. How suddenly was the nation's joy turned into mourning, when the glad tumult of our rejoicing was hushed into a dread stillness by the messages which went forth from the capitol, flashing over the telegraphic wires from every part of the land! '*President Lincoln is no more, shot through the head by the hand of an assassin!*'

"I shall not attempt to describe the feeling of utter depression and sorrow which fell like a black pall upon the corpses of our dead hopes and seemed to shroud every object around us in the emblems of mourning and woe! A friend, in speaking to me of it the night after the intelligence reached us, described this feeling as '*Horror*



Wm Gilbert

of a great darkness.' Perhaps no words in our language could better express what we all felt oppressing our hearts and shrouding our souls in deepest night, than these.

"In the first moments, while we were bowed down and unnerved and quite overwhelmed by this great consternation, perhaps the chief thought that oppressed us was, that such a horrible deed should have been committed in a land upon which civilization and Christianity have shed their light. In our dismay we asked ourselves whether indeed the whole hellish brood of barbarous passions that stalked through the world in its dark ages, had not returned to plague us! Whether the fiendish passions had in fact obtained a new lease of power and were again to run riot for a time, withering human hopes, bearing down good and establishing evil, and setting up the reign of hell upon earth! * * *

"Another lesson which this mournful event is suited to teach us is, the utterly detestable character of that conspiracy which has been for four years assailing with satanic energy the nation's life. Slavery, which was to be the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy, the institution for the perpetuation of which this war was inaugurated, was long ago pronounced by a great and good man, the 'sum of all villanies.' The words are the most apt and significant that could possibly have been chosen; and yet how few there were among us who, before the war, had a just appreciation of its monstrous and altogether fiendish character! * * *

"It does indeed seem strange and unaccountable now after the revelations of the past four years, that any man North or South, with a particle of truth, honor and justice in his bosom, should ever have been able to look for a moment upon this monstrous system of wrong, with any other feelings than those of unutterable abhorrence and fiery indignation! Strange that men not utterly destitute of all the noble attributes of humanity could have looked, with any kind of complacency, upon a system of barbarism which thrusting itself forward with shameless effrontery into the midst of the civilization and Christianity of the nineteenth century, scourged four millions of men, women and children to unpaid tasks, reduced them to the condition of chattels, abolished marriage among them, abrogated the paternal relation, shut the gates of knowledge against them lest they should rise to something better than brutes, reared men and women for the auction block, took gold from the hand of lust as the price of beauty, extolled the money

value of honesty, fidelity and even religion, and took the price at which they were approved, branded men who sought for freedom with red-hot iron, as if they had been guilty of crime; pursued them with bloodhounds, shot them with pistols, stabbed them with knives, scourged them till from head to foot they were one mass of gore; perpetrated upon them all the crimes which belong to the catalogue of the worst tyrants in the dark ages of the world!—did all this, not in defiance of law, but under the shadow of slavery's own diabolical code.

"But all this was not enough, strange as it seems now, to arouse and concentrate the indignation of the people against this accursed system. It was not enough that freedom of speech and of the press was denied wherever the foul blot extended, that intelligent men and women from the North were driven from the slave States, treated with every indignity, or cast into filthy prisons, not for the perpetration of crime, but for the utterance of words dictated by every sentiment of humanity. It was not enough that the slave masters of the South claimed a right to extend this shame and curse all over the land; that by violence and fraud they sought to force it upon a Territory against the well-known wishes of the people; trampling under foot the sanctity of the ballot box, and forcing upon a free people a tyranny more detestable than words can express. It was not enough that the demon of slavery stalked through the halls of Congress, armed with bludgeon and bowie-knife and revolver, brandishing these weapons over the heads of good and true men, and almost assassinating one of our purest statesmen and eloquent defenders of the rights of men in his seat in the Senate Chamber. It was not enough that the perpetrators of these crimes claimed for the system which inspired them the protection of the Constitution; that they wonted this bloody and horrible relic of the dark ages as the highest and best form of civilization, ennobling to the master and elevating to the slave. No! all this was not enough! There were men in the North who were fully awake to the enormities of slavery. But to a great extent the consciences of men seemed drugged to a strange insensibility. Northern men were not ashamed to echo the words of Southern slave masters in defense of their abominations. Northern Representatives and Senators acted in harmony with slave masters in the halls of Congress, in their efforts to extend and perpetuate the evil. Northern men sat in the presidential chair and used their official influence and power in the interests of slavery. Northern mobs sought to re-

press free speech even here, when uttered in behalf of liberty, and even Northern pulpits sometimes spoke mildly of the monster crime or wrested the teachings of the Bible to defend it.

"Thinking of these shameful acts to-day—facts which no one can deny, for they are matters of personal recollections with every one who has been at all conversant with the history of the past four years—who can fail to see and feel the justness and fitness of those terrible judgments with which God has visited this nation during the last four years, and by which he has overcome this terrible insensibility and pricked through the triple steel that encased the national conscience, until we are at last awake to the enormity of *slavery!* If nothing else could arouse us from our moral lethargy; if nothing else could adequately reveal the fiend-like spirit of this giant wrong; if nothing else could awaken and concentrate the burning, blasting indignation of this great people, till they should rise in their might to drive the demon from the earth, shall we not say, it is all well? Well that the sons and brothers and husbands whom we loved have laid down their lives by hundreds of thousands upon the battle field! Well that the bones of our slaughtered heroes should be dug up and carved into ornaments for the women in whose breasts slavery had changed the milk of human kindness into gall and bitterness! Well that our troops have been mercilessly shot and stabbed and murdered in cold blood after they had surrendered! Well that thousands of our brave and true men have pined and starved in loathsome prisons of the South! Well that a crowd of miscreants should have been seen to prowl through the streets of our great cities to bring murder and conflagration to our homes! And shall I not add, *well* that, in the words of another, 'staggering to death under the stroke of God's angry hand, the demon oppression should display in the truthfulness of dying hours its hell-bred spirit,' by the act of assassinating him in whom lodged the hopes of just now disenthralled millions! Aye! it may be that all these terrible lessons were needed to teach us to abhor, as we ought, this sum of all villainies, this *hellish brood of all abominations!* Perhaps they were all needed to make us feel, as we ought, the guilt of our former complicity with a crime which has no parallel in all history.

"I hope and believe that now at last the nation has learned this lesson. I do not think that we shall ever again be found palliating, excusing, defending, the crime of slavery. I do not think we shall now be inclined to act with a lenity that mocks at justice

toward those who are chiefly responsible for these awful crimes. Let them expiate their guilt upon the gallows if taken, and if not let them be forever exiled from the land which their deeds have so polluted.

"Such briefly are some of the lessons which in the midst of our tears and our sorrow God is teaching us to-day. Let us humble ourselves under his mighty hand; let us beseech him that this great national affliction may be sanctioned to us and work out for us the good which it was meant to bring; and while our tears pour forth afresh for the loss of that great and good man who has fallen at his post in the midst of his triumphs and the rich harvest of his faithful labors; while we embalm the memory of Abraham Lincoln in the thoughts and affections of our hearts forever, let us lay ourselves anew upon the altar of that noble cause in which he labored and for which he died."

The choir then sang the following dirge: Music—*Pleyel. 7s.*

"Solemn strikes the fun'ral chime,
Notes of our departing time;
As we journey here below,
Through a pilgrimage of woe.

[Mortals now indulge a tear,
For mortality is here;
See how wide her trophies wave,
O'er the slumbers of the grave.]

Here another guest we bring;
Seraph of celestial wing,
To our funeral altar come;
Waft the patriot statesman home.

[There, enlarged, his soul shall see
What was veiled in mystery;
Heavenly glories of the place
Show his Maker face to face.]

Lord of all below, above,
Fill our souls with truth and love;
As dissolves our earthly tie,
Take us to thy home on high."

H. O. Pratt, Esq., was introduced and delivered a eulogy upon the character of the departed President, from which we make the following extracts:

"During the progress of this fearful struggle of our nation for liberty and for life, which for four years has shed a fadeless luster upon the valor, the prowess, and the Christian fortitude of a free people, it has frequently been our sad duty to mourn the loss of a

great and good man. The brave men who upon many a bloody battle-field have given their lives a sacrifice to their country, have shared a nation's sorrow, and earned a nation's gratitude. The Republic is not unmindful of her fallen heroes, and has written their names upon her scroll of honor with grateful tears. But it is seldom that in the course of human events, any nation is called to mourn as we mourn to-day. It is seldom that the people of any country are penetrated with a grief so deep, and an anguish so keen, as that which now swells the hearts and heaves the bosom of the American people. While the pealing notes of rejoicing and triumph over the signal success of the national arms at Richmond were still echoing and re-echoing through the land, from the rocky shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific slope, suddenly the hearts of the people are struck dumb with horror and anguish, as the sad intelligence of the assassination of President Lincoln is flashed over the country. The song of triumph dies amid the universal gloom of this great bereavement, and the nation's head is bowed with an overwhelming grief that fills the heart but seeks in vain for utterance.

"By a crime that finds no parallel in the history of the world, and that shall forever stamp its authors as the enemies of all mankind, this nation is called to mourn the untimely death of that beloved and illustrious man whom we have been proud to honor and trust though these stormy days of the Republic, and who, by his kindness of heart, his purity of life, his spotless integrity, his stainless character and his inestimable public services, has endeared his name to the hearts of his countrymen, and to every friend of humanity throughout the world."

After briefly alluding to the earlier life of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Pratt spoke of his election to the presidency in 1860, describing the state of the country at that time, the unparalleled difficulties that surrounded the President when he assumed the duties of his office. In speaking of the commencement of the war, he said:

"Treason drew its sword, and soon the thunders of Sumter's artillery told the world that the great combat, in which freedom or slavery should find a grave, had commenced. The eager gaze of the civilized world was turned upon President Lincoln. On him were centered the hopes of the millions whose liberties were assailed by the hand of treason, and in him were centered the hopes of those other millions who toiled in the darkness of slavery's night, waiting for the dawn of freedom! It was a fearful

trust, but it was not in vain. President Lincoln carried with him in his heart of hearts the anxious hopes of these millions, as he devoted himself with a tireless energy to the task to which his country called him. Patiently, faithfully, he toiled on in his appointed work, asking only the prayers and support of the people. His countrymen gathered about him with an almost filial love and confidence, and laid at his feet the treasure and strength of the nation.* * * But as the crimson tide of war rolled on, it bore upon its fiery bosom the fate of liberty and the destinies of countless millions. Slavery, that had assailed with a bloody hand the rights of man, was destined to perish in the conflict, or to rear its throne upon the ruins of freedom.

"President Lincoln, rising to the lofty height of the sublime occasion, invoking the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious favor of Almighty God, and amid the applauding shouts of his countrymen, decreed that slavery, that foul blot upon the escutcheon of our country's glory and the guilty mother of treason and rebellion, should pay the penalty of its crime with its life, and with one blow of his mighty arm he struck its chains from the limbs of four millions of slaves!

"It is not often that any man has an opportunity to write his name with the golden light of liberty upon the throbbing hearts of four millions of his fellow-beings, but nobly, grandly, did President Lincoln perform this great duty that patriotism and humanity required at his hands, a duty that has forever sealed his devotion to the cause of human rights, and his fidelity to the trust of the American people."

After speaking of the healthful influence of emancipation upon the national cause, and of Mr. Lincoln's labors to bring his country through her fiery trials, purified and free, and the brightening prospects of the country, the scattering clouds and the coming light, he said:

"But alas! our noble President, whom with trusting steps we have followed in the path of victory till we stood with him beholding the dawn of peace, is suddenly stricken down in death. In the very hour of his triumph and while stretching out his mighty arm to pour the oil of healing into the wounds of his bleeding country, the hand of the assassin did its work, and the spirit of Abraham Lincoln, the people's friend, his country's deliverer, the martyred hero of liberty, passed from the toils and conflicts of earth to the peaceful repose of heaven! * * * * * * He has fallen a

martyr to the cause he loved and for which he labored—the cause of his country's liberty. He has died in the midst of his labors to redeem his native land from the stain of treason and the curse of human bondage. His devotion to freedom has cost him his life. Slavery, foiled in its desperate and bloody attempts to destroy our free Government and to rear upon its ruins a despotism whose chief corner-stone should be the blood, the tears, the broken hearts, and the blighted hopes of millions of human beings, has attempted to avenge its defeat by striking down the head of the nation in the very hour of its triumph, and while counseling forbearance to a fallen foe. By this dark, fearful crime, slavery has filled to overflowing its cup of abominations, and earned anew the death which before it so richly deserved. *And it shall die!* The unanimous verdict of a sorrowing but indignant people is, that this mother of crimes, this blighting, withering curse, shall perish in the very conflict in which it hoped to overwhelm and vanquish the hosts of freedom! The dagger which it aimed at the heart of our free Government shall be red with its own life-blood, and the grave which it dug for freedom shall be filled with the putrefying carcass of the hideous monster that dug it.* * * * But the cause of liberty, with his right hand upheld, has not fallen with him.

"*It cannot die!* for it lives in the hearts and affections of the people. And although it will pause to drop a tear upon the grave of its martyred hero, yet it shall move on again to victory, scattering the dark clouds of war, dispelling the gloom of bondage, shining with pure radiance upon a land once dark with oppression's night, and shouting the songs of gladness where once was heard only the dismal clanking of the chains of slavery."

In speaking of the administration, he said: "It was the best illustration that American history affords of the truth that the Republic can only rely for its strength and safety upon the patriotism, virtue and intelligence of the people. It is a worthy example of the power of the united and educated public sentiment of a free and Christian people. Mr. Lincoln's administration was just what the people made it, for the President regarded it as his duty to do the people's will; he allowed no private ambition to thwart the wishes of those who so implicitly trusted him. He saw in the hearts of the masses of the loyal North a native impulse that arrays society, when left to itself, instinctively upon the side of freedom, justice and truth, and he knew that native principle in the hearts of the people, developed and educated by American

growth and culture, would become the vitalizing power of our civilization, and the sheet anchor of our safety. This was his hope for the safety and success of his country. He put his trust in the Christian hearts of twenty millions of American freemen, and that trust was not in vain. It has saved the Republic and while that strength remains we may not fear for the future. The beating, throbbing, gushing hearts of the people will not let the Republic die; but from the turmoil and confusion of this fearful strife they will reform it, with justice for its foundation, and liberty for its top-stone, and they will throw over it the protecting mantle of truth which shall imbue it with its own unending life. No, the Republic cannot die! tried and torn it may be—it is—but from every trial it shall receive only strength and purification, and it shall yet arise from this crimson baptism free from the burden that now oppresses and encumbers it, washed from the foul stain of national dishonor and speed along a pathway of liberty and light, freighted with the lives, the liberties, the hopes and the destinies of countless millions—*and all those millions free!* Our noble Ship of State, so long tempest-tossed upon a sea of blood, shall not now furl its sails nor lower that banner which has been borne aloft in victory through these heroic days of the Republic.

"'Sail on, sail on, oh ship of State!
Sail on, oh Union strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all its hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
We know what master laid thy keel;
What workmen wrought thy ribs of steel;
Who made each mast, each sail, each rope;
What anvils rang, what hammers beat;
In what a forge and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope.
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'Tis of the wave and not the rock,
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on—nor fear to breast the sea;
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee! are all with thee!'"

Then speaking of the private character of President Lincoln, the eloquent speaker closed as follows:

"But while we mourn the fall of our beloved President, it will give us joy in our sorrow to remember that though he rests in the silent tomb, yet his fame survives. Written on the brightest page of his country's history, it shall shine with a pure light for us, far above the gloom and sorrow of this bloody conflict, beckoning us on to victory and freedom. Time shall not dim it, malice and detraction shall not mar it, for it is enshrined in the majesty of virtue. His memory lives embalmed in the hearts and affections of the people whom he loved and served, and there it shall live forever! A pure Government, a blood-redeemed country, a flag restored to victory, upon which he has written liberty, and the broken fetters of four millions of slaves, are emblems that *will not let it die.* Let us sacredly cherish this priceless inheritance, as we say to the *great departed* with proud tears, 'Well done, good and faithful servant.'"

The choir then sang the following hymn:

"God bless our native land!
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night.
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of winds and wave,
Do thou our country save
By thy great might.

"For her our prayers shall rise
To God, above the skies;
On Him we wait;
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye,
To thee aloud we cry,
God save the State!"

Rev. Mr. Ball pronounced a benediction, and the meeting dissolved.

A procession was formed by the marshal and they marched to the public square, where the people were dismissed.

The military under Capt. Teeling, who acted as an escort to the large procession, performed their part admirably. Dressed in their blue blouses and carrying their brightly burnished Austrian rifles they made a splendid appearance.

The Masonic fraternity, to the number of about fifty, occupied a place in the procession, and with their white aprons and badges of mourning, added much to the impressiveness of the occasion.

The Good Templars numbered some two hundred ladies and

gentlemen. With their beautiful banner and handsome regalia and various insignia of the order, all draped in appropriate mourning, they were "the observed of all observers," and helped much to give effect to the scene.

Much credit is due Mr. Huntley and the members of his im promptu choir for the excellent manner in which they performed their part.

The several clergymen, orator, officers and committees all acquitted themselves creditably and satisfactorily. Praise of the sermon and oration was upon many a lip. The weather was propitious, and, take it all in all, no public demonstration ever witnessed in Floyd County can compare with the one of which the foregoing is but a faint description.

CHAPTER VIII.

MILITARY, CONTINUED.

REGIMENTAL HISTORIES.

A more detailed notice of the principal movements of the various regiments and companies, and of the men concerned, will be of peculiar interest to the living veterans of the war, and of considerable general interest even to those who never enlisted, awakening unutterable feelings and reviving faded reminiscences regarding the scenes of the war.

THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Privates.

Darland, Benjamin F.
Foster, Samuel A.
Hawks, Wolsey
Miller, Mark J.
Powers, Lewis D.
Thomas, Almon
Townsend, Chester M.

COMPANY K.

Privates.

Adams, Martin
Blinn, John
Kellogg, Lyman
Phelps, Homer
Rider, Ellis H.

Wm. B. Fairfield, special Aid-de-camp of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Third Infantry contained men from all portions of the State, and a few from other States, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri being represented in its ranks. It numbered 970, and was sworn into the service of the United States at Keokuk, the 8th and 10th of June, 1861. Nelson G. Williams receiving the majority of the votes of the regiment, was appointed Colonel by Governor Kirkwood. Proceeding by steamer to Hannibal, the regiment traveled by rail to the interior of Missouri, then infested by roving bands of irregulars called "guerrillas." Not until Aug. 4, however, were the men supplied with guns and ammunition. The regiment was actively engaged in marching, drilling and maneuvering until Sept. 17, when it was engaged for the first time in a real battle. This was fought at Blue Mills Landing, and both officers and men behaved most creditably throughout the engagement. The moral effect, too, of the fight upon the regiment was most salutary.

As the Floyd County volunteers were in the very thickest of this fight, the following extracts from the report of Lieut.-Col. Scott, in command during this battle, will be of interest:

"Agreeably to your orders, I left Cameron at 3 P. M., of the 15th inst., and through a heavy rain and bad roads made but seven miles during that afternoon. By a very active march on the 16th, I reached Centerville, ten miles north of Liberty, by sunset, when the firing of cannon was distinctly heard in the direction of Platt City, which was surmised to be from Col. Smith's (Illinois Sixteenth) command. I had sent a messenger to Col. Smith from Hainesville, and another from Centerville, apprising of my movements, but got no response. On the 17th, at 2 A. M., I started from Centerville for Liberty, and at daylight the advanced guards fell in with the enemy's pickets, which they drove in and closely followed. At 7 A. M. my command bivouacked on the hill north of and overlooking the town. I despatched several scouts to examine the position of the enemy, but could gain no definite information. They had passed through Liberty during the afternoon of the 17th, to the number of about four thousand, and had taken the road to Blue Mills Landing, and were reported as having four pieces of artillery. At 11 o'clock A. M., I heard firing in the direction of the Landing, which was reported as a conflict between the rebels and forces disputing their passage over the river. At 12 M. I moved the command, consisting of five hundred of the Third Iowa, a squad of German artillerists, and about seventy home guards, in the direction of Blue Mills Landing. On the route, learned that a body of our scouts had fallen in with the enemy's pickets and lost four killed and one wounded. Before starting I despatched a courier to Colonel Smith to hasten his command.

"About two miles from Liberty the advance guard drove in the enemy's pickets; skirmishers closely examined the dense growth through which our route lay, and at three P. M. discovered the enemy in force, concealed on both sides of the road, and occupying the dry bed of a slough; left resting on the river, and right extending beyond our observation. He opened a heavy fire, which drove back our skirmishers, and made simultaneous attacks upon our right and front. These were well sustained, and he retired with loss to his position. In the attack on our front, the artillery suffered so severely that the only piece, a brass six-pounder, was left without sufficient force to man it, and I was only able to have it discharged twice during the action. Some of the gunners abandoned the piece, carrying off the matches and the primer, and could not be rallied.

"The enemy kept up a heavy fire from his position, and, our artillery being useless and many of the officers and men already disabled, it was deemed advisable to fall back, which was done slowly, returning the enemy's fire and completely checking pursuit. The six-pounder was brought off by hand through the gallantry of various officers and men of the Third Iowa, after it had been entirely abandoned by the artillerists. The ammunition wagon, being fastened between a tree and a log at the roadside in such a manner that it could not be released without serious loss, was abandoned. The engagement lasted one hour, and was sustained by my command with an intrepidity that merits my warmest approbation. The heaviest fire was sustained by Company I, Third Iowa Volunteers, which lost four killed and twenty wounded, being one-fourth of our total loss. This company deserves special mention. The loss of the enemy cannot be certainly ascertained, but from accounts deemed reliable, it is not less than 160, many of whom were killed. His total force was about 4,400."

The following winter was spent in guarding a portion of the North Missouri Railroad, under command of Major Stone. Colonel Williams had been put under arrest by order of General Pope, and the troops were led by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, in the battle of Blue Mills Landing. The Colonel, however, was acquitted of the charge preferred against him of neglect of duty, and rejoined his regiment near the close of February. He had been up to this time decidedly unpopular; but he now vigorously reformed certain abuses prevailing, and at once began to grow in favor with the officers and men.

Orders being received to join General Grant in Tennessee, the command started for St. Louis, March 3, 1862, thence proceeding by steamer to Pittsburg Landing, on the west bank of the Tennessee River, which place was reached March 17. The Third was here assigned to the division commanded by General Hurlbut, one of the six under General Grant, whose army numbered 40,000 men. The army was here surprised, April 6, by the rebels under experienced leaders, and the great battle of Shiloh was fought, lasting two days. The Union forces, it is well known, were severely treated the first day, but the second day resulted most gloriously for our cause. The Third Iowa behaved with the utmost gallantry both days. Colonel Williams' commanding brigade was disabled; Major Stone was captured; one Captain Albert Hobbs, was mortally wounded, and six Captains and eight Lieutenants were all

more or less severely wounded, while the loss of the men gave ample attestation to their valor. The following is extracted from the official report of Captain M. M. Trumbull, commanding the regiment:

"The Third Iowa occupied the extreme right of the Fourth Division, being the first regiment of Colonel and acting Brigadier-General N. G. Williams's brigade, and was posted, during the greater portion of Sunday, at the fence near the cotton field. The enemy repeatedly threw large bodies of infantry against us, but never with success. He was repulsed every time, and with great slaughter. The regiment was also subjected to a storm of grape, canister and shell, which lasted several hours. The Third Iowa maintained its ground until evening, and did not then give way until the troops on our right and left had been broken, and we were entirely out-flanked and almost surrounded. The regiment was then compelled, in a great measure, to cut its way out. Of the firmness, coolness and courage of the men under a heavy fire, it will be unnecessary for me to speak, as they were almost constantly under the immediate eye of the General commanding the division."

The following is from the report of Colonel A. Brown:

"About five P. M., of April 6, Lieutenant G. W. Crosley, of Company E, took command of the regiment, Captain Trumbull having been wounded. About this time the regiment was driven from its position by an overwhelming force, and by the time it reached camp the enemy were swarming in front and on both flanks. Here the greatest loss was sustained. Under the pressure of a most calling fire, the line was broken; but the regiment fought its way through the enemy's lines, which almost surrounded it, with a loss of but four prisoners. On reaching a point about a half mile from the landing, Lieutenant Crosley, with the assistance of a few other officers of the regiment, succeeded in rallying the broken ranks, when Lieutenant Crosley reported to Colonel Crocker of the Thirteenth Iowa Infantry, and asked permission to join his regiment, which was granted. The regiment formed on the right of the Thirteenth Iowa, and remained with them, under a severe fire of artillery, until dark,—when Colonel Pugh, of the Forty-first Illinois Infantry, now commanding the brigade, ordered the Lieutenant to rejoin his brigade, which had, in the mean time, reformed. After advancing about three hundred yards, the brigade rested on their arms during the night. The next morning the regiment was ordered into action, and engaged the enemy near the camps of the

Eleventh and Thirteenth Iowa; and, after a sharp contest, drove the enemy through and beyond those camps, and was closely following them up, when the order was received to fall back. After this, the regiment, with the balance of the brigade, was held in reserve."

The command then took part in the march upon Corinth, and the operations around that place. It added fresh laurels to its record by its behavior in the battle of the Hatchie. The Third Iowa, three hundred strong, was on the right of the first brigade (Gen. Lauman), and formed part of the reserve. When the reserve was ordered into action, the Third Iowa led, crossing the bridge with a cheer, and at a double-quick, under so severe a fire that fifty-seven men were shot down in a few minutes, including over half the commissioned officers present. This necessarily threw the regiment into some confusion, especially as the road was very narrow, and encumbered with a good deal of underbrush, and the men pressing forward got intermixed with the men of other regiments. Lt.-Col. Trumbull saw no way to extricate the regiment, but by planting the colors in the middle of the road, ordering the men to rally to them, and form a new line of battle. This was promptly done, nearly every man springing instantly to his place. The regiment then moved forward up the hill, in company with other regiments that had adopted the same plan; the enemy retired as we advanced. On reaching the summit, the Third Iowa was stationed in the open plain to the left of the road, and toward the close of the engagement was moved to the right of the road, near the bend of the river, to support the gallant Twenty-eighth Illinois. The battle was now about over.

The remainder of the year was spent in minor movements, working on fortifications, and guard duty. Then going into camp for two months, the Third Iowa embarked on board the steamer "Crescent City" for Vicksburg, leaving Memphis, May 17, 1863, in company with the other regiments composing the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Nothing of interest occurred until about 1 o'clock P. M. of the 18th, when they were fired upon by guerrillas from the left bank of the river, near Island Eighty-two, and about three miles above the town of Greenville, Miss. The "Crescent City," on which the regiment was embarked, was at the time about one mile in advance of the fleet. The enemy opened on the boat when within about 150 yards of the shore, with three pieces of artillery and a heavy fire of musketry. Two com-

panies, who were on guard at the time, promptly returned the fire, but so sudden and unexpected was the attack, and so short its duration, that the regiment had but a poor opportunity to do much execution until the boat had got beyond musket range. They had one section of Swarts' Battery on board, one piece of which was used with good effect on the battery on shore. The "Crescent City" was at the time under the convoy of one of the boats of the Mosquito fleet, which came up to our assistance, but not until the enemy were in full retreat. In this affair the regiment lost fourteen, wounded.

On the morning of the 19th the regiment disembarked at Young's Point and started toward the interior, but were immediately ordered back to re-embark for Snider's Bluffs, where it landed on the morning of the 20th. Here it remained until the 24th, when it received marching orders, and, with the rest of the brigade, proceeded to the rear of Vicksburg, took position on the left of the besieging line, and became part of the investing force. From this time up to the surrender of the place, July 4, the regiment took part in all the siege operations carried on in our front. The duty now was of the most arduous character and calculated to put to the severest test the bravery and fortitude of the men. Only a few of the important engagements in which the Third figured can be mentioned. June 1 Companies F and G were supporting a section of the Fifth Ohio Battery, which had been posted early in the evening in an advanced position. The enemy had detected the movement, and about eleven o'clock made a sortie in considerable to capture the guns and their small support. Our men were on the alert for them and twice repulsed them ; the last time when they had got up within ten feet of the guns, which played havoc in their ranks with canister. On the evening of June 4 a portion of the regiment on picket duty on the left of the brigade line, consisting of parts of Companies A, B, D, F and H, with twenty men and one commissioned officer of the Thirty-third Wisconsin Regiment, numbering in all about 150, were ordered to advance and drive the enemy from his line of rifle pits on the crest of a ridge south of the Hall's Ferry road, and about 300 yards in our front. At the signal the men rushed forward with a deafening cheer, under a heavy fire of musketry and artillery, and in less than fifteen minutes we had gained the crest and driven the enemy from the pits and into their works beyond, from which five pieces of artillery continued shelling us for about half an hour; but from the advantageous po-

sition we had gained, their missiles fell harmless, owing to the fact that the enemy's aim was too high. The Third lost but two men wounded, in this engagement. On the night of June 24, 200 men of the regiment were sent to the trenches, under the command of Major G. W. Crosley, as a working party. On their arrival at the trenches, about ten o'clock P. M., the guards were stationed in advance of the rifle pits to guard the working party, which was engaged in digging a sap towards the main fort in our front. The night was dark, and a slight rain following just as the men had got fairly to work, the guard in front were fiercely attacked and driven in, and the enemy advanced in force and demanded a surrender. Our men seized their arms, sprang to their places in the trenches and delivered a terrific fire, causing the enemy to falter and then fall back about seventy-five yards, from which place they continued to fire with both musket and artillery for about three-fourths of an hour, our men responding with energy and getting the last shot. Our loss was one man killed and two slightly wounded. The enemy's loss, as was afterward ascertained, was fifteen killed and wounded, including the Colonel commanding, who was killed.

The shattered regiment then spent several months at Natchez, Miss., resting. Here over 200 men of the regiment re-enlisted for three years as veteran volunteers. These veterans went home in March, 1864, on furlough, while the non-veterans took part in the disastrous Red River expedition, and were then discharged, their term of service having expired. The veterans fought so fiercely and obstinately at Atlanta, after their return from their furlough, that there were not enough of them to warrant a separate organization, and the remnant was consolidated with the Second Iowa Infantry.

The history of the Third is most interesting, in several points of view, particularly in regard to the material composing it. Its first Major, William M. Stone, who commanded the regiment during the greatest pitched battle in which it was engaged, was afterward Colonel of the Twenty-second, and then Governor of the State of Iowa. It also furnished for other regiments three Colonels, five Lieutenant-Colonels, and other line officers.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

First Lieutenant.
Robert G. Reiniger.

Third Sergeant.
Samuel Folsom.

Fourth Corporal.
Joseph Smith.

Eighth Corporal.
Phin. M. Hoisington.

Musician.
George Craig.

Privates.
Ackley, Charles F.
Ackley, Solomon J.
Andrews, Davis C.
Asper, Aaron J.
Asper, Rudolph
Baker, Joseph L.
Castle, Elijah
Clark, Henry H.
Clark, Job A.
Clay, Hiram
Cornelia, George
Crumb, Elam
Doan, Robert
Doan, William H.
Douglass, Calvin B.
Frost, Joseph J. R.
Haughey, Sylvanus
Hawks, Egbert
Hawks, Everett
Hoisington, Lucien P.
Hoisington, William H.
Howard, T. A.
La Scelle, John
Mead, Giles W.
Parrish, John
Reiniger, Edward A.
Sours, Samuel
Walling, John C.
Wilson, Alvin N.

Lieutenant Reiniger was promoted to the captaincy of the company for gallantry. Samuel Folsom was promoted from Third Sergeant to First Sergeant, then to Second Lieutenant, and then to First Lieutenant, and then to Captain.

The Seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers was organized at Burlington, Ia., in 1861. The first companies were mustered into the United States service on the 24th of July, and the last company, I, was mustered in on the 2d day of August, Col. J. G. Lauman in command of the regiment. On the 6th day of August they broke camp, marched to Burlington under a burning sun, and embarked on the steamer "Jennie Whipple" for St. Louis. Arrived at St. Louis on the morning of the 8th, and they marched to the arsenal, where they bivouacked for several days. Moved from thence to Jefferson Barracks, where they remained for several days; were then ordered to St. Louis, where the regiment was armed, the flank companies with Springfield rifles, and the other eight companies with improved Springfield muskets. Same night took cars, and went to Pilot Knob, arriving there about eight o'clock A. M. next day. Remained at Pilot Knob till two P. M., then marched to Ironton, where they commenced their first drills in the "manual of arms," and made considerable improvement.

Remained in camp about two weeks; they were then ordered through Southeast Missouri, to Cape Girardeau. This commenced the first compaign of the regiment. The division consisted of six regiments, and was commanded by Brig.-Gen. B. M. Prentiss. Arriving at Jackson, Missouri, during the last days of August, the command remained one week, when they marched to the Cape, and then took transports, going to Cairo. The day after their arrival, was sent to what was afterward called Fort Holt, Ky. The ground was covered with a dense forest and undergrowth, but

in a short time, the camp was cleared up and policed, and all hands comfortable. The regiment remained at Fort Holt about two weeks when it was moved down to Mayfield Creek, and established a camp known as Camp Crittenden, distant from the Mississippi River about three miles, and from Columbus, the rebel stronghold, about eight miles. Here Lt.-Col. Wentz reported to the regiment for duty. They remained but a few days at Camp Crittenden, and were then moved back to Fort Jefferson, on the Mississippi, nearly opposite Norfolk, Mo.

During their stay at Fort Jefferson, kept up a strong picket guard at Camp Crittenden, at which place the regiment had its first skirmish, in which one man was slightly wounded. From Fort Jefferson the regiment was moved to Norfolk, Missouri, where they remained one night, and were then ordered to Bird's Point where they remained a few days; then were ordered to Norfolk, Missouri, where they remained a week or two. At this point Major Rice reported for duty and the Quartermaster for the first time obtained clothing for the men, of which they stood much in need, being as ragged as birds. Moved from Norfolk back to Bird's Point, and commenced strict drill, at the same time doing picket and guard duty. On the 6th of November, 1861, received orders to embark on transports and about steamed down the Mississippi a few miles, rounded to, and lay all night at Lucas Bend. Early next morning they again moved down the river and landed on the Missouri shore about three miles above Belmont; disembarked the troops, formed line of battle and proceeded against the town. The Seventh Iowa and Twenty-second Illinois were brigaded together, the brigade being commanded by Colonel Dougherty of the Twenty-second Illinois. The battle was a bloody day for the Seventh. The regiment went into the fight with eight companies, containing 410 men—two companies, K and G, having been detached as a fleet guard, who were not in the fight. The regiment lost in killed, wounded and missing, 237 men, and it was here that the gallant and lamented Wentz fell, with many other brave officers—G. W B. Dodge, Second Lieutenant, Company B; Benjamin Ream, Second Lieutenant, Company C; Chas. Gardner, Second Lieutenant, Company I. Among the officers wounded were Colonel Lauman and Major Rice; Captain Gardner, Company B; Captain Harper, Company D; Captain Parrot, Company E, and Captain Kittridge, Company F. It was in this battle that Iowa officers and soldiers proved to the world that they were made of the right

kind of material for the saving of the country and for adding luster to the then young but gallant State. In the evening of the battle, the shattered remnant of the Seventh moved back to Bird's Point where they remained two days, being then ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, to rest and recruit. Thus terminated the first battle of the Seventh Iowa, Volunteer Infantry.

On the thirteenth of January, 1872, the Seventh was ordered to embark on a transport for the South. It was marched to St. Louis where it embarked on the steamer "Continental." The weather was intensely cold, which detained the boat until nine o'clock at night, when she got away, and proceeded down the river some twenty miles, where she was frozen in midway of stream, in consequence of which the troops were obliged to remain on board two days until the ice became solid enough to embark, when they marched with baggage to the Missouri shore where they took train, returning to St. Louis. The weather continued very cold, so much so that the citizens and officials of St. Louis tendered Colonel Lauman the use of the Chamber of Commerce to shelter his men, and the gallant boys found comfort in the hot coffee, warm room, etc., so generously provided by the friends of the soldiers. The next morning the regiment was ordered to cross the Mississippi River, and take the cars for Cairo. The river was still frozen solid in the center, channels being open on either side. The crossing commenced at noon, taking a steam ferry-boat at St. Louis, running to the solid ice, disembarking and packing the baggage across the ice to the channel on the Illinois shore and embarking on the other ferry-boat crossing the eastern channel to the shore. Both open channels were filled with great quantities of floating ice. At about midnight they started for Cairo, arriving there the next night. The next day moved to Fort Holt, their former headquarters, where they remained three or four days when they took transports, and went to Smithland, Kentucky; a few days after being ordered up the Tennessee River to attack Fort Henry. They landed on the morning of February 6, and took up their line of march over the miserable roads to invest the fort. Commodore Foote having already captured the fort about eleven o'clock Sunday, no attack was made and the regiment entered the next morning, and remained about one week.

Feb. 12, 1862, they took up line of march for Fort Donelson, and arrived in its vicinity the same day. About five P. M. the Seventh was ordered to the front, to support Battery H, First

Missouri Light Artillery, and spent that night without shelter or blankets. The next morning Company C (Capt. McMullen) was deployed as skirmishers, and shortly afterward orders from Gen. Smith to join the brigade as it was going into action. The regiment was immediately put into line and double-quicked until it reached the brigade, which had taken position in front of the rebel works. Here they remained behind the abatis all day, not daring to rise until darkness gave opportunity to withdraw. The weather became very boisterous. A heavy shower fell about midnight, when it changed to snow, and by morning the face of the earth was covered with ice, and the temperature grew very cold. All this while the boys were without shelter, and many without blankets. On the 14th, several companies were deployed as skirmishers, and as the night was quite inclement, several inches of snow falling, they were not to be envied. The morning of the 15th, skirmishers from the Seventh were again employed, and at 2 P. M. were ordered to charge the rebel works. The Second Iowa never having been in a fight, and having joined the brigade only the day before, was given the post of honor in leading the charge, supported by the balance of the brigade. The "Seventh" moved up to the works in fine style, entered the sally-port, and gained, with the "Second," a position inside the rebel works. They were then ordered by the brave, gallant and lamented Gen. Smith to fall back and take shelter on the outside of the rebel works, where they bivouacked for the night. The weather still continued severe, no fires were allowed, and the regiment suffered considerably.

On Sunday morning, February 16, as the day dawned, in the dim distance could be seen a white flag, which told in plain language that the strife for the mastery of Fort Donelson had ended, and in a short time the whole column of their wing was marching into the fort, amid loud huzzas, the beating of drums, the shrill music of fifes, and with that time-honored of flag, known as "the stars and stripes" waving over them. So fell old Fort Donelson, and the Seventh Iowa claims her meed of praise.

Here the regiment remained some three weeks, enjoying a comfortable quiet and rest, being quartered in the rude cabins erected by the rebels. After the three weeks' repose the regiment was ordered to march to Metal Landing on the Tennessee River, where it lay nearly a week waiting for transportation, at the end of which the steamer "White Cloud" was assigned to the "Seventh," and all hands boarded her and steamed up the river to Pittsburg Landing.

Remained on the steamer one week, when they disembarked and camped contiguous to the river; a few days afterward, however they changed camp a short distance, to escape the cold and blustering winds, remaining on latter ground until the memorable 6th of April, '62, when Beauregard with his host of rebels attacked the whole line.

The "Seventh" was on parade for inspection when the battle commenced. In a few moments they moved to the front, where they were engaged the balance of the day. About 4 o'clock the whole brigade was ordered to fall back, in which retrograde movement, Gen. W. H. L. Wallace, commanding their division, fell, and the "Seventh" lost one officer, color-sergeant, seven men, and a number wounded. They rallied in the edge of a timber tract, and stopped the advance of the rebels, afterward falling back to the main road, where they bivoucked for the night, passing a most uncomfortable one, it raining torrents.

The next morning they made an advance on the rebels and before noon they were in full rout. At night the regiment returned to the old camp and a warm supper was cooked—the first they had had for two days, but were compelled to lie without shelter, the tents of the regiment being occupied by the wounded of both armies. The next day another advance was made, reaching out several miles, but no enemy was to be found, the Federal army having driven the rebels from the bloody field of Shiloh, and at 8 P. M. that day they were in camp triumphant.

They remained here until the 27th of April, when the whole army moved on to the siege of Corinth. It was while on this march that the shovel was first used by the men in throwing up walks and rifle pits, and about the 1st of June, when contiguous to Corinth, it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated, and the "Seventh," with the division, was ordered to the pursuit. This terminated at Booneville, Miss., where they went into camp, returning in a few days to brigade and formed what was known as Camp Montgomery, about two miles southeast of Corinth, and remained there in perfect quiet for the balance of the summer, doing picket and guard duty and drilling.

On the 15th of September they were ordered to Iuka, arriving there the 17th, and from Gen. Grant's order No. 1, their division deserves as much credit and praise as the troops who were actually engaged. They left here on the afternoon of the 17th; marched to Burnsville same day; next day reached Camp Montgomery.

Remained in camp quietly until the 3d of October, 1862, when they were ordered to the front to meet the forces of Van Dorn and Price. The "Seventh," as usual, was on hand, and a more gallant fight the men never made. On the 3d of October, in the afternoon, Gen. Dains, who commanded the division when our weak line was driven back to Fort Robinette, placed the "Seventh" in a position of honor in support of a battery, which was then stationed at Fort Robinette. During the night was moved several times, and on the morning of the 4th, about 3 o'clock, took position on a ridge to the left of Battery Richardson. At 8 A. M. were thrown out to support the skirmishers, the enemy being in strong force in the front. The skirmish line fell back, and upon the fact being reported to Gen. Dains, he ordered the Seventh Iowa to take position on their old ground, and but a few minutes after, the enemy appeared in the front in vast numbers, but the nerve of Iowa's sons, the "Second," and the "Seventh," held the ridge, when there was no support from the balance of their division. Gen. Sweeney, who was in command of their division, gave the order for them to retire a short distance, and in his official report made special mention of the Second and Seventh Iowa, in the following words: "I could not bear to see brave men slaughtered, and ordered the Second and Seventh Iowa to retire, there being no other troops to their support." The "Seventh" retired about fifty yards, when they were rallied and made a charge on the enemy, which put him to flight, and the victory was won.

On the morning of the 5th, they were ordered in pursuit of the flying enemy, but at five P. M. same day were ordered back to Corinth. Bivouacked near the seminary, and remained until the afternoon of the 6th. Were then ordered to Camp Montgomery, and the next morning were ordered to Rienzi, where they arrived same day. Remained at Rienzi a few days, and were then ordered to Kossuth, at which place they policed and established camp, but next day were ordered to a place called Boneyard where the regiment camped and remained one month. From there they returned to Corinth, went into tents, and passed the winter.

In March, 1863, were ordered to Bethel, Tenn., where the regiment remained until about June first. Then returned to Corinth, and built good, comfortable quarters, but before getting any comfort from them, were ordered to Mascen, Tenn. After being there a few days, a two weeks' campaign down the Mississippi was ordered and carried out, via Holly Springs. Then returned to La

Grange, and commenced making preparations for winter quarters, but they were doomed to disappointment, for about October 31, they were ordered on a campaign, taking cars for Iuka. At this time the nights were cold and frosty, and the men suffered considerably, having to ride on the top of box cars! Arrived at Iuka and went into camp. Remaining so but a few days they took up line of march, crossed the Tennessee River at Eastport, and on the 11th of November, 1863, arrived at the wealthy and pleasant little city of Pulaski, Tenn., where they went into camp. Not having any tents, owing to the limited transportation, the men busied themselves erecting rude huts, or in army parlance, "chebangs," in all were comparatively quite comfortable. The railroad being destroyed by the rebels, the nearest depot of supplies was at Smith's Station, six miles above Columbia, and thirty-six miles from the camp. From this distance they had to wagon their supplies, and the "Seventh" in December was escort for one hundred and fifty wagons to that station. The weather was very inclement, and on the trip the men suffered considerably.

About Dec. 20, 1863, they received orders allowing men who had been in the service two years to veteranize, and in a few days three-fourths of the men present for duty re-enlisted. The regiment started for Iowa on the seventh of January, 1864, and were furloughed for thirty days from January 20. On the 20th of February commenced the rendezvous at Keokuk, and about the 25th they had about two hundred recruits mustered into the regiment. They left Keokuk by steamboat on the 27th of February, arriving at Cairo March 1, and took transports for Nashville, arriving there in three squads, from the 4th to the 7th of March. They then took the cars for Pulaski, proceeding from thence to Prospect, Tenn., on Elk River, and garrisoned that post until Apr. 27, when they started on the ever memorable Atlanta campaign —the march to the sea—"three hundred thousand strong."

This march was one of continued skirmishing and fighting. The "Seventh" upon crossing the Oostanula River at Lay's Ferry, May 15, was thrown to the front to feel the enemy, who were in strong force, and but few minutes sufficed to bring on a deadly conflict, lasting, however, but a few moments, but long enough to completely rout the rebels, consisting of an entire division commanded by Gen. Walker. The "Seventh" did not number four hundred muskets, and inside of ten minutes lost sixty-one men in killed and wounded. No regiment in the United States service

ever behaved with more gallantry, and it was with difficulty that the men could be drawn off of a force of four or five times their number. This was about the first severe fighting of the campaign, but it continued from that time till the first of September, including Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, and in close proximity to Atlanta, in all of which the "Seventh" Iowa bore an honorable part. On the 22d of July, when the gallant McPherson fell, the gallant old "Seventh" was an active participant in the bloody fray, and added new laurels to her former bright record.

The regiment moved from Atlanta, and struck the West Point Railroad near Palmetto, and from thence to Jonesboro, supported Kilpatrick's cavalary in driving the enemy, and was the command under General Sherman, which compelled Hood to evacuate Atlanta. The regiment went from East Point by rail to Rome, Ga., where it arrived about the 20th of September. • They were then ordered to Allatoona on the 4th of October, but from accident to the train did not arrive in time to take a part in the bloody fight of the fifth, but arrived there just after the repulse of the enemy. October 7th, they returned to Rome, where they remained until November 11th, when they marched through the heart of Georgia, and entered the city of Savannah, December 21.

The Seventh was mustered out of the United States service at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865, and disbanded at Davenport. During the war the total number of casualties among the officers of the "Seventh" was fifty, four killed, three died of wounds, four died of disease, three dismissed, thirty-six resigned. Among the enlisted men total number of casualties five hundred and fifty-nine.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Company E.	*Privates.*	Company K.
Fifth Sergeant.	Cook, James P.	*Private.*
Charles P. Collins.	Cook, Sylvester	
	Story, Stephen	Dutcher, Albert

The Twelfth Iowa served in many of the most important battles of the Rebellion, and in no one was it ever defeated. It was recruited under a call of the President made just after the battle of Bull Run and was mustered into service at Dubuque in the fall of 1861. The regiment proceeded at first by rail to St. Louis, and went into quarters at Benton Barracks for drill and discipline. During the following winter, while at Benton Barracks, the regi-

ment suffered greatly from disease. Half the regiment were sick at one time, and about seventy-five died. Early in 1862 it joined General Grant, and participated in the siege and capture of Fort Donelson in February. In April it bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Shiloh, and was one of the three regiments which held back ten times their force of rebels, long after all support had fallen away from their right and their left, fighting after the last hope of saving themselves had gone, and by sacrificing themselves, saving the army of the Union till Buell and night had come. As the sun was setting on the army they had saved, these gallant men threw down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. About 150 who had been in hospital, or for other cause were not present at the battle of Shiloh, served during the eight months imprisonment of the principal part of the command in what was known as the Union Brigade. In April, 1863, the men being exchanged, the regiment was reorganized.

The regiment next took part in the campaign of Vicksburg, and other movements requiring great activity and hard service. January 4, following, the regiment mustered as a veteran organization, a larger proportion re-enlisting than from any other regiment from the State.

After the usual veteran furlough the Twelfth resumed active operations, fighting several skirmishes and a battle near Tupelo, Miss. Two companies of the regiment defeated 400 rebels at the mouth of White River, Ark. Then followed an active campaign in Missouri against Price, which, however, failed of its object. It closed its brave career by adding to its achievements a good share of the honors of the Mobile campaign. It was mustered out in the early part of 1866.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Privates.

Burney, Joseph P.
Collins, Charles P.
Gaff, Albert W.
Lowry, Charles W.
Sellech, George J. Jr.
Wilkins, William L.

The Thirteenth served gallantly in nearly every Southern State, and won many laurels, especially in the Carolina campaign. The Thirteenth was the first to enter Columbia, the capitol of South Carolina, and plant the Union colors on the capitol. While the main army was laying pontoon bridges across the Saluda and Broad rivers, three miles above the city, Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy fitted up an old worn-out flat-boat, capable of carrying about twenty

men, and, accompanied by Lieutenants H. C. McArthur and William H. Goodrell, crossed the river in front of the city, and boldly advanced through its streets, sending back the boat, with another procured on the opposite shore, for more troops; and on their arrival, with seventy-five men in all, drove a portion of Wheeler's cavalry from the town, and planted his two stands of colors; one upon the old and the other upon the new capitol. For this service Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy and the Thirteenth Iowa received great credit.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Privates: Parsons, Joshua Wait, William H.

The Fourteenth served principally in Louisiana and Mississippi, but as it contained but two men from Floyd County, no detailed history of its services is appropriate in this work.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Fourth Sergeant.
Allen Adams.

Eighth Corporal.
William H. Wagner.

Privates.
Goble, James
Gaylord, John J.
Gregory, Salathiel
Ide, Albert A.
Jones, John
Kannouse, Midian
Reed, William
Sullivan, Samuel
Wagner, David C.

The Twenty-first Infantry was organized at Camp Franklin, near Dubuque, in the latter part of August, 1862. Samuel Merrill, of Clayton County, was commissioned Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, Lieutenant-Colonel, and S. G. Van Anda, of Delaware, as Major. The regiment had at first, all told, 976 men. In September the regiment embarked on the steamer "Henry Clay" for St. Louis. Thence it proceeded to Rolla, where it went into camp. Here it was well drilled and disciplined, and early in 1863 it had an opportunity to try its mettle at the battle of Hartsville, in which a portion of the command, with detachments of others, under Colonel Merrill, in all about 1,000 men, fought 5,000 Confederates under Generals Marmaduke and McDonald. This was not a positive victory for either side, as both rebels and Unionists retreated—the former because unable to make any headway against the Unionists, the latter because their ammunition was about exhausted. The detachment of the Twenty-first which fought at

Hartsville did not retreat until the last rebel had left the place. General Warren highly commended the regiment for its gallant behavior the first time it was ever under fire.

During the winter a great deal of sickness prevailed in the regiment, and many of the men died. In the latter part of January they began a toilsome march over a desolate country in Southwest Missouri and across Arkansas into Louisiana and Mississippi, where the command joined General Grant in his Vicksburg campaign. The Twenty-first bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Port Gibson, along with other Iowa regiments. Colonel Merrill and his command were especially mentioned in the official report of the battle. Then it took its place in the line besieging Vicksburg, working often night and day, until the final fall of that stronghold before Grant's victorious army. Following this it participated in the campaign against Johnson, which immediately succeeded the capture of Vicksburg. Then came various minor movements, and encampments in various localities, some of them very unhealthy. Consequently the mortality among the troops was unusually great. The regiment was in Texas about half a year, where the better climate produced wonderful results in restoring the men to health and good spirits.

The command performed valuable service the remainder of the war, but served in no memorable battle or campaign except that of Mobile. In the difficult and toilsome march, in the siege of Spanish Fort and Blakely, the Twenty-first bore a creditable part. In due time the regiment was mustered out and returned home, having served its country as bravely as any that bore the colors of the Union.

Col. Samuel Merrill, to whom was intrusted the command of the regiment, was born in the town of Turner, Oxford County, Me., Aug. 7, 1822. He is of English ancestry, being a descendant on his mother's side of Peter Hill, who came from the west of England and settled in Saco, now Biddeford, Maine, in 1653. On his father's side he is a descendant of Nathaniel Merrill, who came from Salisbury, England, and settled in Newberg, Mass., in 1636.

Abel Merrill married Abigail Hill in 1809, and the couple soon after moved to Turner, Maine, where Samuel was born. Samuel was married to Catharine Thomas, who died in 1847, but fourteen

months after their marriage. In January, 1851, he was again married, his second wife being a Miss Hill, of Buxton, Maine.

At the age of sixteen he moved with his parents to Buxton, where his time was mostly engaged in turns at teaching and in attending school until he attained his majority. Having determined to make teaching his profession, he set out for that purpose toward the sunny South, but as he says, he was "born too far north" for his political comfort. Suspicion having been raised as to his abolitionist proclivities, and finding the elements not altogether congenial, he soon abandoned the land of the palm and palmetto for the old Granite State, where he engaged for several years in farming. In 1847 he moved to Tamworth, N. H., where he engaged very successfully in the mercantile business. In 1856 he turned his face toward the setting sun to try his fortunes on the broad prairies of the West, and made a settlement at McGregor.

During all these years of business Mr. Merrill took an active part in politics, and in 1854 was elected as an abolitionist to the New Hampshire Legislature, and was re-elected in 1855. In 1860 he was elected to the Legislature from Clayton County. He continued his business in McGregor till the autumn of 1862, when he was commissioned as Colonel of the Twenty-First Iowa Infantry, and proceeded immediately to Missouri with his regiment. An account of the services of the regiment has already been given. At the battle of Black River Bridge, Colonel Merrill was severely wounded through the hips. Suffering from his wounds, he resigned his commission and returned to McGregor, but was unable to attend to his private affairs for many months, and is still at times a sufferer from this "token of remembrance" received on the battle-fields of freedom.

In 1867 Colonel Merrill received the nomination from the Republican convention of the State for the office of Governor, and was triumphantly elected, and re-elected in 1869. During these two terms he was actively engaged in the discharge of his official duties, and probably no incumbent of that office ever devoted himself more earnestly to the public good.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Private.

Godfrey, Jerome C.

COMPANY G.

Captain.

Charles A. Slocum.

Second Lieutenant.

Edward Reiniger.

Second Sergeant.

George P. Smith.

Fifth Sergeant.

Albert G. Daniels.

Second Corporal.

Lewis J. Treat.

Fourth Corporal.

George B. Austin.

Fifth Corporal.

George W. Perrin.

Sixth Corporal.

Lewis Y. Dawley.

Eighth Corporal.

Frederick A. Dutcher.

Privates.

Allen, Jacob C.
Allen, Samuel S.
Bates, William S.
Blood, Eber L.
Brown, Eugene S.
Carnan, Alpheus L.
Crowell, Edward
Dean, Daniel M.
Decker, William C.
Eaton, Cyrus H.
Fleenor, Isaac N.
Frazee, George T.
Green, Leander
Grow, Aldice G.
Grow, Norton D.
Hanchett, John H.
Haren, Silas W.
Hays, Samuel
Heltinger, Perry
Howdeshell, Jacob R.
Idler, David
Ireland, Sylvanus P.
Kellogg, William H. H.
Knouse, Ernest
Malony, George
McAllister, Freeman
Mitchell, John
Montgomery, W. V.
Moore, William C.
Muhm, Frederick
Munson, Joseph
Murray, Lewis
Noble, James
Perrin, Hershel I.
Potter, George N.
Price, Thomas
Purdy, Stacy J.
Raymond, Lorenzo D.
Refsnider, William
Rich, Joseph C.
Shannon, Jacob
Shermerhorn, Levi
Smith, Lafayette
Smith, Myron
Swain, William E.
Thompson, Albert H.
Winkler, Sidney
Wise, Martin
Wise, Samuel
Wood, Charles
Wright, Charles T.
Wright, John
Young, Aurin S.
Young, Temple

The Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteers had nearly as varied an experience in the matter of climate as the distinguished explorer after the remains of Sir John Franklin, who received his orders to proceed to the polar regions whilst bathing in the Gulf of Mexico. This regiment performed its first active service in Northern Minnesota, about the latitude of Quebec, and before it closed its career of usefulness and honor its hardy troops had made a voyage on the Gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. They had seen the Mississippi River where it looked like an insignificant stream, and where, having received the waters of a continent for the liberties of whose mighty people they had taken up arms, it swept by many channels into the sea. It was recruited in the Third Congressional District, and a good proportion of the men were from Clayton County. The various companies rendezvoused at Dubuque, where they were mustered into the service of the United States, Oct. 3. The roll at this time bore 952 men and forty officers, making the aggregate of the regiment nearly 1,000.

Within a week from entering the service the regiment was ordered to report to Major-General Pope, to take part in the campaign against the hostile tribes of Indians who were at that time threatening the frontier generally, and were especially waging

their savage warfare in Minnesota. The Indians had been defeated, however, before the Twenty-seventh arrived; so after a short stay it proceeded to Cairo, Ill. Remaining there but a few days, it embarked on transports and moved down the river to Memphis, where it reported to General Sherman, and Nov. 22 it went into temporary camp in the rear of that city. Soon orders were received to march with Sherman to assist Grant in the Vicksburg campaign.

This march was promptly begun, although the men were but poorly armed and equipped. They complained of their arms not a little, but Colonel Gilbert had the tact and nerve to satisfactorily silence all complaint. In the Vicksburg campaign, while others were acquiring renown in active operations, the Twenty-seventh and other regiments were performing less brilliant but valuable service in guarding lines of communication and in preventing rebel incursions into territory wrenched from rebel authority by the victories in 1862. The Twenty-seventh was posted in detachments at various places on the railway not far from Jackson, Colonel Gilbert being in command of that post. In June it moved to Moscow, where it remained for two months performing similar duties.

During the spring the regiment was saved from destruction by the heroism of two Union women. The troops were being transported by rail from Bethel to Jackson, Tenn. The guerrillas had partially destroyed a railroad bridge by fire, and then, as the structure was about to fall, extinguished the flames, so that the troop train might be run upon it and dashed to fragments. Two noble women walked ten miles, unprotected, and by waving of lanterns arrested the eye of the engineer and secured the salvation of the regiment from a horrible fate, as the train was running at a high rate of speed. The women refused any compensation, merely asking an escort home.

Aug. 20, the wishes of the regiment to be taken into more active service were gratified, and it took part in the successful expedition against Little Rock. Then the command went into quarter at Memphis, where it remained till the close of January, 1864.

Early in this year the regiment moved down the river to Vicksburg, whence it took part with Sherman in his great Meridian raid. After a few days' rest at Vicksburg on its return from this raid, it joined General Banks in the Red River expedition. In this the command displayed conspicuous gallantry. Then followed

a brief campaign in Mississippi, after which the regiment proceeded to Missouri. Here, under Rosecrans, it marched over a great part of the State, without accomplishing anything in particular. Then they fought against Hood, in Tennessee, under General Smith. Colonel Gilbert was promoted Brigadier-General for the gallantry he displayed in the battle of Nashville. The regiment joined in the pursuit of Hood, marching southward as far as Pulaski. After a short time in camp at Eastport, the troops embarked Feb. 9, for New Orleans. Moving down the Tennessee, the Ohio and the Mississippi, they disembarked at Chalmette, a short distance below the Crescent City. Remaining in camp two weeks it again embarked, and sailed down the river and across part of the Gulf of Mexico to Dauphin Island, Ala., on the sands of which it went

o encampment.

March 20 the regiment moved by transport across Mobile Bay, and ascended a river about twenty-five miles, thence marching northward against Mobile. In this Mobile campaign General Gilbert narrowly escaped death from a torpedo buried in the road, and which was exploded by his horse tramping over it. The General was soon after brevetted a Major-General for general gallantry in the siege of Blakely. The Twenty-seventh was in due time mustered out, and at Clinton, Iowa, was disbanded in August, 1865, after traveling more than 12,000 miles.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Private.
Billings, Edward E.

COMPANY G.

First Sergeant.
William A. Keister.

Fourth Sergeant.
Tyler Blake.

Fifth Sergeant.
Asael Straun.

Third Corporal.
Ansel D. Weeks.

Fourth Corporal.
Timothy W. Folger.

Musician.
Horace G. Hawks.

Privates.
Allen, William V.
Boon, James H.
Boon, Sidney W.
Boon, Sylvester M.
Boon, Warren
Cline, Michael
Comstock, William
Gleason, Nathaniel B.
Hall, William T.
Miller, Elias
Miller, Francis M.
Phillips, Joel
Smith, Henry
Straun, Jabez

The Thirty-second Infantry Volunteers was organized at Dubuque, all the companies being full, on the 22d of August, 1862. Was mustered into service Oct. 6, by Captain G. S. Pierce, U. S. A., and on the 15th and 17th of that month, was transferred, by order of Adjutant-General N. B. Baker, to Davenport. The regiment left Davenport Nov. 21 for St. Louis, arriving at that city on the 23d. On the 25th, by order of Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of the Missouri, Companies B, C, E, H, I and K,

with regimental headquarters, left St. Louis for New Madrid, Mo., and Companies A, D, F and G for Cape Girardeau, Mo. (this last detachment under Major Eberhart), where they arrived Nov. 28, and garrisoned that post until March 14, 1863, when it was ordered to Bloomfield, Mo., and on the evacuation of that place, April 21, returned to Cape Girardeau, via Dallas, arriving on the 24th inst. On the 28th it was ordered to join the force in pursuit of the rebels under General Marmaduke, and marched fifty miles to Castor River bridge, where it remained until May 3, returning to Cape Girardeau on the 5th.

As the boys from Floyd County, belonging to this regiment, were, with but one exception, in Company G, it will be necessary to only follow the doings of this last detachment.

July 10, 1863, this detachment moved to Bloomington, Mo., where it was attached to Reserve Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Department of Missouri, by order of Brigadier-General Davidson. On the 19th, marched with the division southward, for Little Rock, Ark., arriving at Clarendon, Ark., Aug. 8. They left here on the 13th, on the gunboats "Marmora" and "Cricket," and landed at Des Arc, where some Confederate warehouses were burned, anchoring at night in the mouth of the Little Red River. On the 14th, a portion of the detachment went up the Little Red River on the "Cricket," returning with two Confederate transports as prizes; they also destroyed a pontoon bridge upon which Marmaduke was crossing his forces; they were also twice attacked, but repulsed them with heavy loss. On the 15th the detachment returned to Clarendon. On the 16th the enemy's pickets were driven in at Harrison's Landing, and on the 22d marched across Grand Prairie to Dead Man's Lake, twenty-two miles; finding no water on the route, and the weather being very hot, they all suffered much. Until Aug. 27 they were guarding trains to Duvall's Bluff and Brownsville, Ark. At this time their detachment had 160 men for duty.

That day they advanced with the division to feel the enemy at Bayou Metaire, meeting them four miles from the bayou, the detachment was thrown forward with three squadrons of the Third Missouri Cavalry dismounted; they skirmished through the thickets three miles and found a line of works, and a charge on the double-quick was made which routed the enemy, they retreating across the bayou, and burning the bridge, the First Iowa Cavalry charging them in their retreat. After skirmishing across the bayou

until near evening, the detachment covered the rear of the division on its return to Brownsville. A heavy rain fell during the night, drenching the men, and in three days the detachment had but fifty fit for duty, and in a week but twenty-five; and on entering Little Rock, Sept. 11, two months after leaving Cape Girardeau with two hundred and fifty, had scarcely a well man for duty. The detachment had during two months marched nearly 500 miles. Here they were transferred from the reserve brigade, and the Fifteenth assigned to it again at Benton, Ark. From this time until the two detachments were united at Vicksburg, March 4, 1864, but little manœuvering was demanded of them. They remained at Benton until December 19, moving to Little Rock, Ark., leaving there January 31; was at Memphis February 5, leaving there the 7th, arrived in Vicksburg on the 9th, where they went into camp.

March 10, the whole regiment went up the Red River, landing at Limeport, La. After a thirty-eight mile march, they assisted in storming and capturing Fort De Russey, with 300 prisoners, ten guns and a large amount of ammunition and supplies. Were camped at Alexandria, La., until the 26th, when they marched up Bayou Rapides and Rigolet de Bon Dieu, to Grand Ecore, La., reaching there April 23.

On the 7th, they marched for Shreveport, and was attacked at Pleasant Hill, La., the next day, the regiment being on the left of the brigade. Having no support on the left, they formed an L to protect the left of the brigade. The enemy's lines being broken in making a charge six lines deep, he passed around to the rear of the regiment. The brigade fell back and the regiment remained until near dark, when, the enemy being driven from the left, it passed out by the left flank (the enemy following by the right) and formed in rear of the first division. At dark the enemy retired. The loss of the regiment was 38 killed, 116 wounded, 56 missing. Constantly on the march, they were engaged in skirmishes and light fighting near Campbell, Croucherville, always repulsing the enemy; and in battles of Marksville and Bayou de Glaize. June 10, they went into camp at Memphis, and on the 24th, left and camped at Moscow, and on the 27th, marched to La Grange.

July 14 they were attacked by the rebels at Tupelo, Miss., but easily routed them. July 24, arrived again at Memphis, having passed through La Grange and Old Town Creek, where they again repulsed the enemy. They left Memphis for Holly Springs, Miss., Aug. 4, and after marching to Waterford, Abbeville and Oxford,

and back to Holly Springs, arrived at Memphis the 30th. From Sept. 5 to Oct. 4 the regiment was on the move to Jefferson Barracks, De Soto, and other points, and from Oct. 2 to the 18th it was constantly marching to different points in Missouri. Oct. 25, it left St. Louis on transports for Nashville, and on arriving there immediately began the work of intrenching.

On the 15th of December the army moved out and attacked General Hood, driving him back three miles. The following day the action was continued, the final charge being made about four o'clock in the afternoon. In this action the "Thirty-second" captured Borguchoud's battery of five guns, and fifty prisoners—losing one man killed and twenty-five wounded.

Undaunted courage was a virtue so common among the troops of our noble State that it is no boast to say that the "Thirty-second" always fought bravely, skillfully and well, and while some may have acted with conspicuous gallantry, as the case with the Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Mix, who fell at his post, cheering and encouraging his command, and Captains Amos Miller, Hubert F. Preebles, Michael Ackerman and others who fell at Pleasant Hill, yet the highest compliment that history can pay them is to record the words of prisoners taken, "The men on the right took the fort," that perilous position being held by them. In conclusion we will say that the regiment even up to Jan. 1, 1865 had traveled 6,000 miles, 2,332 miles of the distance being on foot with the army. When mustered into the service it numbered 911 men. Its aggregate present for duty, Jan. 1, 1865, was 359; it received 277 recruits. It lost 83 men in battle, 177 by disease, 122 discharged, twenty-nine transferred. It was armed with Springfield rifles. Company G was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Franklin, Dubuque, with an aggregate of eighty-three men, the officers being Charles A. L. Roszell, Captain; Charles A. Bannon, First Lieutenant; Daniel Haine, Second Lieutenant, who later on resigned. During the years it was out it received sixteen recruits. Lost eight men in battle, twenty by disease, twelve discharged, one mustered out by promotion, two by transfer, and one by desertion. It was in all the marches, scouts, battles and skirmishes of this detachment and after the regiment was united at Vicksburg, March 4, 1864.

The regiment was mustered out of service, paid and disbanded at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.
First Sergeant.
Charles Kelly.

Privates.
Buel, Henry A.
Clark, Jacob W.
Crowell, Silas W.
Higgins, Isaac S.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.
First Lieutenant.
Van Renselaer Rider.
Fourth Sergeant.
Horace A. Gregory.
Fifth Corporal.
Norman M. Wolcott.

Privates.
Adams, Addison I.
Babcock, Francis
Franklin, Benjamin R.
Gregory, Lewis W.
Hardiman, Noah W.
Holcomb, Benjamin F.
Otis, Eugene
Powers, James F.
Sullivan, Alexander A.
Whitney, Wilson
Willson, William.

The Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Regiments were known as 100-days' men, that being the term of service for which they were enlisted. They were assigned to garrison and guard duty, enabling the older soldiers to go forward to the fields of more active service. The 100-days' men, however, did as good service to the cause of the Union as those who took an active part in the most famous battles of the war.

FIRST CAVALRY.

COMPANY M.
Third Sergeant.
Edward A. Dunham.

Privates.
Brown, John
Rose, Asa W.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.
Private.
Fitch, Charles A.
COMPANY G.
Privates.
Bagley, Orlando
Hammers, Sylvester
COMPANY H.
Privates.
Baker, Joseph L.
Daniel, Theodore
Laird, Hugh B.
Laird, John
McNabb, John R.
Suttifo, Levi.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.
Third Corporal.
George L. Gregory.
Fourth Corporal.
Allen E. King,
Privates.
Barnes, Theodore P.
Gregory, James
Judd, Philip.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY F.
Fourth Sergeant.
Alanson Hanchett.
COMPANY K.
Privates.
O Hair, John, Jr.
O Hair, Michael.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Private.

Cottrell, Andrew J.

COMPANY G.

First Lieutenant.

Richard W. Montague.

Commissary Sergeant.

Benjamin F. Cheney.

Third Sergeant.

Elliott P. Rider.

Fifth Sergeant.

J. N. Montgomery.

Fifth Corporal.

Horace B. Ronie.

Seventh Corporal.

Allen S. Russell.

Privates.

Billings, Luther B.
Blunt, William
Corby, Barney
Crumb, Charles B.
Ellsworth, James
Fluent, Joseph F.
Hubbard, George M.
Kellogg, John W.
Leavitt, Albert D.
Stoner, George W.
Turner, John W.
Veza, William H.
Walker, Roswell

COMPANY L.

Private.

Bristo, Prier S.

Richard W. Montague was promoted from First Lieutenant of Company G to Captain; Benjamin F. Cheney, Commissary Sergeant to Regimental Commissary; and Elliott P. Rider, Third Sergeant to Second Lieutenant.

NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

COMPANY I. *Private,* Young, Edward R.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Quartermaster Sergeant.

Orlo H. Lyon.

Fourth Sergeant.

Charles J. Pixley.

Privates.

Bentner, Barton
Bradbury, John S.
Chapman, George W.
Davidson, Francis E.
DeWolf, Jay
Fleenor, George F.
Franklin, Charles R.
Franklin, James
Geary, Johnson
Gifford, Henry D.
Goble, Samuel C.
Hall, Jabez A.
Henderson, Wm. S.
Hennerick, Bartholomew
Knapp, Charles
Knapp, Jacob E.
Knapp, Jacob R.
Kundson, Gennerius
Mahoney, John W.
Pearsons, Samuel P.
Pierce, Harrison
Pierce, William B.
Robbins, Eliphalet G.
Robinson, Alva A.
Walker, William R.
Wilcox, Joseph
Yost, Jacob.

This battery was organized by Captain M. M. Hayden, under special authority from the Secretary of War, during the months of August and September, 1861, at Dubuque, under the name of the Dubuque Battery, and was attached to the Ninth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Wm. Vandever commanding. On the 3d of September, 1861, the first detachment of the battery was mustered in by Captain Washington, Wm. M. McClure, of Cedar Falls, Iowa, being mustered as First Lieutenant, under whose charge the detachment was placed in Camp Union, near Dubuque. The battery was speedily filled up by recruits, and on the 24th of the same month, the final muster-in as a battery took place, with the following chosen as officers: Captain, M. M. Hayden; Senior First Lieutenant, W. H. McClure; Junior First Lieutenant, M. C. Wright; Senior Second, W. H. Crozier; and Junior Second, Jerome Bradley. The battery with the Ninth Iowa Infantry left Camp Union on the

steamer "Canada," Sept. 26, for St. Louis, arriving there the 30th. Went into Benton Barracks, drew clothing, and commenced drill (foot) and discipline. Requisitions for guns, horses and harness were made, but the immense draft for all these articles, which was being made from every source, compelled them to wait until the first of December. The battery equipment consisted of four six-pounder bronze guns, and two twelve-pounder howitzers. They were thoroughly drilled until about Jan. 25, when they moved by rail to Rolla, where they were assigned as a portion of the force to take the field, under Gen. Curtis, then about to move on Springfield, Mo., then the headquarters of the rebel force in Missouri. On the 28th they marched to Lebanon, a distance of sixty-five miles, then the rendezvous for Curtis' army. It was a six days' march, through rain, sleet, and mud. At Lebanon they were brigaded with the Ninth Iowa Infantry, Twenty-fifth Missouri Infantry, and Third Illinois Cavalry, Colonel William Vandever commanding, and formed the Second Brigade, Fourth Division of the Army of the Southwest, Colonel E. A. Carr, Third Illinois Cavalry, commanding. A forward movement was commenced on the 9th of February, and on the 13th, Springfield, Mo., was reached, the enemy having evacuated his position on the 12th.

On the 14th commenced the famous race after Price; the weather was exceedingly cold for the season, but no allowance was made for this—on they pushed, making over twenty five miles per day. Every effort was made to force the enemy to halt and fight, but to no purpose. He seemed only intent upon escape, throwing everything away which would retard his progress—old wagons, lame horses and mules were by far too numerous along the road for anything save a race for life. Price, on reaching Sugar Creek, was strengthened by 3,000 Texas and Louisiana troops, under Ben. McCullough, and thus was emboldened to make a stand. Upon our advance cavalry being repulsed, Vandever's brigade was ordered forward at "double-quick," and the "Third Battery" was pushed beyond the furthest point reached by the cavalry, where they were greeted by a terrible fire from a battery concealed in their front, and under this fire they went into battery and replied in the direction of the enemy, and such was the coolness of the gunners, and the deliberation with which they delivered their fire, that in less than thirty minutes not only was the loud-mouthed opponent forced to limber up and gallop off the field, but also the cavalry and infantry, which had deployed on the right and front,

were taken with a sudden disgust of shot and shell, and betook themselves beyond reach before one of our infantry were able to get within musket range. This, the first engagement, was witnessed by Generals Curtis and Siegel, and many other officers who were on the ground, and the battery received their most unqualified approbation for the energetic and skillful management of its guns.

On the 4th of March, a portion of the brigade, with one section of the battery, under command of Lieut. Wright, the whole commanded by Colonel Vandever, started on a reconnoissance in the direction of Huntsville, Ark., distant some forty-five miles. Reaching this place and accomplishing the object of the expedition, it was about to start back for Cross Hollows, when news was received that it would only result in falling into the rebels' hands (they having been re-enforced by 10,000 men); and then commenced one of the hardest marches endured by any division during the war. They were forced to march through one of the roughest countries in the South, ford White River and make *forty-seven miles in one day.* The ford which they crossed was within seven miles of Cross Hollows, and while the little force was crossing, the entire rebel army, under Van Dorn and Price, was at the former place. The exhaustion of the march was so terrible, that scarcely one who escaped the destruction of the next two days' battle, but could be found in the hospital—many falling victims.

Early on the morning of the 7th, at Pea Ridge, skirmishing commenced on the extreme right, Vandever's brigade was hurried to the front, and instantly became engaged. Two sections of the battery went into action under fire of both infantry and artillery. Our division which went into the fight with less than 2,200 men, held their ground against nearly six times their number for over six hours, and not until over one-third of the entire division had been killed or wounded did the enemy, over 12,000 strong, succeed in forcing the gallant Carr to retire. The suddenness of their final attack, with the meagerness of the support, compelled the leaving of two guns on the field, but not, however, until they were spiked, and every horse had been killed, and every man serving with them had been either killed or wounded.

The next day the "Third" participated in that engagement which terminated in the complete rout of the enemy, and his flight from the field. During the two days' encounter, the Third Battery lost two men killed, two officers and fifteen men wounded,

twenty-three horses killed, three guns captured, and fired 1,200 rounds of ammunition, and received most complimentary notices in the official reports of Cols. Vandever and Carr, and also Brig.-Gen. Asbath's reports.

Three days after this most sanguinary conflict of the war, the army moved northward to Keithsville, where it remained till April 5, when it marched to Batesville, Independence County, Ark., arriving there about May 20. From there moved to Searcy, returning to Batesville about June 20. From here Gen. Curtis commenced his celebrated march to Helena, arriving there July 12, encountering most severe hardships on account of excessive heat and great scarcity of provisions. Remained there until Gen. Steele's expedition against Little Rock was organized, in August, 1863.

During the stay at Helena, the "Third" was a portion of the force in several expeditions, most prominent among which were Hovey's Mississippi expedition, November, 1862; Gorman's White River, January, 1863; and the Yazoo Pass E——, March, 1863. In this latter the battery took an active part in the bombardment of Fort Pemberton. The army returned to Helena, April 8, and remained in camp until August.

The battery while there took a part in the defense of the town against the rebels under Price, Holmes and others, July 4, 1863, firing over 1,000 rounds. The "Third" took part in the capture of Little Rock, and also in the expedition of General Rice against Arkadelphia, in October, 1863.

In December '63, and January '64, the battery re-enlisted as veterans, under authority of the War Department, and in February the veterans of the organization, with the officers, were sent North on a furlough, from which they returned in May, receiving new guns and a complete outfit, as well as a large number of recruits.

At the expiration of the original term of service of the battery, Sept. 26, 1864, the non-veterans were sent North, where they, with Captain M. M. Hayden, were mustered out, Oct. 3.

The "Third" Veteran Battery was mustered out of United States service, paid and disbanded, at Davenport, Iowa, Oct. 23, 1865.

During the fall of '62, this battery was the recipient of a splendid stand of colors, consisting of a banner and guidon,—a present from the ladies of Milwaukee, Wis. They were made of the finest material, and bore upon their folds the names of the different en-

gagements in which the battery had participated. The banner bore upon one side the coat of arms of Wisconsin, and on the other that of Iowa. They were accompanied by a most touching address from the donors, referring in glorious terms to the conduct of the battery in every duty it had been called upon to perform, closing with a stirring appeal to protect the trust thus placed in their hands, and never to give up the struggle until the glorious colors should be honored throughout the length and breadth of the land. Coming as they did from the ladies of a sister State, the "boys" had just reason to feel proud of them, and now of their position in the State archives at Des Moines. "Unsullied they came there," is the record, and, "All did their duty nobly, and are deserving of especial mention, but to mention particularly deserving ones would be to name all, as every man did his whole duty."

Floyd County was represented in the military service by officers as follows:

Benj. F. Cheney, Quartermaster, Ninth Cavalry.
Richard N. Montague, Captain, Ninth Cavalry.
Elliot P. Rider, Second Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry.
Orlo H. Lyon, Captain, Third Battery Light Artillery.
Robert G. Reiniger, Captain, Co. B, Seventh Regiment Iowa Infantry.
Samuel P. Fulsom, Captain, Co. B, Seventh Regiment Infantry.
Giles W. Mead, First Lieutenant, Co. B. Seventh Infantry.
Allen Adams, Second Lieutenant, Co. A, Twenty-First Regiment Infantry.
George P. Smith, Quartermaster, Twenty-Seventh Iowa Infantry.
Charles A. Slocum, Captain, Co. G, Twenty-Seventh Infantry.
Eugene S. Brown, First Lieutenant, Co. E, Twenty-Seventh Infantry.
Van R. Rider, Second Lieutenant, Co. E, Forty-Seventh Infantry.

Some of the foregoing still reside in this county, and biographical sketches of them appear elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Lyon's we give here.

Orlo Henry Lyon, banker at Rockford, and Captain of the Third Battery, Iowa Light Artillery, is descended from an old English family which early settled in Connecticut, and is a relative of General Lyon, who perished in the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., in the summer of 1861. The parents of Orlo were Asa Lyon, a farmer by occupation, and Sarah Ann Skinner, and were living in Woodstock, Windham County, Connecticut, at the time of his birth, Jan. 20, 1835. Orlo remained on his father's farm until he was fourteen years of age; was educated in the academies at South Woodstock, Connecticut, and Dudley, Massachusetts; taught school one winter when sixteen; at seventeen entered a store at Thompson and clerked there and at Woodstock three or four years; in Feb-

ruary, 1856, came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and resumed the same business; remained there about a year and a half, and in August, 1857, settled in Rockford. In company with J. S. Child he built a store, making the mortar with his own hands and acting as hod carrier, and the firm of Child & Lyon, dealers in general merchandise, continued about a dozen years. Mr. Child was elected County Treasurer, and for two years Mr. Lyon was alone in trade. Mr. Child's term of office having expired, the old firm continued about two years more.

During the second and third winters that Mr. Lyon was at Rockford, business being somewhat dull, after the crash of 1857, he taught school; one season at Rock Falls, the other at Rockford.

For eight years he was Postmaster. He was one of the editors and proprietors of the *Reveille* between two and three years and its sole proprietor one year, selling out in July, 1877. On the 1st of August of the same year he went into the banking business in company with Ralph C. Mathews, a son of the late R. N. Mathews, of the former firm of Mathews & Son. For about fifteen years he has been an extensive farmer, and has three hundred acres under cultivation, operating in this branch mainly through renters.

In August, 1891, he enlisted as a private in the Third Iowa Battery, which at first was connected with the Ninth Infantry, but subsequently was by itself. He was in a large number of battles, had his horse wounded two or three times, served four years and two or three months, and never was scarred, and was promoted eight times, coming out as Captain. The Adjutant-General's report of the State of Iowa, made during the Rebellion, speaks of Captain Lyon's bravery and efficient operations during more than one engagement with the enemy. In the battle at Helena, Arkansas July 3, 1863, the Third Iowa Battery took quite a conspicuous part, Lieutenant Lyon during the entire engagement "encouraging his men to deeds of valor by his example." He had his horse wounded twice severely, though not fatally. The report of M. C. Wright, First Lieutenant, commanding Third Iowa Battery, states that Lieutenant Lyon, during the charge on Battery C, "changed the position of his six-pound gun to command the ravine running westward from the Catholic church, and by his fire contributed very materially in repulsing the enemy." The Shell Rock Valley furnished many brave soldiers during the civil war, none probably, braver than Captain Lyon.

Captain Lyon, as Captain of the Third Battery, was responsible for from $75,000 to $100,000 worth of Government property, consisting of several hundred different items, every cent's worth being fully accounted for and a final settlement made within a half hour after the muster out of the battery.

He is active in times of peace as a Christian soldier; has been a member of the Congregational church for twenty years, and has superintended the Sunday-school for a long time. He is a man of pure and generous impulses; has always been philanthropic and humane in his feelings, and a thorough hater of oppression.

He has never voted any but the Republican ticket. In October, 1877, he was elected Representative for the Sixty-ninth Assembly District, having a majority of more than nine hundred votes. He was re-elected in the fall of 1879. During his two terms of service at Des Moines, he was Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and served on the Committee on Military Affairs. He was also an active member of the Committee on Claims, Library and Compensation of Public Officers. During his second term in the Legislature, Mr. Lyon introduced a bill to protect depositors in banks and banking institutions, and to punish fraudulent banking. It is a bill of considerable importance, and the wonder is that this sensible safeguard in bank depositing had not long ago been established. The bill was passed in due course, and is now a law of the State.

He was appointed one of the commissioners to superintend the building of the first Howe-Truss bridge erected over the Shell Rock River at Rockford. He was local School Director, and Chairman of the Building Committee at the time of the erection of the present graded-school building, and was also Chairman of the Building Committee for rebuilding the Congregational church, in the summer of 1882.

Mr. Lyon was united in marriage April 23, 1867, to Belle A. Bradford, of Milwaukee, Wis. They have had seven children, all living and all at home—Anna S., born Feb. 29, 1868; Clara B., born June 30, 1869; George A., born June 9, 1871; Jessie B., born April 14, 1873; Arthur C., born Nov. 16, 1874; Edna B., April 17, 1876; Susie E., July 10, 1878.

In railroad, educational, and other public enterprises, Captain Lyon has always been prompt to act and efficient in his work. In stature he is below the average height, being only five feet and six

inches tall. His weight is one hundred and forty pounds. His social qualities are excellent.

The Second Battery, Illinois, Company G, had a private named John Darland, from this county.

THE PATRIOTIC DEAD.

Let us not forget their virtues,
Nor that life to them was dear;
'Twas to rescue Freedom's altar
That they suffered so severe.

Following is a list of the brave men from Floyd County who were either killed in action, or on picket duty, or died of disease, during the long months of the terrible struggle for the preservation of the Union. What their individual efforts accomplished, what they endured, may never be known to the outside world; but let us remember that the "stars and stripes" which looked down upon their deeds, and their nightly vigils, are silent; the leaden rain and iron hail are unseen, and leave no trace but upon the records of the muster roll, and not upon the air they cleave; the pestilence, though it stalked at noon-day, hides its story in the grave of its victim; the dying pours his tale of suffering into the callous ears of hardened nurses; the tottering victim writes his grief and experiences to only sympathizing loved ones at home, who, in their turn, lock it with his memory in their breasts. And so what they suffered, what they endured, will not, cannot be fully known nor realized until the graves shall open, the sea give up its dead, and the secrets of all hearts be revealed. Like the unmarked grave of an honest man, though his record cannot be scanned by the eyes of the living, "on the other side," when answer is given to roll call, the angels will read, "Here is a brave man;" then, and not till then, can the history be truthfully written, and the world know what the brave boys of Floyd, with the many thousands of gallant Iowans "engaged in the service of their country," endured on the battle-field, in the hospital, upon the march, and in the camp. Let their names be the monuments of their patriotism, their heroism, and the achievements they helped to accomplish. "All honor to *the fallen* dead!"

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

"'Tis sweet, oh, 'tis sweet, for our country to die!"

Allen, Jacob C.—private, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Memphis, June 9, 1864.

Boon, James H.—private, Thirty-second Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Little Rock, Arkansas, Sept. 26, 1863.

Boon, Sylvester M.—private, Thirty-second Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, Jan. 3, 1863.

Blood, Eber L.—private, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Mound City, Illinois, Jan. 14, 1865.

Brentner, Payton—private, Third Battery, died on Steamer Ella, No. 2., Oct. 10, 1864.

Chapman, Geo. W.—private, Third Battery , died at Memphis, Feb. 26, 1864.

Darland, Benj.—private, Third Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company I, killed at Blue Hills, Sept. 17, 1861.

Dean, Daniel M.—private, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died, Feb. 26, 1864.

Decker, Wm. C.—private, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.

Doan, Wm. H.—private, Seventh Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company B, killed in battle at Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.

Fleenor, Geo. F.—private, Third Battery, died at Pacific, Missouri, Dec. 7, 1861,

Fleenor, Isaac N —private, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Cairo, Illinois, Dec. 19, 1862.

Folger, Timothy W.—private, Thirty-second Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Pleasant Hill, La., May 4, 1864.

Goble, Sam'l C.—private, Third Battery, died at Forsyth, Missouri, May 14, 1862.

Gleason, Nathaniel B.—private, Thirty-second Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Pleasant Hill, La., April 21, 1864.

Grow, Aldine G. -private, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Memphis, Jan. 1, 1863.

Hall, Wm. T.—private, Thirty-second Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Helena, Arkansas, Sept. 17, 1863.

Hawks, Everett—private, Seventh Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company B, killed in battle at Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.

Mahoney, Geo. W.—private, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 18, 1864.

Miller, Francis M.—private, Thirty-second Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G.

Miller, Elias G.—private, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company-G, died, Benton, Ark., Dec. 12, 1863.

Mitchell, John—private, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Fales Landing, La., May 22, 1864.

Moore, Wm. C.—private, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Memphis, Feb. 20, 1863.

Phillippi, John—private, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, killed at Pleasant Hills, La., April 9, 1864.

Pixley, Charles J.—Fourth Sergeant, Third Battery, died at Benton Barracks, Nov. 12, 1861.

Pierce, Wm. B.—private, Third Battery, died, Rock Grove, Floyd, Iowa, Nov. 31, 1864.

Powers, James F.—private, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company E, died, Helena, Ark., Aug. 21, 1864.

Purdy, Stacy J.—private, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Pleasant Hills, La., May 11, 1864.

Robbins, Eliphalet G.—private, Third Battery, died, Lebanon, Mo., Feb. 28, 1862.

Smith, Joseph—Fourth Corporal, Seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company B, died at St. Louis, Jan. 4, 1862.

Smith, Myron—private, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died, Little Rock, Ark., Nov. 20, 1863.

Story, Stephen—private, Twelfth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company E, died at Montgomery, Ala., May 10, 1862.

Swain, Wm. E.—private, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died, Memphis, Sept. 10, 1864.

Treat, Lewis—Sergeant, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, killed at Big River Bridge, Mo., Sept. 27, 1864.

Weeks, Ansel D.—private, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died at Camp Franklin, Dubuque, Iowa, Nov. 13, 1862.

Wise, Samuel—private, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, Company G, died, Memphis, Jan. 8, 1862.

Yort, Jacob—private, Third Battery, died at Cassville, Mo., Mar. 27, 1862.

SOLDIERS BURIED IN FLOYD COUNTY.

W. Dutcher	Jacob Beck	Robert Phelan
F. A. Dutcher	A. E. Brown	J. M. Durkee
Homer Phelps	J. C. Allen	Anton Kestler
N. D. Grow	B. F. Darland	E. B. White
Conrad Beck	D. M. Dean	R. A. Pool
W. H. Wait	Reuben Kelly	W. E. Swain
T. J. Edson	A. G. Grow	John Mitchell
G. D. Cheney	C. Pfarr	Samuel Allen
J. G. Whitter	S. Story	Myron Smith
G. B. Austin	S. J. Purdy	S. Wise
Anson Pelton	E. L. Blood	M. Olmstead
J. W. Kellogg	W. C. Decker	H. G. W. Bedell
W. C. Moore	I. N. Fleenor	J. Montgomery.

SOCIETY OF VETERANS.

On Decoration Day, 1871, a movement was inaugurated to organize a soldiers' society, to be composed of veterans of the last war living in Floyd County. A committee was appointed to devise a plan of organization, which they reported at a meeting held on the first of July following, namely: 1. To collect the necessary facts and prepare a brief history of all deceased soldiers buried within this county, and also of all soldiers living within the county. 2. To render all necessary aid and assistance to the families of deceased soldiers in the county, and to make all necessary provisions for the care and support of our sick and disabled comrades. 3. To participate and assist in the funeral rites and burial of deceased comrades, and, when necessary, to provide for the erection of suitable monuments to their graves. 4. To observe with appropriate ceremonies and exercises the day set apart for the decoration of the graves of deceased soldiers. 5. To promote the mutual happiness and interests of the soldiers of the late war, to cultivate friendly and fraternal feelings among them, to revive and perpetuate the recollections of their late companionship in arms, and to strengthen those sentiments of patriotism

and duty that impelled them to their country's service in the hour of her danger.

The committee further recommended that the members of the association be organized into a battalion of two companies, under the laws of the State, and that they procure arms from the State; one of these companies to have its headquarters at some point on Cedar River, and the other on Shell Rock River, and that they meet occasionally for drill and exercise.

Copies of the above report were furnished to township sub-committees.

REUNION OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

One of those joyous occasions which commemorate the glorious achievements of the Union Army, which excelled that of all previous ones, was held at Charles City, Sept. 6, 1871; on that occasion the Hon. W. G. Donnan delivered the ablest and most telling speech we have seen; its depth, its pathos, its satire, its logic and eloquence are incomparably grand, truthful, deep and convincing. We make the following extracts:

"COMRADES! Who that have endured hardships, suffered privations, overcome obstacles and braved dangers, in behalf of any cherished object in life, but loves, after its successful attainment, to frequently revert to the trying scenes through which he has passed, recall the sentiments of devotion which pervaded him, recount the obstacles he has overcome and rehearse oftentimes the story of his success?

"Who, having been associated for a time with others in dangerous travels and perilous adventures, but loves to meet again in after years the companions of his wanderings and his hazards, to renew the closely-formed friendships incident to such cirumstances and with them recall the toils and dangers they have together experienced? And who, forsaking all of friendships and associations which become so precious to one in the various walks of civil life, has gone forth with the many hundreds who composed the roll of a volunteer regiment, and, side by side with them has periled all for the nation's defense; with them has been called by war's stern duties to stand, time and again, where the terrible tempests of death have swept over and all around him—lives there one among such who ought not, and who will not, in after years, love to embrace an opportunity to meet his old comrades of tent and field, recall the thrilling scenes through which they unitedly have

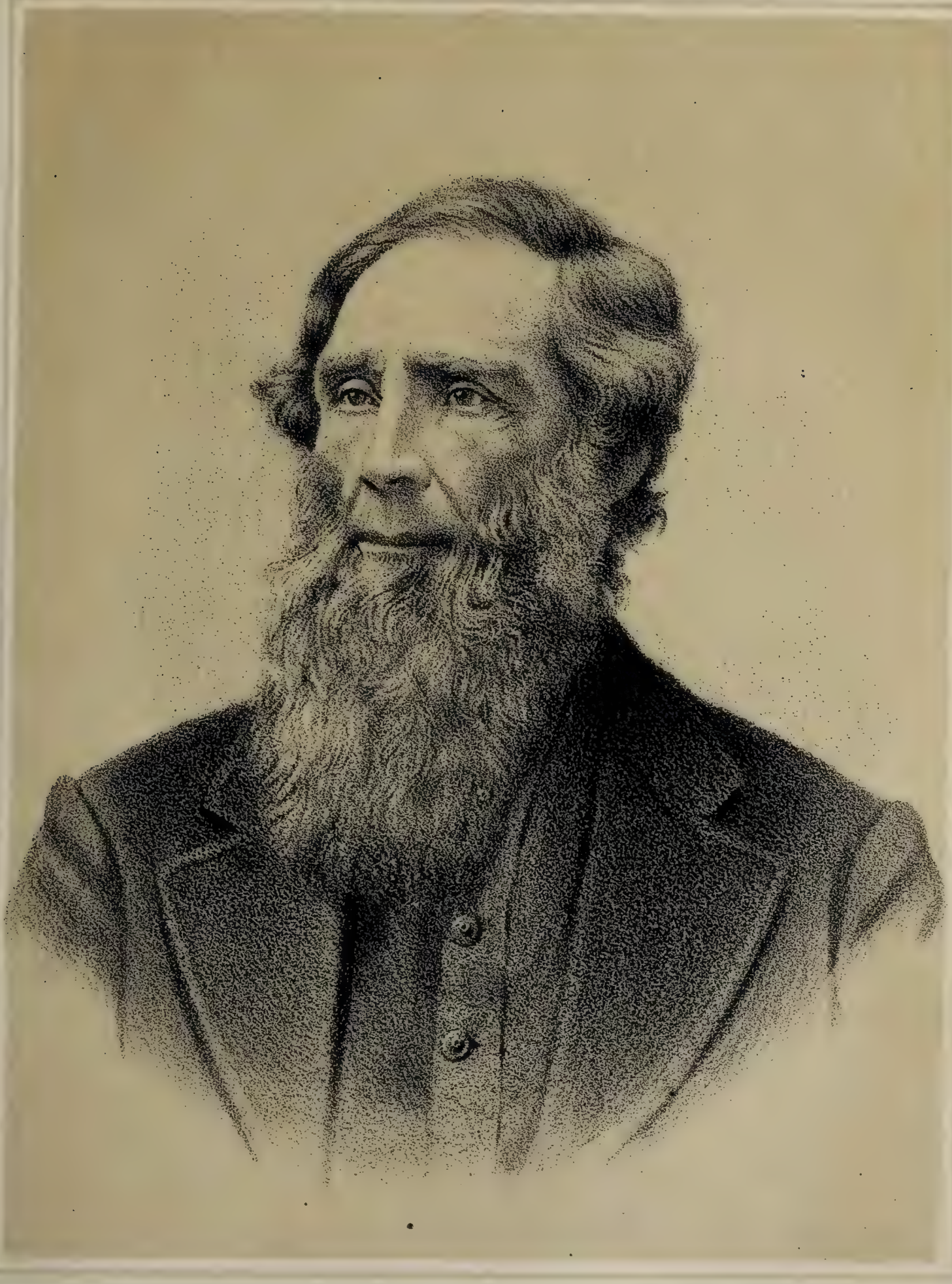
passed, the privations and hardships of camp and campaign, relate their hair-breadth escapes, replace in vivid memory the virtues and the heroisms of the absent, bravely fallen, and tell again how they bore, in direst battle, their country's standard on to victory?

"Under such circumstances, my old comrades of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, you are assembled to-day.

"In such gloomy days, recognizing the dread necessities of the nation, and aroused by its contemplation, yourselves, in common with multitudes of men all over the loyal North, leaving every variety of employment, permitting nothing to deter, sprang to arms, and filled the quota of that marvelous aggregate (300,000) which oftentimes afterward, on the tented field or on the march you used to shout in general chorus, 'We are coming, Father Abraham, six hundred thousand more.'

"Gathering in from the counties of Allamakee, Buchanan, Chickasaw, Clayton, Delaware, Floyd and Mitchell, nine years ago to-day, saw a round thousand men rendezvoused in camp at Dubuque, awaiting 'muster in' as a distinct regimental organization. Let me retrace with you to-day, briefly as I can, some of the pages of its history. The hours upon hours each day during which you were put through the positions, the facings, the wheelings, the guard mountings, the guard duty, with sticks for guns, the corporal drill, the company drill, and the battalion drill, will not be sooner forgotten by you all than any other seemingly preposterous and irksome duty. Have you, even at this late day, forgotten the loud complaints which followed if the new, soft baker's bread wasn't the very best the city could afford, or if the ice in the pure spring-water gave out? Ah! how you were being mistreated. Surely no other soldiers suffered such privations as these!

"And when that distinguished personage arrived, who rumor said was to wear the regimental eagles, walking so erect that the boys declared he leaned backward, what great doubts arose whether a mere civilian could be capable to command a thousand such men as we! An ordinary man might do for a Lieutenant, possibly for Captain, but how unfortunate that any other than a trained military genius should be assigned to command such a *fighting* regiment as ours was about to be! For had not our own Company H, with inexpressible appropriateness and modesty assumed the name of 'Tigers;' and let our stalwart men but get to the front and oppose the enemy, how we should strike daylight through the rebel hordes! Nor is this much overdrawn. Oh! the ardor with which



Sanford Tipley

the young soldier enters upon the service of his endangered country! If, in some respects, it smacks of the ridiculous, in others it was none the less bordering on the sublime.

"A few days later, in obedience to orders, but with many an exclamation, more forcible than polite and reverential, the command embarked, not for 'the front,' but for the headwaters of the Mississippi River, the Mille Lacs of Minnesota. Short service awaited the regiment there, however, and in a few weeks you gladly turned your faces southward, and the latter part of November reported to Gen. Sherman. * * *

"Up to this date, covering one half of your three years' enlistment, the regiment had seen varied service; hard service, dangerous service, through privation and exposure, as decimated rolls only too sadly proved, but had, as yet, seen but little of that heroic service of which the young soldier dreams, for which he donned his country's blue, through which he gallantly lives or bravely falls. But your line of march was henceforth to be direct to 'cannons' roar and muskets' rattle.' Your future pathway was to lead to 'glory or the grave.' March 14 witnessed your first contest with the enemy in the Red River campaign, your first charge upon the enemies' works, and saw it most gallantly made and completely successful, in the capture of Fort De Russey, with its entire garrison and munitions of war. * * * * It was under such circumstances, not as the foremost of an advancing, fighting army, but as the rear of a retreating one, that on the morning of the 9th, the grand old Second Brigade, under the command of the rough, but gallant, grim old Col. Shaw, of the Fourteenth Iowa, moved into its assigned place, farthest of any, advanced toward the already coming foe. Not long it waited. On came the impetuous enemy, and that day's sanguinary work began. Hour after hour stood those gallant men and received the concentrated fire of the rebels. Musket ball, nor shot, nor shell, nor desperate charge could move it. There they stood, whilst officers and men, thick and fast, fell around them.

There they stood, and in return, hurled back death, if not *damnation*, to hundreds of the rebel foe. Unflinchingly they stood, and a valor unsurpassed and unsurpassable rolled back the tide of disaster of the previous day, which had threatened to engulf the entire command. The conflict ceased as darkness settled down upon the field, leaving our troops in its entire posession, except the advanced position of the Second Brigade, from which it had retired to the main line, in obedience to orders, late in the afternoon.* * * *

"I hope to be forgiven for telling a little incident, just as the staff reported it. We had received orders to form a strong, compact line. A general charge was to be ordered in perhaps half an hour. General Thomas and staff rode along the rear of the line. When he reached our corps, surprised and perhaps provoked, he approached General Smith, when the following colloquy ensued: 'Gen. Smith, where are your reserves, sir?' 'B-b-by God, I haint got any, sir.' 'Your lines are too *light!* Your lines are too *light*, sir! They will never carry these works in the world, sir!' 'Wait till you see! Wait till you see 'em go, sir! These G—d d—d sons of b—s of mine, would take the tops of them mountains if I should order them to.' With a smile of incredulity, disdain and perhaps contempt, Gen. Thomas turned away, with extreme dissatisfaction, for the charge was to commence here and if it was successful in carrying the works in their immediate front, it should extend from right to left along the entire line. A few minutes later saw the entire right of Gen. Smith's forces advanced upon the hill where rested the rebel left. Gradually they swept on, and although the rebel fire was severe, and the resistance most resolute, their advance was irresistible and in a few minutes our first flag was upon the intrenchments of the enemy. Knowing the general order, Colonel Gilbert, without waiting the command of Garrard, the division commander, wheeled his horse and gave the regiment the looked-for command to advance. The men sprang to their feet. There was a moment of silence then they took the long–drawn, continuous yell of the Union Charge, and dashed forward; then a screeching of shell, the cracking of grape and canister, and the prolonged roar of musketry, and intermingling with the whole, the Union yell; then a sudden cessation of musketry and artillery in our front, and old A. J. Smith's entire *single* line of men had carried everything before them, carrying the enemy's artillery upon that part of the field and thousands of prisoners. A few moments later sent back answering shouts of victory, and the remnant of the rebel army, hopelessly shattered, were fleeing in utter confusion through Brentwood Pass. Oh, it is worth a lifetime to have participated in such an action, fighting in behalf of a just and noble cause! The result of this victory was the capture of eighty serviceable cannon, scores of battle flags, seven generals, 100 staff and line officers, 13,107 prisoners of war, besides 2,207 deserters who came in and took the oath of allegiance.

"Colonel Gilbert was promoted to full grade of Brigadier-General as a recognition of your energy and his bravery. Your last battle was the besieging of Fort Blakely, the last defense of Mobile, April 9; the main line was distant over eleven hundred yards from the fort, the distance being filled with fallen timber. Torpedoes were planted in front of the works, wires stretched from stump to stump, a double line of abatis, and in the rear of all a strong line of earthworks. Men have said to me, 'How we ever got over that space, I cannot tell.' But somehow you did. From the command, 'Forward,' the line raised that yell and kept it up over trees, over wires, over torpedoes, through abatis, and over the works in gallant style; our brigade captured nine pieces of artillery and nearly six hundred prisoners. This action occurred on the day that General Lee surrendered. * * * Since your enlistment, three times the sun had gone to his winter solstice and returned to cast his perpendicular rays upon your sultering, marching column. Three times the fathers and brothers at home had gathered the harvest's golden grain. If you were not among those who earliest went to their country's call, you went forth in the gloom of rebellious night, and fought until the dawning of the blessed daylight of peace. If your first unwelcome campaign was into the cold winds of Minnesota, you were in the last fighting, and your last marching was upon Montgomery, the hot-bed of secession, and the early capital where first unfurled the insulting emblem of confederacy.

"In these three years you traveled more than half the distance around the globe. You participated in some of the hardest marches, endured great privations and exposures, and took gallant part in some of the greatest battles of the war. So active in the skirmish, so firm in the solid line to resist and hurl back the iron storm of treason's hosts, so true and irresistible in the wild, dangerous and thrilling charge, that you became, deservedly, with many others, a synonym for gallantry. Are the battle-fields of Little Rock, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Lake Chicot, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville and Fort Blakely inscribed upon your regimental colors? They are more indelibly written elsewhere. The record of the fields you have fought, and nobly fought—of the victories you have won, and nobly won, will not perish with yourselves, for they have become a part of the eventful history of the country; and letters have rendered history more enduring 'than monuments of brass.' You went out to defend your country's

flag, its glory dishonored, its power defied, you turned not homeward your steps until its worst enemies were compelled to bow in allegiance and acknowledge its invincibility, until once more—

" Over old Sumter, blackened and seamed,
Over our land now twice redeemed,
Over our veterans, scaled with scars,
Flutters our flag, with its glorious stars.

" But heroic deeds, in the dire arbitrament of battle, are not performed without peril."

[Names of the wounded we give in another place.]

"Hitherto I have spoken to you as though the rolls of the round hundreds are all filled with living, returned soldiers, now again engaged in the pursuits of civil life. Alas! did I produce here the original rosters, around what numbers of names must we draw the heavy black lines of mourning. I have no words to speak of the burdened sorrows of fathers and brothers, when compelled to realize that the soldier son or brother could never again come home; of the never-to-be-healed heart-wounds of sisters and wives, when they knew that those dearer to them than life itself, were wounded unto death; of the woe-swept heart of the mother who sent forward her eldest and her youngest when there came the dread certainty that her country had required the sacrifice of him for whom she had prayed: ' Protect him, Father! Bless my boy.'

" The pleasures of re-union with you to-day, are not for such as the mild and genial Captain Haslip, the stern, patriotic old Captain Drips, the exemplary, good Christian, Brush, and all the others

" Whose silent tents are spread,
On fame's eternal camping-ground.

"If it be true that the spirits of departed friends may hover near congenial scenes on earth, then are our comrades near us, whilst we mingle here in pleasing associations, and with love and reverent esteem we call the muster roll of our heroes dead." [We give the list elsewhere.] "These, all, with the others whom disease since mustered out—have paid the highest tribute that patriot can pay to his endangered country—his life—his heart's blood. These, all through disease, exposure, or gathering into their heroic bosoms the bullets of treason,

"On field or redoubt
They were mustered out
And mustered into eternal life.

"These, all, are a part of that vast hecatomb piled four hundred thousand high—a sacrifice—oh, an inestimable sacrifice, for the preservation of our country and its liberties! Think you the fathers, who upreared and maintained the standard of freedom in this republic, will be forgotten in history and song? No more will these. History, co-extensive with time, will recount their valorous deeds, and every coming generation that shall look upon yon star-spangled emblem of liberty, will sing pæans in their memory, as to America's truest, bravest and best.

"Oh, unreturned and unreturning comrade! In memory of thy costly sacrifice, anew we swear allegiance, and by our best efforts as citizens pledge the preservation of that grand republic for which thy noble life was given.

"Ye more fortunate comrades, who scathed, maimed, unharmed, have survived the dangers of the red fields of war, have lived to see the old flag triumphantly vindicated, to see white winged peace alight, and find a resting place on the staff bears the 'stars and stripes,' and to return to your inviting homes, and to your loved ones there. You have, I doubt not, obeyed your Colonel's parting injunction, 'Be as good citizens as you have been soldiers.'

"And ye happy boys, who went out leaving those sad sweethearts with a sigh in the heart and a lock of your hair close to it, which they had just clipped with the scissors as a remembrance. Did you on your return find them 'so glad when Johnny came home from the army?' Are you sure that none of them have since helped themselves to your locks without the aid of scissors? * * *

"Surviving soldiers of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, your hard service in the ranks has doubtless given you a higher appreciation of the value of that excellent Government for the preservation of which you imperiled your lives. You have lived to see it become what the fathers intended it should be, an edifice of freedom whose corner stone should be the personal rights of the individual citizen, guaranteed and secured by the fundamental law of the nation. The bitter sectional spirit once so prevalent is becoming obliterated. The different States are more nearly united in interest and in sentiment than ever before. Recovering with unexampled rapidity from the terrible scourge of war, the country appears entirely upon an era of prosperity, unsurpassed in its own, or in the history of any other nation. Equality of civil rights before the law of his country, is now the heritage of every citizen, in every station, from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the

gulf. The republic stands on better foundation, and is to-day stronger than ever in the past. Decay cannot reach it whilst the intelligence and virtue of its citizens are maintained.

"As your past performance of military duty has liberally contributed to this grand result, so in the performance of your civil duties, and in the exercise of your political privileges, defend and maintain such principles as will tend to the continued unity, purity and permanency of our institutions. And may the God of nations perpetuate those highest civil blessings, which your instrumentality has helped secure and preserve, to the latest generations of men."

CHAPTER IX.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Cedar Valley is probably the most fertile, as well as the most beautiful, of all sections in the great Northwest. Words to this effect have often been published by all the newspapers of rival sections. As a sample, we clip the following short notice from the Dubuque *Express and Herald*, of April—, 1859 :

"The Cedar River, next to the Des Moines, is the largest river in Iowa, flowing from the southern part of Minnesota, and forming a broad and lovely valley, not excelled in beauty and fertility in the Western country. The river has numerous branches, all of which are rapid and exhibit almost a succession of mill sites from source to mouth. The valley of the Cedar must become the greatest manufacturing region in the State, and of this interest Cedar Falls and Waterloo will become the centers, although Cedar Rapids will divide largely the honor with them; while Waverly and St. Charles City, on the north, will be but slightly behind. We believe it will be a safe calculation to say that in a few years 1,000 mills and factories will be in operation in this magnificent valley, which in our eyes bears the palm of beauty over any portion of the Great West we have yet seen."

However, it must be admitted that, while the soil is "fertile," adapted to every sort of farm and garden product, the climate is such as to limit the varieties profitable to cultivate here. The chief production and quick currency of the county is wheat, which on average to this date has produced fifteen bushels per acre. The second product in value is corn, with its concomitant, pork, and the third is cattle. Much time and money have been expended in vain endeavors to raise fruit unsuited to the climate. The inhabitants generally came from localities where apples, peaches and pears were produced in abundance, and on arrival here they were determined to have the same. While a few varieties of apples do well, especially the Duchess of Oldenburg, pears, peaches and plums always fail. Many varieties of crab-apples bear well in this region, and some of them in size and quality compare favor-

ably with standard apples. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and the hardiest varieties of grapes do well. Garden vegetables excel. Even peanuts can be profitably raised here. Flax, broom-corn and sorghum also do well. From 1865 to 1875 that poisonous, lazy bug, the Colorado potato beetle, did immense damage to potatoes, but "lady-bugs" and Paris green have since that time about used them up. In 1858 wheat was nearly a failure on account of excessive rains, and corn was greatly injured by early frosts.

Most seasons the farmers raise good crops of wheat, corn and other products just mentioned as profitable in this section of the country. Some seasons have been too dry or too wet; wind, hail and frost have done some damage, and insects and diseases a very little.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

A meeting of citizens of several towns in Floyd County was held in Cheney & Brackett's Hall, St. Charles City, on Saturday, Feb. 26, 1859, for the purpose of forming a county agricultural society. The meeting organized by electing James Coley, of Floyd, Chairman, and D. W. Poindexter, of St. Charles City, Secretary. The importance of organizing an agricultural society of the county was discussed by various gentlemen present, and the secretary read the statutes of the State which relate to the encouragement of agriculture, from which it appeared that the county was entitled to $200 annually from the State treasury, provided a like sum is appropriated by the citizens, for the benefit of agriculture. It was also apparent that this county had been constantly paying taxes to benefit the agricultural interests of other counties, without enjoying any such benefit herself.

After a thorough discussion and investigation of the subject, it was voted that a committee of one from each township in the county be appointed by the chair to draft a constitution or articles of incorporation for a county agricultural society, and report the same for adoption at a meeting of the citizens at the same place, two weeks from that time. The committee appointed were: Horace Stearns, Rockford; David Ripley, Union; W. P. Gaylord, Rock Grove; John Ball, Ulster; N. A. Rice, Floyd; David Crawford, Cedar; Newman Dutcher, Niles; R. W. Humphrey, St. Charles, and D. J. Horton, Riverton.

In order to make sure that the articles of incorporation be in legal form, three lawyers were appointed an advisory committee, viz.: Messrs. Patterson, Parsons and Poindexter.

March 12 a meeting was held, articles of incorporation were reported, adopted and signed. On the 19th Chester Butterfield, of Floyd, was selected President; John Ball, of Ulster, Vice-President; A. B. F. Hildreth, of St. Charles City, Secretary; M. G. Cook, of Floyd, Treasurer, and as Directors, J. Chapman, of Ulster; D. J. Horton and W. F. Denniston, of Riverton; M. W. Raymond, of Floyd; N. Dutcher, of Niles; S. Harwood and R. W. Humphrey, of St. Charles. The secretary was instructed to correspond with the agricultural societies of neighboring counties with reference to holding a union fair.

Every spring for a number of years the constitution of the "Floyd County Agricultural Society" was printed in the Charles City *Intelligencer*; but as it is not in vogue, we do not give it here.

June 6, 1859, the society met at the secretary's office in St. Charles City, Hon. John Ball, Vice-President, in the chair. An "advisory committee" was appointed to look after the interests of the society, and advise about the coming fair in their respective towns. A committee of arrangements was also appointed, as well as officers of the day, and awarding committees.

The following proposition, signed by seventy-one citizens, mostly of St. Charles, and pledging in the aggregate $252, was made to the society and adopted: "We, the undersigned, hereby agree to pay the respective sums set opposite our names, toward fitting up the fair grounds and making preparations for the first annual fair of said society, and furnish material and do labor for the same purpose, as may be directed by the officers of said society, and as herein specified by each of us, provided that the first annual fair be held at St. Charles City."

It was thereupon voted to hold the fair at that point.

Adjourned to the following September.

The committee of arrangements immediately advertised for proposals for fencing the grounds. Sept. 10 the society met and appointed committees for completing all arrangements for a successful exhibition at the grounds. The time for the fair—Oct. 5 and 6—arrived, the weather was favorable and all went on smoothly. The number of entries was 451, as follows: Field crops, 27; vegetables and fruits, 85; orcharding, 2; farming implements, 6; horses, 36; cattle, 34; sheep, 6; swine, 4; fowls, 9; dairy, 8; sugar and honey, 7; mechanic arts, 21; household manufactures, 74;

miscellaneous, 95; stoves, tinware, etc., 1; penmanship, 1; discretionary, 3; female equestrianship, 6.

When the entries ceased the marshals formed a procession of the officers and members of the society and citizens generally, who marched through the principal streets of the town and thence to the platform beneath the flag-staff upon the fair grounds. They were escorted by the Mechanic's brass band, of Mitchell, and the St. Charles Light Guard, mounted on gayly caparisoned horses. Band music and an opening prayer formed the opening exercises, when Mr. Hildreth, the Secretary, delivered the opening address, closing by announcing that the "First Annual Fair of the Floyd County Agricultural Society was now formally opened." Moses Conger delivered the oration, in the afternoon.

The number of people attending this fair was variously estimated at 1,500 to 2,500; the usual exhibits were made, speed of horses tested, ladies' equestrianship witnessed, premiums awarded, etc., and all passed off smoothly, to the satisfaction of all parties.

The receipts more than covered all expenses. The exhibits far surpassed the most sanguine expectations, and skeptics concerning the enterprise were completely silenced. Crops turned out well this season. Wheat yielded thirty bushels to the acre, and corn-stalks were found which measured eleven and one-half feet in height and three inches in circumference. M. G. Cook, of Floyd Township, had corn during the summer which grew thirty-six and one-half inches in one week, commencing July 11. The least growth in twenty-four hours was four inches, and the greatest seven and one-half inches. The winter following was a season of unusual business prosperity.

On the 6th the constitution of the society was so amended as to authorize the appointment of one director from each township, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Chester Butterfield, President; Sanford Harwood, Vice-President; A. B. F. Hildreth, Secretary; M. G. Cook, Treasurer. Directors: R. W. Humphrey, St. Charles; D. J. Horton, Riverton; R. C. Horton, Union; George Wyatt, Rockford; W. P. Gaylord, Rock Grove; Norman A. Rice, Floyd; John Ball, Ulster; Isaac Naden, Cedar; and Newman Dutcher, Niles.

At the general election of Oct. 11, 1859, by a vote of 456 nays to 72 yeas, swine were not allowed to run at large in the county.

The first portion of the year 1860 was very dry in Northern Iowa, while there was a plenty of rain in Southern Iowa and regions east-

ward. Nevertheless, the farming community was pleasantly surprised at the final yield of the crops. The question of locating and furnishing permanent fair grounds coming up, John Ball, of Ulster, and L. G. Buck, of Rockford, each offered ten acres of ground to the society for such a purpose.

The second annual fair of the Floyd County Agricultural Society was held at St. Charles City, September 19 and 20, 1860; and, although the weather was somewhat unfavorable, being cold and blustery, there were a goodly number of people in attendance. The first day was chiefly occupied in making entries of articles and in completing preparations. On the formal opening the next day, Dr. D. G. Frisbie, of Mitchell, delivered an exceedingly interesting and able discourse upon the agricultural condition and needs of this section of the country, but was annoyed by occasional gusts of wind and rain, which in some measure scattered the audience and distracted their attention. We shall be pardoned for giving several extracts from Dr. Frisbie's address in this place, as it was so instructive, and appropriate to the character, needs, capacities, etc., of the arming community of Floyd County.

"*The Dignity of Labor.*—'Man is formed for action.' The first necessity of his being is self-preservation. The highest object of his life, the perfection of his faculties, moral, mental and physical. That his moral faculties may reach the highest state of refined sensitiveness, that his mental forces may become clear, strong and vigorously brilliant, it is absolutely and essentially necessary that his physical organization be fully and harmoniously developed.

"That such development may be perfect, action, that brings into full and free exercise the complex machinery of his entire organism, is requisite. Such exercise must be indulged day after day, and year after year, while life shall last. This law of action is coeval with the race. Ever since the fiat went forth, 'By the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread,' it has been the universal law adapted alike to the sirocco-breathing African, the Alpine peasant, the red man of our Western prairies, the blubber-loving Esquimaux, and the hardy and enterprising Anglo-Saxon; nations that have yielded obedience to this law have become famous in the history of our race; have been exalted to the highest point of excellence and greatness, while other nations, living in disregard or in violation of this law, have remained in barbarism or fallen into the deepest degradation. As with nations, so with individuals. The individual who gives up to indolence becomes a drone in

society; his moral faculties become vitiated; his physical organization diseased.

"The question naturally arises, If action be so necessary, in what ought that action to consist? As 'self preservation is the first necessity of man's existence,' it becomes obvious that the law of action is intended to administer to that necessity. Hence, that action which clothes and feeds, and warms and cools, by turns, the animal being, thus keeping the individual and the race from extinction, is the action required and demanded by this law. Action thus applied is labor.

"Labor, then, conduces to man's comfort, happiness, usefulness, to the enlargement of his mind, to the purity of his morals, and to the health and vigor of his body. Labor frees man from poverty, keeps him from crime and leads him to competence and honor. Labor gives freshness and buoyancy to youth, strength and manliness to middle age, cheerfulness and contentment in old age. It is fashionable in some localities to speak disrespectfully of labor and of the laborer, to maintain the doctrine that there must be a laboring class to do the drudgery of society, and a class above labor to do the thinking, speaking, writing and governing, containing within itself a chivalric class who alone are to do the fighting. If our view of labor is correct, this idea of a class superior to the laboring class is erroneous. In our opinion, if 'the laborer is the mud-sill,' so also is he the framework of society. If there must of necessity be a laboring class, from that laboring class of necessity will spring the brightest ornaments of society (unless the laborer is denied the opportunities of improvement), for as long as the law of development by physical activity remains, so long whatever of dignity, whatever of power, whatever of wisdom, the superior class may claim, is derived from obedience to that law. Wherever labor is confined to a class, or to an inferior race, there the class or the race that arrogates to itself the title of superior, will in time become tyrannical, effeminate and grossly sensual, and in a few generations will degenerate to such a degree, that whatever of liberty they possess will be wrested from them by some more *active* neighbor who has not ignored this great law of man's nature.

"In confirmation of these premises we have only to read the history of our race. If we look at European nations, we find them, generally speaking, active laborers, that is, the mass of them. If we survey Asia, we find that *indolence* is the prevailing law. When the two are contrasted, in all that tends to elevate humanity,

and give comfort and happiness to man, Asia, notwithstanding her early greatness and magnificence, her genial climate, her prolific soil, and her teeming millions, falls far below the standard of her smaller and less populous neighbor. The nations of Africa are examples illustrating the effects of indolence. So also are the tribes of Indians who were the original proprietors of the American continent. Refusing compliance with the law of labor, they are dwindling away, and in a few generations their council fires will be extinguished; their war songs will cease, the prairies 'that now know them will soon know them no more forever.' We have an example in our own nation of the effect upon the intelligence, the virtue and temporal prosperity of men, when they repudiate labor as dishonorable, and as only to be performed by a menial race. * * * It may be said that too great prominence is given this argument to labor, that it is elevated above Christianity. This is not intended. Christianity is an institution of labor. Its great and divine founder was a carpenter; its chiefest apostle a tent-maker. One of its fundamental precepts is 'be diligent in business.' In short labor and Christianity go hand in hand. Indolence is one of the greatest foes to the spread of gospel truth in all countries.

"Labor, then, is an elevator of the human race, the promoter of freedom, in that it is a *leveler* of men, bringing the high down and the poor up to the rational level, the medium line, on which men in the mass can stand. It is the handmaid of religion and the hope of the world.

"If, then, labor plays so important a part in human affairs, any organization that has for its object the encouragement and improvement of industrial pursuits, a generous emulation among those engaged in husbandry and mechanics, that has a true and practical appreciation of the dignity of labor, and that ultimately looks to the perfection of all these, is an institution that demands our attention and is worthy of our support. Such is believed to be the nature and object of your organization. Long may it flourish, and as your county increases in years, in population and in wealth, may this society be placed upon a permanent basis and become in its returning anniversaries the most attractive feature of this, one of the most attractive societies of Cedar Valley.

"You have many natural advantages—a new country—its soil has not been compelled to yield its most cherished treasures for centuries at the command of man, but in virgin purity it is now offered to the plow and proposes for the remainder of time to add to the

sum total of human enjoyment its richest blessings. In this soil, deep, rich, and possessing the elements of strength, is to be found more gold than glitters at the famed diggings of California Gulch or Pike's Peak. For a prairie country you have an abundant supply of timber, which by careful use will increase rather than diminish as time rolls on. The Red Cedar and Shell Rock rivers afford many excellent water-powers, which add much to your advantages. Your fine prairies not only furnish abundance of good arable land, but here and there, scattered with a wise reference to the wants of the settler, are to be found excellent natural meadows, while their entire surface is covered with sweet, rich grasses that will compare favorably with the home grasses of Eastern States for pasturage.

"In many localities and sufficiently dispersed for convenient use, is found in large quantities a superior quality of grey limestone, useful in the erection of buildings, fences and bridges, and affording an inexhaustible supply of one of the best fertilizers when your soil shall have become impoverished by the continual growing of the cereal grains.

"A prairie country offers another and not a small advantage. Any industrious and enterprising man can within three years have a farm that looks as though it had been tilled for ages, with the exceptions of buildings and fruit and ornamental trees. Our sires and grandsires, when they were felling the mighty forests of New England, New York and Pennsylvania, never dreamed of the beautiful farms that lay spread out inviting cultivation, ready for the plow, which their sons were destined within a century to occupy in the regions toward the setting sun. The great variety of beautiful flowers that deck the prairies add to their loveliness and attractiveness, and invite the lover of nature to take up his abode here. They also furnish an evidence that the author of nature delights in loveliness, and that he will not frown upon the efforts of his creatures to adorn their homes with whatever is pleasing in art or beautiful in nature.

"But greater and more important than all these advantages is the almost unequaled healthfulness of the climate. The pill vender will thrust his box beneath your gaze, bearing the truthful adage, 'Health the greatest earthly blessing,' but one quaff of this highly oxygenated atmosphere is worth more to an invalid than all the nostrums vended by the whole tribe—and 'their name is legion'—that infest our country. This more than all else will invite the Eastern farmer and mechanic and the citizens of the old world to

seek a home here where no dire malaria loads the atmosphere with its fatal poisons, and where the consumptive may add a few years to life in comparative comfort. So long as there is pertinence in the question 'What will not a man give for his life?' so long will this healthful climate be reckoned one of the greatest natural advantages of this portion of the West.

"In this country you have such a diversity of plow lands and meadows, and such a rich profusion of pasturage, that you are not compelled to be a grain growing county, nor a pastural people, but can diversify your products, thus being enabled to take advantage of the times better than if you were compelled to be exclusively the one or the other. * * * * * *

"Your first necessity is a home, and when I say *a home* I do not mean a place just large enough to screen the family from the blasts of winter and the heat of summer, with only one room for kitchen, parlor, dining-room, bed-room, pantry, chamber and cellar; the abode of the cat and kittens, and the kennel of the dog; the store-room of the farm, with potatoes and pumpkins in one corner, and wheat and oats in another, with a box for a table and a pail turned bottom upwards for a chair, with a bed spread upon the floor at night and piled in the corner on the potatoes in the day. In such a place a family can stay, but it is *not a home* in the comprehensive meaning of that word. In such a place the industrious housewife can go her endless round of family duties and drudgery, but she realizes much more than her lord the inconvenience of her abode. The erection of a comfortable house should be the first improvement made by every settler. A house warm and dry, pleasant and convenient, with at least kitchen and pantry, cellar and garret, bed-room, and if possible, parlor, warm and dry, well-ventilated, with well, or cistern, or both, and a necessary supply of plain furniture. Such a home is indispensable to comfort, health and happiness, and if pioneers as a general rule would use more exertion to secure such a home, they would find it profitable in more than one direction.

"Then, again, barns are needed in which to secure grain, and sheds to protect stock. It is no wonder that stock so generally in this country comes out of the winter '*spring poor.*' Western farmers can never expect to be successful stock raisers until they improve their winter accommodations for their cattle. No animal of the best blood will do well, even if having enough to eat, exposed to the cold sleets of late fall and early spring, and to the fierce 'nor'-

westers' of midwinter. Necessity requires that farmers more generally should imitate the example of a few who have built and are building large and commodious barns.

"The supply of native fruits is not equal to the demand, and while they afford something of a substitute they do not fully fill the place of the tame varieties. The apple, pear, cherry and plum, can be successfully cultivated here. I am aware that very many are incredulous and *will* not believe this, yet it is nevertheless true. Of course, greater pains must be taken in planting and caring for trees than in warmer latitudes and less exposed situations. Here are no rocky hillsides to draw the sun's heat and afford protection from the northern gale, but there are southern slopes, and you can plant your trees deep, and compel them to grow low, and thus to a great degree avert the ill effects of their more exposed situation. That the apple tree will live and flourish here has been already demonstrated. There are trees north of this place, with a northwest exposure, that survived the severe winter of 1856–'7, and that, too, without the loss of a limb, that have since thrived well. Our Western nursery men are continually experimenting upon the different varieties of fruit, to learn which are most hardy, and we need have no fear of success if we make selection of such varieties as have been found to winter well. What is true of the apple is also true of the other varieties of fruit mentioned. This is an important subject for the consideration of all classes. Not the farmer alone can cultivate fruit, but the mechanic and the professional man may add largely to the enjoyment of life by rearing a few trees of different varieties of fruit, which can be done equally as well in the garden, (if not better) as in the field.

"In the garden—and every family should have a garden—can be *successfully* cultivated the currant, the gooseberry, the grape, and the strawberry. A little labor and a trifling expense, will enable every one to enjoy those luxuries, and although they are small and almost insignificant they can be early brought to bearing, and will give to the table a change, to the appetite a relish, to the family happiness, and to our Western homes some of the comforts left in the East.

"Again the open prairie calls for the growing of shade and ornamental trees. Every prairie farmer should spend at least one day every spring transplanting trees and planting seeds from the forest. Locust trees can be rapidly grown, and in cases where the farmer

is unable to own timber land, or is so far removed from timber as to make its want severely felt, in a few years a forest of locust trees may be grown that will supply the demands of the farm for fuel and fencing. If all prairie farmers would devote a little more time each year to planting trees and seeds, in a few years the open prairies would become far more beautiful and lovely than they now are, besides these cultivated forests would change the monotony of the smooth sea-like expanse of prairie, and break the strong breezes that come sweeping from the hyperborean regions.

"There is also an existing necessity here, as well as elsewhere, for the improvement of farms by proper and thorough cultivation. Anything that may add strength and fertility to the soil should not be wantonly or willingly destroyed. True, your soil is rich and strong, but years of cultivation and reaping will weaken and destroy the best soils, unless they are kept up by the use of fertilizers. One very bad practice—that of burning straw—is followed by some farmers; let me assure them that the time will come when their folly will be apparent to them as well as to others.

"Living a long distance from market, it becomes the producer to raise such articles for sale as will bring the most ready money in the least bulk. Wheat raising cannot be depended upon to furnish surplus funds, for, unless wheat is very high in price in the Eastern market, it will bring but a small price here; in short, its cultivation beyond a mere living will not be remunerative. There is no good reason why wool cannot be grown here as well and as cheaply as on the hillsides of Vermont. A ton of wheat—which is an average load— may possibly bring at McGregor $30, while a ton of wool, while that article is at its very lowest price, will bring $500! Such a load is worth carrying to market. If North Iowa farmers are wise, they will learn to diversify their products, and not confine their attention solely to wheat growing. Pork, beef, butter and cheese, are articles that can be produced here, that will bear transportation and bring a fair price per load. I speak to practical men upon a practical subject. 'A word to the wise is sufficient.'

"There are many things at the present time that conspire to render these necessary improvements possible. Labor is becoming cheaper, breadstuffs are more plenty, mills are erected that furnish lumber at less expense, and in quicker time than formerly, while the mass of the people are becoming more industrious and economical than heretofore, and, strange as it may seem, the hard times

are likely to become the greatest blessing with which we were ever cursed. Three and four years ago the man who had a hundred dollars or could get trusted that amount, bought a fine 'forty' or 'eighty,' or a corner lot or two in some famous *paper town*, on the rise in value of which he expected to make an independent fortune! Speculation was the only business worthy the attention of any man with a reasonable share of brains. Old men looked wise and drove sharp bargains, young men smoked their cigars and spent their time in lounging around hotels, sporting ponderous chains made to imitate gold, and paid their board bills out of the avails of the *next* lucky speculation.

"Times are changed—the phantom is gone. The next lucky speculation is not likely soon to be realized. Life and its stern duties, as well as creditors' dues, stare them in the face. 'Work or starve,' is the motto of the present necessity. Now he who has a fine 'forty' or 'eighty,' is improving it, and he who has a 'corner lot,' has given up all hope of immediate riches from its sale. They who three or four years ago were consumers, are now producers, adding to the material and substantial wealth of the country. Now, instead of believing in *luck* and despising labor, our young men are learning 'that it is the hand of the diligent that maketh rich.'

"Notwithstanding the want of the many comforts incidental to a new country and the great distance from markets, there is much to encourage the settler to hope and to labor on. It has been often said that we 'live in an age of improvement,' and permit me to say that such improvement consists largely in the invention and manufacturing of labor-saving implements and machines. Less than a century since the best plow was bunglingly made of wood and pointed with a small piece of iron or steel. Now we have steel plows, light and strong, convenient in size and handy for use. Horses and cattle were the only means used to drive the plow; now we learn that steam, that power which has completely revolutionized mechanics, has been applied to agriculture, and that the steam plow is a complete success! At the State Fair of Illinois last year an acre of ground was plowed in eleven minutes. This power never tires. What it can perform in one term of eleven minutes, it can continue to perform, all things being equal, as often as that number of minutes recurs. Our Iowa prairies are as well adapted to plowing by steam as those of our sister State. Formerly all planting was done by hand, now the 'Planter' comes into use, enabling one to

perform the labor of many. Down to within the recollection o many of us the 'good old way' of reaping with a sickle was in use. Now the 'reaper' is in universal use, the last improvement of which is a combined reaper, raker and binder. Our grass used to be cut with a scythe, now the 'mower' performes that duty. From time immemorial our ancestors shelled corn by hand and threshed with a flail, or trod out their grain with oxen. Now, 'corn shellers' are universal, and thrashing machines not only thrash, but winnow the grain ready for market. The old-fashioned way of milking by hand is even now in general use, but the recent invention of the 'milking machine' will no doubt soon correct the practice. A short time since, and 'stitch, stitch, stitch' were the words of the song, and 'stitch, stitch, stitch' was the practice and portion of the fair women of our land. Now the 'Sewing machine' can be procured for so reasonable a price as to be brought within the reach of all, and will do all the 'stitching' needed in the family. We have heretofore been compelled to send to a Southern market for those helpful luxuries, sugar and molasses, but the successful experiments of the last few years, notwithstandong the late and early frosts, demonstrate the fact that we shall soon supply our own demands, especially for molasses, if, indeed, we are not able to furnish a surplus for export.

"Years ago in sporting circles '2.40' was esteemed the perfection of speed; now Flora Temple and Geo. M. Patchen skim the turf at the rate of 2.20, showing that our blooded horses have not deteriorated in nerve and muscle. Our fathers traveled by means of stage coaches, now we use the steam car, and soon the iron horse will come rushing up the Cedar Valley bringing a market to our doors. We now travel safely only on land and water.

"Prof. Lowe proposes soon to establish a line of air stages that will outstrip the rail-car and steamboat in speed. Three years since it took eighteen days to hold communication with England. Since then Queen Victoria and President Buchanan have had a social chat like two old ladies over their tea, by means of the Atlantic telegraph. The application of steam to the mechanic arts and the numerous improvements in tools and machinery have rendered less irksome and more profitable every branch of mechanical business.

"Time was, not long since, when the *brightest* son was sent to college to be spoiled or made something of in the professional line, while the duller sons were kept at home to work the farm or put

out to trade, with no means, except the district school, of obtaining an education; knowing how to 'read, write and cipher,' being esteemed sufficient learning for them; but to-day the doctrine that the *cultivated farmer* is better than the cultivated farm obtains, and as a consequence we see agricultural schools and farms established, where we may send our sons to become scientific and philosophical farmers; where they may learn the composition of soils; the best means to preserve and restore them; the connection of the soil with geology; to become familiar with Von Thaer, and Sillimon and Liebeg; to study nature and her laws, to return home fitted to take charge of the farm and to *shine* in any walk of life.

"Such, citizens, farmers and mechanics of Floyd County, are a few of the encouragements that incite you on to persevering toil, in the labors of the field and shops. Where you have reared your log cabins may you abide until commodious dwellings arise in their stead. Where you have planted gardens and orchards may you long live to eat the fruit thereof; and as you come up from year to year to this anniversary occasion (your annual county fair) may the evidences of your improvement be seen on all that constitutes you good farmers and skillful mechanics."

At the exhibition of 1860 were many fine specimens of horses and cattle, among which were the Black Hawk Morgan stallions of James W. Morrison and Ira K. Lee, which took the first and second premiums in their class; stallions of R. W. Humphrey and L. G. Buck; Devon bull of R. C. Horr, and a two-year-old bull of Mr. Buck, fine milch cows and heifers, oxen, etc.

The lower room of the Masonic Hall was appropriated to the display of household manufactures, ladies' ornamental work, fine articles, etc.

The entries of horses and cattle were more numerous than the year previous, while in the other departments they equaled in quality, if not excelled, although in some not so numerous.

ST. CHARLES FARMERS' CLUB.

Agreeably to notice, a number of gentlemen and ladies assembled at the residence of Milo Gilbert in St. Charles City, on the evening of Dec. 1, 1860, for the purpose of organizing what is popularly termed a "farmers' club." A. B. F. Hildreth presented a constitution for a permanent organization, which was adopted. A number of ladies and gentlemen signed the constitution, and a committee selected as a subject for discussion at the next meeting,

"The Winter Care of Stock." This and other meetings were subsequently held, at which appropriate subjects were discussed and much useful information elicited. At the second meeting, Dec. 8, the following permanent officers were elected: John Kellogg, President; M. Ireland, Secretary; A. Anderson, Treasurer; John Muir, S. Harwood and A. W. French, Executive Committee. Admission fee was fixed at ten cents—for men only; ladies exempt.

The year 1861 was blessed with good crops, and notwithstanding the excitement of war, the Board of Directors determined to hold a fair, fixing the place at Rockford. As the time drew near, they made the usual preparations, appointing officers of the day, committees, etc. The fair was held, with ordinary success, in respect to attendance at least.

During the spring of 1862, over 6,000 pounds of maple sugar were made within two miles of Floyd. More than the usual amount was also made elsewhere in the county. The season following proved a good one for crops in general and corn in particular; and, notwithstanding the excitements of *two* wars on hand at this time—that of the great Rebellion and that of the Indians in Minnesota, near by—the society went steadily and heroically forward with their business, and held a successful fair at Floyd. Two thousand people were in attendance one day. There were music, speeches, parade of the Home Guards, etc. In the latter Col. L. L. Huntley and Adj. E. A. Teeling displayed excellent military qualities. The number of entries was 380; total cash premiums, $133; total receipts $199.10; total expenses, liabilities, etc, $20 or $30 more than the receipts.

March 14, 1863, the board held a meeting at Charles City, and appointed L. S. Horr, of Union Township, Henry Pettit, of St. Charles, and Hervey Wilbur, of Floyd, a committee to ascertain where and upon what terms ten or twelve acres of land could be obtained for a permanent fair ground, and report at the next meeting. During this spring, white willow was extensively introduced for hedges and windbreaks, but it eventually proved almost worthless in either capacity. Wheat this year was somewhat injured by drouth, and corn, in places, was badly cut off by a frost the last night in August; but other crops did fairly well, especially that of potatoes. Another successful fair was held this year.

In 1864 a large amount of maple sugar was again made. We have no particulars as to the crops this season, but presume from the general rule that they were good. Sept. 14 and 15, a good fair

was held at Rockford, notwithstanding the drawbacks of war and the thought of many that no fair should be held. For the season of 1865 a successful exhibition was held, Sept. 20 and 21, at Floyd. During this year the Board of Supervisors reduced the bounty on gopher destruction to three cents.

Sept. 20, 1866, a fair was held at Charles City, and on this very day the frost was so severe on the corn, which was very late, as to damage it severely. The fair was rather meager in respect to the exhibition of live-stock, but in other respects it was "fair," and in some things extraordinary.

The season of 1867 was wet and cold; crops ordinary. In 1868 the corn was damaged some by early frosts; otherwise the crops yielded bountifully. The fair grounds were established at Charles City, and a very successful exhibition was held.

The season of 1870 was dry, and there was a poor crop of wheat and oats. For the several years following nothing remarkable occurred in connection with the crops or with the annual exhibitions. In the fall of 1871, the Shell Rock Valley Agricultural Society held a successful fair at Rockford. The country continued steadily to grow, with the normal increase of products and extent and character of the fairs. During the winter of 1873–'4, an organization was formed at Charles City, known as the "Farmers' Union Club," which held meetings for mutual instruction in the various branches of industry connected with the farmer's calling. A similar club was organized for the west side of the county, or the Shell Rock Valley.

The season of 1875 was very wet; the corn and wheat suffered considerably on account of it; however, crops generally were pretty good. John W. Webster, of Floyd, harvested and thrashed 1,727 bushels of oats from twenty acres,—an average of over eighty-six bushels to the acre. As the stand was badly "lodged," and much of the crop consequently wasted, it was calculated that the yield was really over one hundred bushels to the acre.

In 1876 the crops were rather poor, mainly on account of too much rain, and partly on account of sudden and unfavorable changes of the weather. The wheat was attacked by the Hessian fly. The Agricultural Society languished, being in debt for the grounds, on which there was a mortgage that was in danger of being foreclosed. Some thought that the location of the grounds at Charles City was a mistake.

In 1877 Floyd County was blessed with an unusually heavy crop of small grain. Wheat, which for some years had been a light crop,—less than twelve bushels per acre on an average for the whole county,—seemed to attain new vigor, and the yield was from twenty-four to thirty-seven bushels per acre in favorable localities; the general crop of the county was fully fifty per cent. above the usual average crop.

In the winter of 1878–'9, a new association was formed, on a stock basis, to take the place of the old, and to be called the "Floyd County Agricultural and Mechanical Association." March 8 articles of incorporation were adopted, and the following officers elected: A. W. Cook, President; E. S. Reed, Vice-President; Alex. R. Spriggs, Secretary; Wm. D. Balch, Treasurer. Directors: R. C. Mathews, Horatio Dunning, John Kuck, A. H. Bailey, J. R. Waller, James Coley, E. C. Wilcox, Lucius Lane, Timothy Billings, H. F. Lambert, S. W. Hatch, C. G. Patten, and the first four principal officers. The executive committee to consist of the officers and one director.

The first annual fair held under the auspices of the above association, took place at the Charles City fair grounds, Sept. 9–12, 1879.

At the fair of 1881, the association had an unfortunate time, principally on account of heavy rains.

The officers of the association for the present year, 1882, are the following: R. C. Mathews, Rockford, President; Samuel Clay, Cedar, Vice-President; E. J. Gilbert, St. Charles, Treasurer; A. F. Huffman, St. Charles, Secretary. Directors: A. W. Cook, J. M. Miner, R. Lindon, L. Lane, and Jackson Wood, all of St. Charles; Wesley Brownell, Pleasant Grove; J. R. Waller, Scott; John Gates, Union; S. G. Blythe, Rock Grove; James Roberts, Ulster; and H. L. Green, Niles. Executive Committee: R. C. Mathews, Samuel Clay, A. F. Huffman, E. J. Gilbert and L. Lane.

The association had a grand basket pic-nic and races on the Fourth of July, 1882, at the Charles City Fair Grounds. The races were mostly in half-mile heats, two in three, for purses of $5 to $12.50. The free-for-all race, one mile dash, was for $12.50, $7.50 and $5. The society voted an appropriation of $125 for the purpose of securing, on one day of the next fair, a joint discussion of financial, temperance and political questions, by good speakers, $25 to each of five speakers. The advertisement was worded as follows:

"*Joint Discussion.*—A cash prize of $25, to be paid to one representative of each of the five political parties, to-wit: Republican, Democrat, Greenback, Prohibition and Anti-Prohibition. Each speaker to be limited to one hour and a half, and to confine his remarks to the Financial and Temperance questions. Speaking to commence at 10:30 A. M., Thursday, August 31, 1882. The discussion will be open to any speaker in the United States, but only one from each party will be allowed to participate in the discussion. Should either party not be represented the vacancy will be filled by the Secretary. Parties wishing to participate in this discussion will please notify the Secretary by the first day of August, so they can be properly advertised."

As the time arrived, however, the programme was changed somewhat, and the two principal speeches were made by Hon. James F. Wilson, United States Senator elect from Iowa, and General J. B. Weaver, well known as the champion of the National party.

Senator Wilson's address was not political. His main point was that no one of the three great departments of business—agricultural, commercial and manufacturing—should be built up at the expense of the others; that whatever injured one injured all; and that their interests were so reciprocal, mutual and involved, they could not be divorced and prosper. Said he: "It is often asserted that the farmer's life is one of independence. This is not true. Nor is any other calling independent. All vocations are mutually dependent; and this is exactly as it should be. A really independent man would be a very lonesome man.

"The contempt which the people of past ages had for labor was the cause of their ruin. The empires of ancient times were built up on the products of labor; and when the ruling classes became wealthy and despised labor, down went their power, and the nation to decay. At the present day a healthy reaction is setting in, and labor is becoming dignified,—not agriculture alone, but labor in all its branches. Every branch of industry should encourage every other branch. Every attempt made by one industry or line of commerce to aggrandize itself by oppressing others is suicidal. The interests of the respective industries or lines of business engender 'public policies;' but these policies are not always equal and satisfactory. They are sometimes predatory, sometimes retaliatory. We should not retaliate, but reform things. Subjects of legislation and public action should be elevated out of the rut of personality and fixed upon the fundamental principles of public welfare.

Like individuals, each public policy should observe the golden rule, and do unto others as it would have others do unto itself.

"Farmers should know as much about political economy, government and the principles of society as any member of the professions. All farmers, it is true, cannot reach it; nor does any other class reach it; but farmers can attain such a degree of knowledge of these things as to keep up an equilibrium. Farmers cannot combine as those can who are engaged in other industries; but combinations are not promotive of the general welfare. It is out of such things that arbitrary prices, strikes, panics, etc., come.

"Therefore I make my plea for a broader general education. This would hold more boys to the farm than any other one thing. And the education I speak of to-day is not that which comes from colleges and books, but that which comes from observing and thinking. I do not make this plea here to-day primarily or exclusivly for agriculture, but for all the legitimate callings of life."

Some of the chief points made by General Weaver were these: The importance of the ballot is generally underestimated. Imagine the evils resulting from its absence. Suppose the ballot was suddenly taken away from you: what would you do? What mode of redress would you have for wrongs? Millitary power would necessarily be the form of government. But the ballot box is no place for a man to vent his spleen or his prejudice; it is merely a depository for the patriotism of the nation. Governments may be good in form but corrupt in administration. If the church, a divinely appointed institution, can have "the form of godliness but be devoid the power threof" how much more a human government!

As all the purposes of a government should be true, so every political party should have a true purpose. But do the present ruling political parties have any purpose at all, consisting of or based upon a principle? Now, I believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the members of these parties are such in sincerity; but, I ask you, for what purpose does the Democratic party exist to-day? and for what purpose, what true principle or policy, does the Republican party exist? As soon as a party ceases to have a great purpose, it should be disbanded; and the leading journals now admit there is no real issue between the two great political parties. Now, it is sometimes dangerous to be with the majority. Henry Clay once said it was better to be with the right than to be President. Before the war the Whig and Democratic parties were

alike on the slavery question; they had no test of membership in themselves on the great issue that was being forced up by the people. There were "Abolitionists" and "Free-Soilers" in both parties, but the pro-slavery influence controlled both. This veteran Free-Soiler sitting here before me felt that he was almost alone in the days of Van Buren and Hale; but one man, with God on his side, is a majority; and ere long we witness, on the dissolution of the two great parties, the sublime tableau of Abraham Lincoln marching to the White House at the head of a healthy political sentiment transplanting the old and rotten policy of slave power.

The issue which this people must now settle is, what shall be the permanent financial system of this great Republic, which, when adopted, shall last as long as its flag shall float, and be as enduring and as stable as the government and the patriotism of the people themselves? I believe the government should be kept as close to the people as possible, and derive its financial policy directly from them. The second great issue is, shall railroad corporations, constituting the great engine of civilized progress, be controlled by law, and made to work in harmony with the interests of labor, or shall they be allowed to go on lawless and regardless of legislatures and the ballot box? The third issue is the bonded public debt: shall it be paid off? Shall we pay it off as soon as we are able, or shall we let it run on gathering interest as it runs? Then there are other questions, as the land question, the civil-service question, and others,—all affecting the life of the great American people.

Now, why should there not be a third party to settle these questions? for the present parties cannot settle them. There is not now, nor can there be, any test of membership in either of these parties on monopoly, for example. There are Voorhees, Ewing and Hendricks, good Democrats and anti-monopolists; and there are Tilden and Bayard, also good Democrats, who are monopolists. Correspondingly, among Republican leaders are both monopolists and anti-monopolists. Jay Gould is a Republican. As the pro-slavery element controlled the old parties, so now it is the money power that controls the present parties. The National party is all anti-monopoly, and it is already four times as strong as the Free-Soil party in the days of John P. Hale.

FLOYD COUNTY STOCK AND DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Convention met at the court-house, Dec. 31, 1880, and was called to order by the President, Newman Dutcher. The foregoing

name of the society was adopted, a committee appointed to draft constitution and by-laws, and the following officers elected: President, N. Dutcher; Vice-President, H. Barnes; Secretary, J. A. Becker; Treasurer, Mrs. F. R. Woolley. Adjourned to Jan. 18, 1881.

J. S. Trigg read an able essay before the above convention, from which we take the following extracts:

"I have long been convinced, as I doubt not you are, of the necessity of a change in our system of farming, and wish to do what I can to bring it about. We will agree, I think, that very much of our past and present financial embarrassment arises from our general lack of diversified farming. I assure you I do not stand here and assume to instruct or advise you but only trust I can interest you in what seems to me a better way than the old.

"Labor produces the wealth of this world; this is the great fundamental principle. But labor is not getting the benefits of the wealth it produces; it is accumulating in the hands of the non-laboring monopolists; and Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them. See how these laborers live; see how their houses are furnished; see how their tables are spread, and study the cause of the contrast. Lincoln said in his first annual message to Congress, Dec. 3, 1861: 'There is one point to which I desire to call the attention of Congress, and that is the attempt that is being made to place capital on an equal footing with, if not above, labor, though labor deserves much the higher consideration.'

In giving point to the last observation, Mr. Weaver drew a striking picture of the investment of $50,000 in new land and the like investment in establishing a national bank, illustrating what a terrible advantage the latter has over the former; and then a picture of the investor in the land, while being ground down by the banker, making application to Washington, among the supposed followers of Abraham Lincoln, for redress, on the principle that "labor deserves a much higher consideration than capital," and illustrating how the abused land owner would be treated as insane. The speaker also drew many other amusing illustrations, for which we have not space here. He appealed to the "Jacksonian" Democrats, whose patron hero could not stand *one* national bank, and yet they could swallow 2,223 national banks and not grunt.

A system of mixed farming, with the dairy as the corner-stone, is no new thing, and in view of the almost universal success that

attends it, the wonder is that it has not been more generally adopted in Floyd County. The few who have followed this system are the most successful farmers of Iowa to-day. Heretofore wheat has been our chief reliance; to produce it we have sapped, year by year, our very choicest and best land; to harvest and prepare it for market, have bought the most costly and short-lived machinery and employed the highest priced labor. Upon this, at best uncertain crop, we have depended almost entirely for cash to pay for the farm, for the machinery, for the hired help and for the living of our families. Now, what are the results? I find, after a careful examination, that the average crop of wheat per acre for the past seven years, in this county, has been eleven bushels; that the average cost of producing the same per bushel has been about seventy-five cents, and that the average price at which the same has been sold has been seventy-six cents. Admitting these figures to be nearly correct, there are good reasons why we have had hard work to hold our own.

Now, I will not multiply evidence. That it is an unreliable and unprofitable crop to raise: climatic changes incident to the development and improvement of the country; insect pests; markets controlled by speculators, have all conspired to convince you that we must quit the business. The next thing is, what shall we do? how use our land and labor? To solve this problem, if possible, is why I invited you here to-day. I offer you, as a substitute for the old and unprofitable system, "the dairy as a basis of mixed farming." The advantages of this system are presented in the following order:

1st. Increased fertility and productiveness of our land.

2d. The concentration of our farm products for transportation to market.

3d. The more uniform distribution of the labors of the farm throughout the year.

4th. Exemption from the necessity of employing high-priced labor and costly machinery.

5th. The securing to the farmer of a steady and uniform income through all the year.

As to the first of these, viz., the increased productive power of land under the dairy system, it seems plain that the farmer's acres are his capital; if, by negligence or through ignorance he decreases it, he is so much the poorer, It used to be claimed that our rich soil could never be exhausted; is it true? Are there not hundreds, I might say thousands, of acres in this county that

have been well nigh wheated and weeded to death? Acres that, with all the improvements, are not actually worth as much as raw prairie? Acres that nothing but rest and abundance of manure will restore? It is only too true, wheat and weeds have robbed us and made us and our lands poor. The most valuable lands in old England, and in New England, too, are the pasture and meadow lands. What splendid crops we raise here when we break up an old pasture: how thrifty, rank, and productive: how clean, how pleasant to care for, and harvest them. Suppose hereafter, we only work half as much land, and let the cows and young stock have the other half; don't you believe we will raise almost as much, and find a vast deal more pleasure and profit in it? Let us get rid of the weeds; they are as bad as a ten per cent. mortgage on the farm, and far more usurious in the matter of interest. Let us keep more sheep; they are the best weed exterminators in the world, and are annually worth all they cost, to keep for this purpose alone, even if no other return was received from them.

With stock on the farm comes rest for the land, and abundant plant food in the shape of manure. Your land will then grow richer and better every year, and so will you. Every car load of grain in bulk shipped away from this county, takes away valuable and vital properties and constituents of our soil, and leaves nothing to replace them; but when we ship off a car load of stock, or a car of butter, cheese or wool, the reverse is true; the soil has not been robbed, but enriched. Here is the point: instead of striving to increase our acres and own all the land adjoining us, let us keep two cows where we now keep one, two hogs instead of one, and my word for it, it will not be long till we can cut two tons of hay and raise two bushels of corn where we now do one.

Second. The value of a bushel of wheat in Charles City to-day is determined by what that wheat is worth in Liverpool, less the cost of getting it there. Did you ever think of that? This is also true about cheese, and is destined in a very short time to be true as regards our beef and butter. Now it costs nearly as much to send 100 pounds of wheat to Liverpool as it does to send 100 pounds of butter or cheese. In view of the fact that 100 pounds of wheat is worth, in that market, say to-day, about $2.50, and 100 pounds of butter $35.00, and 100 pounds of cheese $17.00, you will readily perceive the advantages arising from this source. The fact is, we are too far away from market to sell our grain in

bulk. It takes about three bushels of corn to get one to New York.

A man took a load of timothy seed to market a few days ago, and received as much for it as 700 bushels of corn would have brought in the same market. Corn will not bear transportation even off the farm, for there is the place to use it.

Third.—A more uniform distribution of labor throughout the year. This is not as unimportant a matter as it might at first appear. Under the old system, we alternated between seasons of intense hurry and rush, and those of comparative idleness; working altogether too hard through the summer, and resting altogether too much in the winter; in the summer hiring high priced labor to help us, and in winter looking in vain for a job, while we eat up the profits of the summer's labor. Now, with a dairy of cows on the farm, comes pleasant and profitable work the year round. You can then hire your help by the year, and thereby secure a much more reliable class of labor.

Fourth.—Less cost for machinery. The universal testimony is, that the wholesale and injudicious purchase of farm machinery, on credit, has had very much to do with our present and past financial troubles. I do not wish to be understood, however, as opposed to a reasonable use of improved machinery for the farm, much of it is very useful, nay, almost indispensable, and when bought and paid for, adds much to the pleasure as well as the profit of farming; but don't give any more ten per cent. notes, with privilege of renewal, and trust to wheat to meet your paper. Remember that an entire outfit of machinery for a dairy farm, including mowing machines, horse-rake, hay fork, sulky corn plow, corn planter, sulky stirring plow and drag, costs less than one of the new style wire binders.

Fifth.—Uniform income. The use of the farmer's credit at the stores to obtain supplies to carry him through the summer, under promise to pay when he sells his wheat, has been an almost universal custom heretofore, and has proven almost as disastrous to the merchant who gives, as the farmer who asks, the favor. A very large share of the business failures in this State are due to the unreliability of promises to pay after harvest. Why should you not be able to buy and pay as you go, obtain your goods for less money, and have the merchant court your cash trade, instead of your having to beg accommodations of him? You can, and should. Get some cows, sell their milk or cream to the creamery, and every

thirty days you have a cash income. Why, see how nicely it works; a steady monthly income from the dairy, a nice lot of hogs to sell two or three times a year, a little wool, a few sheep, a few fat steers, some timothy and clover seed, a good Norman or Clydesdale colt, with fat lambs and weathers for the city butcher, and a few loads of hay to sell from time to time; you see, in this way, if one thing fails, another wins; and you cannot well be left at the mercy of your creditors; for the first thing you know, you will "owe no man anything."

Mr. Trigg then proceeded to give the relative value of the creamery butter, as compared with common butter, made in the old way, which he stated to be twice the value. He also described the process of raising and gathering the cream, operating of the creameries, etc., which system has been universally adopted throughout the county, and is proving highly remunerative, both to the farmers and the creamery men.

The second meeting of the association was held on the evening of Jan. 18, when the constitution and by-laws were adopted. The object of the organization was mainly the discussions of questions pertaining directly to a better knowledge of the modern methods of agriculture. At the meeting Feb. 1, the subject for discussion was "The best way to make the dairy profitable." Lecturers, H. Barnes and J. N. Makepeace. The question for the fourth meeting, held in Raymond Hall (the court-house, the place of previous meetings having been burned), Feb. 15, was: "The best and most profitable way to dispose of our milk product," by R. W. Humphrey. The next meeting, March 1, "The best way to convert our land into dairy farms, and the crops we sow in order to seed to grass," by Jesse McNabb, was ably discussed, others, of course, taking a part in all the discussions. The meeting March 15 was well attended, and the question, "Mixed farming a specialty," was debated pro and con, S. P. Wetherbee speaking in the affirmative, H. Barnes in the negative. The meeting of March 29, which proved to be the last, has recorded in the minutes two questions discussed: "Orcharding," and "Foresting or Grove Timber." Mr. Patten, as leader on the former, L. Hartshorn on the latter. Mrs. F. R. Wooley was also recorded for a lecture on "Flowers,' and Mr. Warn on "Small Fruit." Owing to the lateness of the season, it was indefinitely adjourned. Other meetings last year detracted from this, but the secretary expresses an intention of trying to call the members together the coming season. Surely, no better

association can be formed for the benefit of the farmers in and about St. Charles Township, than one of this nature.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Charles City Patrons of Husbandry, No. 280, was organized March 6, 1872, with thirty-one charter members. H. A. Humphrey, Master; L. Lane, Overseer; R. W. Humphrey, Lecturer; W. A. McNaughton, Steward; J. Wood, Assistant Steward; J. Ferguson, Secretary; Geo. H. Whitehead, Treasurer; A. W. Cook, Chaplain; W. E. Waller, Gate Keeper; Mrs. R. W. Humphrey, Ceres; Mrs. Amanda Waller, Pomona; Mrs. M. Wilson, Flora; Mrs. A. W. Cook, Lady Assistant Steward. The degrees were conferred by J. P. Taylor, E. Austin, J. Billings.

The meetings ceased in 1877. May 31 is the last record in the secretary's book.

In 1872–'3 there were subordinate granges at Charles City, H. A. Humphrey, Master; Niles, N. Dutcher, Master; Floyd, Wm. Morse, Master; Rudd, James Swartwood, Master; Nora Springs; Marble Rock, Mr. Gould, Master; Ulster, A. H. Bailey, Master; Rockford, Ed. Billings, Master; Scott, C. H. Oaks, Master. Of the county organization, Newman Dutcher, of Niles, was President.

The Grangers held a large meeting at Nora Springs, Feb. 13, 1874, and were addressed by H. A. Humphrey, of Charles City, and James Swartwood, Esq., of Rudd. Captain Humphrey led off with an interesting speech, defining in clear and concise language, the causes and objects of the order. He said the combination and exactions made by the moneyed powers of the land had forced an uprising of the hard-working masses, that much good had already been accomplished, that prices of farming implements had been greatly reduced, home manufactures encouraged, and that education, fraternization and agitation would bring about the great reforms for which the great industrial interests are now clamoring.

Mr. Swartwood then took the stand, and spoke eloquently for over an hour. He gave his views in full on the "panic" and the currency question.

W. P. Gaylord was then called for, went forward and said that he was not a member of the order of Grangers, but if their object is to benefit the masses, and if that object can be accomplished, then he was a Granger. He said the Grangers denied being a political

party, but that in his opinion they had politics for breakfast, politics for dinner, politics for supper, and went to bed on politics; and that was just as it should be. They should come right square out from under the cloud and proclaim that they are a political party seeking to control legislation, and if they could not control legislation they might as well disband.

M. H. Nickerson, Esq., of Nora Springs, then addressed the meeting in that forcible manner characteristic of one who, with a mature mind, an active body, and an earnest determination, peculiar to himself, believes all he says, and says what he believes.

He was followed by Messrs. Swartwood and Humphrey, who were listened to with attention, till a late hour, when the meeting adjourned, with a renewed confidence in the justice of their cause, and of their ultimate triumph over the wrongs of which they complain.

The leading officers of the different granges in the county considered that a county organization would greatly promote the objects of the society, and accordingly a meeting was called for Charles City, March 3, 1874. This meeting was adjourned to Rockford, March 17. At these two meetings their interests were fully discussed, and a county organization adopted, delegates being present from Rockford, Ulster, Reconstruction, Charles City, Nora Springs, Rock Grove and Welcome Granges.

A constitution of twelve articles was adopted, defining the objects of the association and its methods of operation. The name was declared to be the Floyd County Grange Company. The object was set forth as that of opening and maintaining a full and complete agricultural implement store. The capital stock was fixed at a minimum of $2,000, and a maximum of $10,000, in shares of $10 each. Subscriptions to the stock were to be paid as follows: Twenty-five per cent. of the capital stock when the company should be organized, and the balance subject to an assessment, not to exceed ten per cent. monthly, as it may be ordered by the directors. The government of the company was vested in trustees, directors, and such officers as they might appoint.

A. H. Bailey, William Dean and H. A. Humphrey were appointed a committee to have the articles of incorporation filed properly, and a committee was appoiuted to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock. The association was then adjourned till June 2, 1874.

A little organization known as the "Farmers' Union Club" held meetings in Charles City during the winter of 1873–'74, for mutual instruction in their calling.

While the objects of the grange organization were all noble enough, and the means for attaining those objects were of the highest order, yet, as it involved union of effort between near neighbors, many of whom in every communitity are at odds with each other, it very naturally died out. There is nothing more noble than mutual instruction and assistance in agricultural pursuits.

Creamery Convention.—A meeting of the creamery men of Floyd and adjacent counties was held at the Elm Springs Creamery, Charles City, Jan. 25, 1882. The following gentlemen were present: C. F. Beelar, Marble Rock; G. and C. H. Badder, Nashua; O. & F. H. McEwen, Rudd; R. I. Jakway, Nora Springs; J. A. Wood, Ionia; W. E. Tupper, Osage; D. Sheean, Osage; Charles Howell, Rockford; H. D. White and J. S. Trigg, Charles City. Mr. Trigg was elected Chairman, and Mr. Howell, Secretary. The following rules were adopted:

1. Any patron found selling milk from an unhealthy cow or from cows still feverish from calving, will be dropped and the case reported to the civil authorities.

2. Cream from milk showing careless and uncleanly milking, or containing insects or dirt of any kind, will not be accepted.

3. Milk should be kept out of vegetable cellars, and its surroundings be kept free from all odors and impurities.

4. No tainted or frozen cream will be received.

5. No collector will, in any case, take any cream except what he himself skims from the cans.

6. Any patron discovered tampering with cream in any fraudulent way will be dropped, and subject to punishment by law.

7. Cream from milk standing in low temperature is thin and will not hold out. Such cream will not be taken unless proper reduction be made. The proper temperature for milk to stand in is from 50° to 60°; and to make honest cream, milk should stand from fourteen to twenty-four hours in summer, and from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in winter before skimming.

8. Ice and snow are detrimental to cream, and when used in milk will not be taken.

9. Two different milkings must not be put into the same can, nor must the milk or can be disturbed after the milk is set.

10. The length of time milk must stand before skimming will depend upon the condition of the cream, which will in all cases be determined by the collector, who must be the judge of his own route.

11. It is distinctly understood by all that when the word "inch" is used, it is used as the equivalent of a pound or half a pound of butter, according to size of can; and the creameries reserve the right to pay any patron for the number of pounds his cream will make.

12. Patrons are required to notify their creameries at once of any neglect of the collectors, or any failure on their part to conform to the above rules.

Resolved, That we all hereby agree to refuse to deal with any patron who is dropped by any creamery for fraudulent and dishonest practices, and for a persistent and willful violation of the above rules.

During the meeting general discussions were had on the best market for butter, sales through commission houses, freights, methods of keeping accounts with patrons and manner and time of payments, best cans for setting milk, butter-milk as food for young pigs, hog cholera and remedies, etc.

Per contra, the dairymen of Floyd Township soon afterward held a meeting and unanimously adopted the following:

WHEREAS, the Charles City Creamery Convention adopted rules and laws tending to monopoly, which we are not bound to respect as regards certain of them herein named; and we have been to great expense in building milk and ice-houses to enable us to manufacture a better article of cream and butter; and if necessity requires it we are able to manufacture and market our own products; and we take exception to Rule 5; therefore—

Resolved, No collector shall be allowed to skim cream from our cans except in our presence; and, further, he shall not be allowed to postpone the time of skimming to the detriment of our cream without paying damage; and that any collector found tampering with our cream in any shape shall be dogged off the farm and punished according to law.

WHEREAS, Rule 7 of the Charles City Creamery Convention implies that dairymen produce dishonest cream,—

Resolved, That we sell but sixteen ounces of butter to the pound, or its equivalent in cream; and any collector found taking any more than this shall be subject to punishment.

WHEREAS, by Rule 10 we are allowed no judgment in regard to the length of time milk must stand before skimming,—

Resolved, We shall use our judgment to our own interest, and shall not allow the milk to be disturbed by any collector until the cream has sufficient time to rise.

WHEREAS, Rule 11 reserves the right to pay any patron for the number of pounds his cream will make,—

Resolved, That we reserve the right to reject all offers by said creameries, and shall object to selling more than the equivalent in cream to a pound in butter, or price pro rata.

Resolved, That we shall hereby agree to refuse to deal with any creamery or company of creameries that will not deal honestly and fairly with us.

Resolved, Further, that we discountenance all rings, cliques and schemes tending to monopoly; and, as the Charles City Creamery Convention, held Jan. 25, 1882, implied that we are not above suspicion for honesty, resolved that the one who first accuses his neighbor is the one to be looked after; and that we unitedly and decidedly object to being ruled by monopolies, rings or pools.

Of course the foregoing platforms were too categorical to be let alone by ironical wags, and the next issue of the papers contained scathing communications,—one in particular in the form of preambles and resolutions. It was funny, but too long for repetition here. The needless controversy was quietly terminated by a Rockford member of the Charles City Convention, soberly stating that only the ordinary business principles of square dealing were all that could be meant by the series of resolutions passed by that body. In measuring quantity and quality, both parties to the transaction should of course be present, else neither party should complain.

Floyd County Farmers' Insurance Company.—Amount of policies in force Dec. 3, 1881, $420,000; number of members, 300; amount of losses for the year, $213.15. Officers elected for the ensuing year: S. P. Wetherbee, President; Thos. Martin, Vice-President; P. P. Cole, Secretary; Lucius Lane, Treasurer. Directors: J. W. Morrison, Floyd; L. Lane, St. Charles; Gunnar Winnor, Rudd; A. A. Babcock, Rock Grove; C. T. Ackley, Union; C. Dinkle, Ulster; Wes. Brownell, Pleasant Grove; J. B. Schermerhorn, Scott; S. H. Waddell, Riverton; F. B. Cruver, Niles; George Bleckley, Cedar.

The company employs no traveling agent, but has an agent in each township.

Floyd County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.—Nov. 1, 1879, this company was organized, by the election of George Boyer, President; S. P. Wetherbee, Vice-President; Wm. Morse, Treasurer; and N. Dutcher, Secretary. Directors: E. M. Smith and Norris Makepeace, St. Charles; Thomas Martin and L. Knowlton, Floyd; C. Kreger, Ulster; S. H. Waddell, Riverton; P. H. Powers, Pleasant Grove; M. Lynch, Niles; Jesse Conners, Rudd; P. P. Cole, Cedar; A. A. Babcock, Rock Grove.

LIVE STOCK.

Until recently but little attention has been given to the raising of stock other than that of the most ordinary kind. In 1856 Z. M. Knapp, of Rockford, brought into the county the first seven head of Devon cattle. In 1858 Stephen Britton brought to the town of Rockford twenty head. In 1860 Dr. D. W. Bemis brought twenty-five head more of the same kind of stock to Rockford, and since that time R. W. Humphrey, Judge Wm. B. Fairfield and the Nenistedt brothers, have imported a large number of splendid specimens of blooded cattle. In 1874–'6 A. W. Cook, of S Charles Township, visited France several times, and each time returned with several Norman horses, "prodigious in their size, famous in their strength and enormous in their value."

In the fall of 1859 many cattle died in this county, from some kind of poison. Some thought that the poison was in smutty corn, some thought that it existed in the Chinese sugar-cane stalks which the cattle ate, and others that it existed in something else. The source of the poison has ever remained a mystery.

As to sheep and swine, the stock has been improved in keeping with the advance of the country generally.

There were in the county, according to the census of 1875, 2,851 dogs, amongst which are the Newfoundland, rat terrier, bull terrier, mastiff, grey-hound, fox-hound, shepherd, pointer, setter, spaniel, coach-dog, lap-dog, poodles and whiffets, besides many mongrels and varieties whose pedigrees are not easily traced.

CHAPTER X.

CENSUS AND FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

EARLY ENTERPRISE.

The facts and figures in this little chapter tell the story of Floyd County's progress better than it can be told in any other way. Although some persons are actually interested in reading statistics in quantity, yet the tables and lists here presented are given more for reference when there is occasion than for straight reading. The good land yet to be improved in Floyd County, and the railroad and other improvements in contemplation, promise a future for this county as brilliant in its upward progress as has been in the past.

In the fall of 1855 there were at St. Charles City only a score of houses, and they were built of logs; at Floyd nearly the same; on the Cedar River, within a distance of twenty-four miles, there were ten or twelve settlers; on Shell Rock River and Flood Creek, not so many; no flouring mills in operation in the whole county; no pine lumber, not even enough to make a table; and other things, or lack of things may be considered in proportion. But in five years from the above date the evidences of thrift on every hand were striking, and even a matter of wonder. While there were no extensive farmers in the county, every one had, during the season of 1860, raised a surplus of grain, on comparatively small farms. The yeomanry might be said to consist of "quarter-section" farmers. A single township raised enough grain to supply the whole county, the product of wheat ranging from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. Oats, corn and potatoes were also excellent.

At Marble Rock a capacious flouring mill was in operation, and at St. Charles another. There were saw-mills, lath and shingle mills, planing machines, etc., run by both water and steam power, sufficient for the whole county. Towns and villages were rapidly springing up, school-houses and churches being erected, bridges built and roads improved. Railroads were projected, $60,000 being voted by the county in their aid. Altogether the contrast between 1855 and 1860 was almost as striking as two pictures could

be,—the one of monotony, lonesomeness, and no outlook, and the other of a promising and rapidly developing garden of Eden.

To answer the numerous inquiries of Eastern parties, a circular letter of two pages was published in February, 1858, giving a minute and impartial description of Floyd County, the best routes to St. Charles, statistics, etc. It was compiled by Dr. J. W. Smith, of Charles City, printed in the *Intelligencer* and New York *Evening Post*, and noticed by other Eastern papers. Several thousand copies of the circular were distributed. It was entitled, "Floyd County, Iowa: Its Location, Advantages, and Inducements to Those Seeking Homes in the West."

CIRCULAR OF 1858.

"By reference to the map, the geographical position of Iowa is seen to be nearly in the center of the United States. The Mississippi River upon the east and the Missouri River upon the west, both navigable; the other natural advantages, such as climate, soil and productions; together with numerous railroad facilities; and the possession of an intelligent and enterprising population; all indicate that Iowa will ere long become one of the most wealthy and influential States of the Union.

"The area of Iowa is 51,000 square miles. In 1836 its population was 10,531; in '40, 43,116; in 44, 71,650; in '50, 192,204; in '56, 503,625. The presidential vote of 1856 was 92,644. The taxable property in 1851, was $28,464,550; 1853, $44,540,304; in 1855 $116,895 390, and in 1857, $210,944,583. The present population of the State is estimated at 800,000.

"Certain events of the last few years have to some extent changed the tide of emigration. The withdrawal of the public lands from market, during the location of the different railroad routes and the selection of lands granted them; the Kansas excitement, and the attraction of emigrants thither; the systematic efforts to lead northern settlers to Virginia and other slave States have temporarily diverted emigration from Iowa. But a change is now taking place. The Government lands of the State amounting to many millions of acres, are again offered for sale, and their recent exclusion from market has only tended to make known their richness and value. At this time no State or Territory can hold out inducements to settlers equal to Iowa, and it is the opinion of discerning men that the year 1858 will witness a larger immigration to this State than any preceding one.

"Floyd County, Iowa, is situated seventy miles west of the Mississippi River; the counties of Clayton, Fayette and Chickasaw lying between it and the river; and Mitchel County between it and Minnesota, upon the north. The Cedar River is the principal stream, averaging about sixty yards in width and running in a southeasterly direction through the county. It rises nearly one hundred miles distant, in Minnesota, is rapid in its course, affords abundant water-power, and is remarkable for the purity of its waters and the abundance of heavy timber and excellent stone quarries along its course. There are also several other streams of considerable size in the county the principal of which are the Little Cedar River, Flood Creek, Shell Rock and Lime Rivers. The general course of all these streams is southeast, and several of them afford good water-powers. The surface of the county is gently undulating or rolling, with no high hills, and very little flat or perfectly level land, which so often causes malarial diseases. The soil of the prairie lands is deep and exceedingly fertile. It is well suited to growing the grains and fruits of the Middle and New England States. The silica, alumina and, other component parts of the soil, are in such proportions as to render it sufficently dry for tillage, and yet not liable to suffer from drouth. A good crop is almost certain. Most of the subsoil is clayey, which would be retentive of fertillizers, should they ever be required; while on the margin of the streams limestone or gravel is frequently found beneath the surface.

"The latitude is that of Central New York and Massachusetts. The climate is milder and the atmosphere more invigorating than in those regions. The spring is remarkably early; the sky much like that of New England; the atmosphere less humid; the cold less severely felt; the weather less changeable; while the steady breeze and a plentiful supply of excellent water render this section of the county comparatively free from the scourge of pulmonary consumption and more congenial to health than most of the Atlantic States.

"Our county has grown rapidly and is now in a prosperous condition——except a temporary stagnation of business——but it is young and vigorous, and will soon recover from the effects of the hard times. Those who come now can start with little or no capital but willing hearts and hands, and grow up with the place and people, to occupy the positions in life to which their abilities may entitle them.

"The area of Floyd County is over 500 square miles, or equal to more than 4,000 farms of eighty acres each. The valuation of real and personal property, as shown by the assessment of 1857, was $1,388,789. There were also 719 horses, 2,329 neat cattle, 488 sheep, and 1,165 swine. There are seven towns or election precints, and ten postoffices, within the county. At the August election, in 1857, the whole number of votes cast in the county was 719, from which an approximate estimate can be made of the population, which is believed to be at least 4,000.

"St. Charles City is the county seat. It is situated in the valley of the Cedar River, seventy-six miles due west from McGregor, on the Mississippi, and thirty miles south of the Minnesota line. The village is laid out on both sides of the river—to be connected by a substantial bridge, of a single span, 185 feet in length, now erecting. It occupies the site where formerly stood a village of the Winnebago Indians. In June, 1855, it contained but one frame building, since which time the growth of the place has been rapid. It now numbers more than one hundred dwelling-houses, together with one school-house and two good schools, one elegant church edifice, a large stone court-house now nearly enclosed, two large hotels, an excellent flouring mill with three run of stones, and a saw-mill, both propelled by water-power, one expensive steam-power saw-mill, two lath-mills, ten stores of different kinds, a well appointed newspaper and job printing office, professional men and mechanics of various kinds. The water-power here is considered superior to any other in the upper Cedar River valley.

"Floyd is another thriving town, six miles north of St. Charles City, handsomely situated upon both sides of the Cedar River. It contains one hotel, four stores, a good flouring-mill, three saw-mills, one lath-mill, professional men and mechanics of different descriptions. The first frame house was built in March, 1856, and there are now nearly one hundred dwelling-houses and other buildings. A good stone school-house serves the purpose for a village school and for religious worship. Some of the private residences and stores are quite elegant. A good water-power here is partially improved, and a substantial bridge over the river is in progress of construction. The business facilities of Floyd are good.

"Rockford is a newly laid out town, situated upon a beautiful plateau at the junction of Shell Rock and Lime rivers, distant about fourteen miles west from St. Charles City. It now numbers

one hotel, three stores, two saw-mills, one lath-mill, one shingle-mill, one blacksmith shop, one school-house and twenty-six dwelling-houses. A flouring-mill is now erecting. There is water-power here upon both rivers on each side of the town, already improved.

"Marble Rock, in the southwestern part of the county, upon each side of the Shell Rock, was laid out in June, 1855, and contains twenty-one dwelling-houses, one hotel, one store, one steam and one water saw-mill, a flouring-mill now building, a good school-house, one physician, mechanics, etc. There is here a good water-power.

"Rock Grove and Nora Springs are newer and smaller towns upon the Shell Rock, in the northwest portion of the county; each containing a store, saw-mill, school-house, etc., with a rich surrounding country.

"At Riverton, Ripley, Flood Creek, Watertown and Howardville there are promising settlements, and their locations and present improvements give evidence of their future rapid growth. Saw-mills, mechanics' shops, good school-houses, etc., are found in these and other places, and give evidence of the enterprise of the people. At numerous places within the county, materials for grout or gravel wall building are cheap and abundant, and several substantial structures of the kind have been erected.

"The transportation of merchandise from the Mississippi River to Floyd County costs from $1.25 to $1.75 per cwt. A railroad is now constructing from McGregor, on the Mississippi, westward, which is to pass through Floyd County and will reach it at no distant day. This is to be a continuation of the lines of railroad from Chicago and Milwaukee whose termini are now at Prairie du Chien on the Wisconsin side of the Mississippi opposite McGregor. During the past fall and present winter several hundred men have been actively engaged in grading the road.

"Another, the Cedar Valley Railroad, is to pass through the county in a north and south direction, and is certain of completion at an early day. At the Minnesota line the road will connect with the southern terminus of the road from St Paul, to which a large amount of land has been granted by Congress. From the line this road passes down the valley of the Cedar River to Cedar Rapids where it intersects and is in fact a branch of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad. At Cedar Falls or Waterloo, a distance of ninety miles from Minnesota and only thirty miles from Floyd

County, it intersects or crosses the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad. Upon this latter road the cars are now running to Nottingham, a distance of forty miles west from Dubuque, and there is no doubt of the completion of the remaining fifty miles to Cedar Falls during the coming season. This will bring the cars within thirty miles of our county.

"Other roads will very likely be built, but these are considered as certain, and will afford a cheap and speedy communication with the East. The cost of grading will be only about one-fifth of most Eastern roads.

"The price of lumber is from $15 to $25 per M. The wages of laborers and mechanics are high, but some of the materials for building, such as lime, stone, etc., are cheap and of superior quality. This county has a large share of excellent timber, a portion of it having long been known by the Indians and others as the "Big Woods." Heavy bodies of timber and small groves, are also found in nearly all portions of the county. The principal kinds are walnut, butternut, oak, maple, elm, ash, hickory, hackberry, linn, cottonwood, etc. A light gray marble or limestone, affording superior lime, is found along the streams; and the facilities are good for brick-making. There are some expensive and well finished dwellings, but most of the settlers at first erect smaller and cheaper houses to answer their immediate wants.

"Fuel is cheap and abundant; good wood costing frsm $2.00 to $2.50 per solid cord, delivered at the different villages. Our proximity to the coal regions in this State is such that the completion of the principal railroads will cause coal to be used to a considerable extent. The cost of living here is much less than in most of the older States. The manner and style are more simple and therefore more in accordance with the laws of life and health than in older places. The price of most kinds of labor is higher than at the East. At this time the price of produce is low, but the wants of the new settlements west and north are likely to be such as to require most of the surplus for years to come, at prices equal to or higher than in Chicago market.

"The best route to reach this county from the East, is by any of the usual routes to Chicago; thence via. Janesville and Madison to Prairie du Chien upon the Mississippi River, at which place, and at McGregor upon the Iowa side of the river, daily stages run through in two days to different places in the county. Another route is via. Dunleith, and, if the Mississippi is free from ice, by

daily steamboats at a cheap rate to McGregor, ninety miles above; or travelers can cross the Mississippi at Dunleith to Dubuque, opposite, and from there come chiefly by daily stages through in three days. Heavy goods are mostly shipped via. McGregor, as the distance is much less for hauling by teams and the expense to that place from the East is the same as to Dubuque. From Boston or New York a passenger can reach here in from four to six days, at a total expense of from $40 to $50. Goods are shipped from these places to Prairie du Chien or McGregor for from $1.50 to $2.50 per 100 lbs., and can be shipped to be delivered at a specified time. The common roads are naturally good, except for a short time in the spring and fall, and there being no high hills, hauling goods is comparatively easy at all seasons.

"The effect of the pecuniary difficulties of the past few months, upon the price of land and other things, in the settled portions of the new States, is worthy of attention. Speculation in lands and paper towns has scattered actual settlers over a wide extent of country—cheap lands being the object sought by most of them. In this county the land was entered by settlers and others, some two or three years since. Much of it, equal in quality to the improved portions, is now for the first time offered for sale at reasonable prices. Necessity compels some to offer their lands at from 50 to 75 per cent. less than they could have taken for them one year ago. Some residents, with a large amount of land, will sell part of their improvements to those who wish to become actual settlers. Others who are seriously embarrassed, or who are of a roving disposition, will sell their farms at reasonable rates. The result of this will be a rapid increase in the population of the county.

The difference between settling in this county and upon the frontier of civilization is very great. Here the necessaries and comforts of life can be easily obtained; and settlers upon the unimproved lands will have the advantages of neighbors, schools, religious meetings, mills, mechanics, professional men, etc.

"Perfect titles can be obtained to the land. The price per acre ranges from $2.00 to $10.00 for unimproved prairie, and $10.00 to $20.00 for timber, according to quality and location. There is hardly any land in the county that is not well adapted to cultivation—the driest portions being unrivaled for tillage, while the low intervals produce an abundance of hay which can be had merely for the cutting and curing, the standing grass costing little or nothing.

"Breaking prairie—first plowing—costs $2 to $4 per acre. It is usually done in the spring and summer, and a crop of corn is often obtained the same year by simply planting along the furrows. The next season the soil is easily plowed and tilled with one team and will produce excellent crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, corn, Chinese sugar-cane, etc. This is all the time required to bring the land under culture and the yield is often surprising. From thirty to forty bushels of wheat, seventy-five of oats, fifty to 100 of corn, 200 to 400 of potatoes, to the acre, are common. A good supply of garden vegetables is essential to good health, and these grow in the greatest profusion and almost spontaneously. From forty to eighty acres are sufficient for a farm, and will produce of most crops three times the quantity, at one-half the labor and expense, of most New England tarms. The cultivation and harvesting of most crops is done to a large extent by labor-saving machines. Very little grain is cut or thrashed by hand. Corn is not hoed, but "cultivated" with one-horse implements made for the purpose. Wheat and oats are cut and laid ready for binding into sheaves for from fifty cents to $1 per acre and at the rate of ten to twenty acres per day by a single reaper. Thrashing and cleaning the same costs from two to six cents per bushel.

"The cultivation of fruit has already received considerable attention. A large number of trees of various kinds have been planted and are doing well. Several nurseries within the county are now well stocked with trees and shrubs, brought from Eastern nurseries or grown here from the seed. Wild fruits are abundant, and afford good substitutes for the cultivated kinds. Apples of large size, plums of excellent quality, grapes, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc., are highly prized by our housewives as luxuries for the table.

"More settlers are needed to be a help to one another. We are not insensible of the great importance of securing as large a class of intelligent and virtuous citizens among the early settlers as possible. Such are sure to receive all due encouragement. We want farmers to occupy and improve the present waste lands—mechanics and laborers to aid in developing our resources and supplying our immediate wants. Sensible men and women, who are able and willing to labor—for it is no place for drones—will readily find employment at good wages. All the necessaries of life can easily be obtained. In numbers, there is now no lack of professional men. Females especially are wanted—in families, where they can be upon an equality; as teachers, and as wives for the great army of deserving bachelors.

"People upon arriving will here find good society, composed chiefly of inhabitants from the Eastern and Middle States, and will only be surprised to find things so far advanced in so short a period.

"This county now produces enough of most kinds of the necessaries of life for home consumption, and of many kinds a surplus. If the price of some of these articles is lower and labor higher than in the Atlantic States, the soil is so far superior that they can be produced so much easier, cheaper and in such greater abundance, as to fully compensate for the difference in labor and price.

"We believe that the field for usefulness—the opportunity to do good and to make money—is much greater here than in the old and thickly settled States. The chances of pecuniary gain are more frequent and within the reach of all. New society is of such a plastic nature that superior minds cannot fail to make a decided impress upon the present and future condition of the communities in which they reside.

"We do not say that success is obtainable without labor, that economy is not necessary, or that hardships and privations are not to be endured; but when we consider that the sun shines upon n fairer nor better portion of our country, we think we have a right to be a little enthusiastic in advocating its advantages. Our object is not to build up what are understood as "paper towns" in the West, nor any particular town, village or city, but simply to make known some of the facts in regard to the location and advantages of Floyd County, and from our experience to furnish useful hints to those contemplating making homes in the West. Though perhaps liable to be looked upon by some with distrust, from the course pursued by those pecuniarily interested in some particular town, it is believed that this article has a higher motive, namely, to confer as great a favor upon any who may be induced to settle within the county, as upon the present inhabitants.

"In the old manufacturing districts at the East, there are many who, in times of financial embarrassment, can hardly obtain the common necessaries of life, and who in prosperous times can do no more than support themselves and families respectably even in health. This is no fault of theirs, but is attributable to competition in business, the low wages which labor commands and the great expense of living. Were a portion of this class to immigrate to this section of country, it would prove a blessing to themselves, to those who remain and to the present settlers in the West.

"In view of all these considerations our thoughts turn toward our old homes, relatives and friends in the East; and from the inquiries constantly received from many individuals there, for information in regard to this portion of the West, we find it impossible to reply to all of them individually and satisfactorily. This inability has led to the present compilation of facts—and it is believed they will bear the closest scrutiny as to general correctness—hoping by this means to reply to some that we could not by letter, and that it may prove mutually advantageous to us, to friends at the East and to those who may come among us to reside. Truly yours, ——— ———

CENSUS.

The term census comprises not only the population, but also the products of the farm, garden, factory, mine, etc.; and by comparing the products with the population one can truly estimate the capacities of the country and the industrious character of the people.

In 1865 the population of the county was 4,886, of whom 2,538 were males and 2,348 females. There were three negroes in the county. Number of voters, 1,051; scholars between 5 and 21, 1,618; acres of spring wheat, 10,345; wheat harvested, 172,264 bushels; corn, 6,301 acres, and 242,003 bushels; number of sheep destroyed by dogs or wolves, 1,088; potatoes, 37,471 bushels; hogs, 4,466, cattle, 6,216; milch cows, 1,999; butter, 131,775 pounds; cheese, 10,463 pounds; sheep in 1864, 5,850; in 1865, 8,171; horses, 2,162; dogs, 566; tobacco raised, 6,521 pounds; value of manufactures for the preceding year, $35,682, of which $21,137 was of flour alone in Rockford Township. Floyd Township made the most butter, and Rockford Township the most cheese.

The population in 1870, by townships, was: Cedar, 420; Niles, 562; Floyd, 1,350; Rock Grove, 1,286; Ulster, 515; Rockford, 752; Riverton, 960; Pleasant Grove, 460; Union, 1,000; Scott, 196; St. Charles, including Charles City, 3,500; total, 11,001. Charles City, 2,293.

Number of acres of land in the county, 313,664, valued $5.64 per acre, making a total of $1,769,532; value of town lots, $350,573; total of land property, $2,120,045. Personal property, $459,145; total of property in the county, $2,579,170. There were 7,069 cattle, valued at $70,961; 4,276 horses, value $151,050;

84 mules, $3,220; 5,547 sheep, $2,765; 2,549 swine, $2,540; total value of live-stock, $230,536. The next year (1871) showed an average increase in all these of about five per cent. Number of children of school age increased from 3,197, March 7, 1870, to 3,851, March 13, 1871.

In 1875 the population of the county was 13,098, of whom 4,178 were born in Iowa; 6,819 in other States; and 2,103 in foreign lands. The whole number of voters was 2,884. Number of males, 6,761; of females, 6,337; militia 2,066. Of improved land, there were 147,098 acres; of unimproved, 52,130.

According to the State census of 1875, Floyd County raised the previous year, of corn, 26,462 acres, yielding 642,448 bushels; rye, 70 acres, 1,069 bushels; oats, 15,461 acres, 487,729 bushels; barley, 1,929 acres, 29,217 bushels; buckwheat, 123 acres, 1,292 bushels; sorghum, 68 acres, yielding 4,172 gallons of syrup; maple syrup, 363 gallons; maple sugar, 2,905 gallons; blue grass for pasture, 303 acres; cultivated grass, 4,734 acres, yielding 5,167 tons of hay; wild grass, 15,187 tons; grass seed, 459 bushels; clover seed, 56 bushels; Hungarian grass, 196 acres, giving 299 tons of hay, and 92 bushels of seed; potatoes, 1,129 acres, 81,153 bushels; sweet potatoes, 5 bushels; onions, 6 acres, 1,330 bushels; beets, 1,008 bushels; turnips, 9,294 bushels; peas and beans, 960 bushels; wild timber, 38,539 acres; planted timber, 977 acres; hedge, 29,447 rods; apple-trees in bearing, 12,756, yielding 5,122 bushels of fruit; pear-trees in bearing, 2, yielding 1 bushel; peach-trees, none; plum-trees, 670, yielding 257 bushels; cherries, 709 trees, 4 bushels; other fruit trees, 3,027 bearing, and 53,008 not bearing; grapes, 3,311 pounds, and 26 gallons of wine made.

Horses, 7,067; horses sold for export in 1874, 177; mules and asses, 82; milch cows, 5,858; butter made in 1874, 499,739 pounds; cheese, 8,306 pounds; cattle (except oxen), 12,333; cattle slaughtered and sold for slaughter in 1874, 1,847; number of thoroughbred short-horns, 70; hogs, 14,314; hogs slaughtered or sold for slaughter in 1874, 13,327;number of sheep on hand, 4,802; merino 1,612; wool 19,455 pounds; sheep slaughtered or sold for slaughter in 1874, 641; number of sheep killed by dogs in 1874, 251; dogs, 1,767; stands of bees, 522; honey and beeswax in 1874, 2,013 pounds.

According to the U. S. Census of 1880, of barley, 1,318 acres, 28,103 bushels; buckwheat, 262 acres, 2,592 bushels; corn, 42,948 acres, 1,801,836 bushels; oats, 19,197 acres, 695,235 bushels; rye, 120 acres, 1,773 bushels; wheat, 90,374 acres, 896,006 bushels.



E. B. Haynes M. D.

ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY IN 1882.

The following table gives a condensed view of the wealth of Floyd County, as it exists in personal property at present. By the usual percentage the real value can be readily estimated:

TOWNSHIPS, ETC.	CATTLE.	VALUE.	HORSES.	VALUE.	MULES AND ASSES.	VALUE.	SHEEP.	VALUE.	SWINE.	VALUE.	VEHICLES.	VALUE.
Charles City	238	$ 2.015	287	$ 5,491	3	$ 75	.....	.....	47	$ 59	153	$ 2,636
St. Charles	2,448	18,670	1,062	23,852	8	185	162	$ 119	1,376	1,708	95	1,347
Floyd	1,223	8,701	6,004	11,317	15	264	49	36	741	1,028	47	593
Nora Springs	248	1,995	166	3,890	2	40	135	177	157	270	51	6?3
Rock Grove	911	6,861	509	11,215	2	60	51	38	972	969	18	198
Rudd	725	6,897	480	11,403	14	400	52	38	1,363	1,488	27	375
Rockford Corporation	140	1,201	149	2,920	6	150	.....	.....	61	106	99	1,141
Rockford	1,090	8,107	395	9,605	2	100	656	491	1,051	1,469	52	6?6
Ulster	1,304	8,529	586	12,910	5	120	62	44	?,381	1,659	.....	.....
Scott	1,106	7,760	459	10,583	3	80	163	121	1,290	1,537	46	338
Marble Rock Corporation	80	714	129	2,508	2	40	.....	.....	68	95	27	338
Union	1,133	8,475	577	12,044	10	250	332	251	1,961	2,349	44	472
Pleasant Grove	1,122	7,204	398	10,135	17	400	18	14	1,070	1,326	10	230
Riverton	1,418	11,571	621	13,887	9	240	261	185	1,120	1,023	14	265
Niles	1,105	8,079	456	9,119	1	25	350	258	755	737	30	180
Cedar	856	6,148	406	8,250	4	70	105	78	843	1,051	25	426
	15,147	$112,867	7,284	$159,129	103	$ 2,499	2,396	$ 1,850	14,256	$16,874	738	$9,828

TOWNSHIP, ETC.	VALUE OF MERCHANDISE	CAPITAL IN MANUFACTURES	MONEYS AND CREDITS	TAXABLE HOUSEH'LD PROPERTY	OTHER TAXABLE PROPERTY	TOTAL VALUE PROPERTY
Charles City	$29,895	$4,934	$85,337	$2,290	$4,465	$137,197
St. Charles	433	.....	9,562	520	656	57,052
Floyd	1,965	30	3,995	445	703	59,077
Nora Springs	10,864	938	6,478	300	2,398	28,113
Rock Grove	.....	.....	1,200	130	205	20,876
Rudd	2,491	50	1,231	.....	1,385	25,758
Rockford Corporation	14,270	700	12 103	150	2,750	35,646
Rockford	.....	.....	415	.....	363	21,176
Ulster	.....	.....	950	.....	157	24,369
Scott	.....	.....	50	82	137	20,688
Marble Rock Corporation	8,786	.....	2,535	355	1,551	17,072
Union	.....	.....	1,006	120	257	25,164
Pleasant Grove	.....	.....	630	.....	40	19,979
Riverton	.....	.....	1,865	125	210	29,371
Niles	105	.....	644	90	154	19,391
Cedar	.....	.....	577	200	.....	16,800
	$68,809	$6,652	$128,578	$4,807	$15,431	$527,729

POPULATION IN 1880.

The population of Floyd County, according to the United States census in 1880, by townships, was as follows:

Cedar	577	Rudd	794
Floyd	1,004	Scott	571
Niles	902	St. Charles	1,523
Nora Springs	710	St. Charles City	2,421
Pleasant Grove	655	Ulster	990
Riverton	970	Union	1 435
Rockford	629		
Rockford (village)	739	Total	14,661
Rock Grove	741		

TAXES.

The taxation from 1855 to 1860, inclusive, was made at the following rates, the figures denoting the number of mills on the dollar:

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
State	1½	1¼	2	1½	1½	1½
County	5	6	5	6	5	5
School	1	1	1	1½	1½	1½

The road tax in 1855 was one mill on the dollar; afterward it was assessed as a poll tax, generally at $2 per capita. Besides this there was annually a county poll tax of 50 cents. The valuation and amount of tax for those years are as follows:

	VALUATION.	AMOUNT OF TAX.
1855	.....	$ 3,301 35
1856	$ 1,079,759	13,438 37
1857	1,388,789	13,986 81
1858	1,403,996	.....
1859	.....	14,007 57
1860	1,216,122	16,154 55
1875	2,610,045	.....

CHAPTER XI.

RAILROADS.

The efforts put forth by the citizens of Floyd County to secure railroad facilities and connections with the commercial world seem to have been almost Herculean. During the earlier period of the county's history, McGregor, on the Mississippi River, was the nearest market town—distance nearly one hundred miles—and yet much of the traffic went to Dubuque—distance one hundred and fifty miles. Much of the way by either route the track led across open prairie and seemingly bottomless sloughs. No roads had been worked, and no bridges built. A trip to McGregor with a loaded team consumed six to eight days, and if the farmer was engaged in marketing his wheat, he was compelled to practice the closest economy, such as carrying his own provisions and sleeping in or under a wagon, in order to save anything. It is no wonder, then, that railroad connections should be eagerly sought. We are told that nearly all the money received by the town proprietors of St. Charles, for lands and lots, was expended and finally lost in grading a railroad from McGregor westward.

IOWA & DAKOTA DIVISION OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

We find that, on the 22d day of August, 1856, a railroad meeting was held at St. Charles for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad from McGregor westward to some point in Cerro Gordo County, and a branch up the Cedar River to St. Peter's, in Minnesota. It was named the McGregor, St. Peters & Missouri River Railroad. At this meeting Hon. A. L. Collins was selected President, and S. B. Starr, Secretary. Hon. Jedediah Brown, of Prairie du Chien, was introduced, who addressed the citizens and made known the terms of the proposed enterprise, which were these: That he (Mr. Brown) a director in the company, being authorized, would have a survey made of the second division of said road, provided a sufficient amount was raised in the counties of Chickasaw, Floyd, and Cerro Gordo, in cash stocks, to pay all expenses incurred in locating the same; and that if these

counties raise $400,000 he should let the contract for building the road. Much enthusiasm was manifested at this meeting in favor of the enterprise. Milo Gilbert, agent of the St. Charles town proprietors, gave assurances that his company would take at least seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000) of the stock. On motion of Hon. David Wiltse, the meeting unanimously resolved to endeavor to procure a subscription in Floyd County of its proportion of the four hundred thousand dollars ($400,000) required, besides one thousand dollars ($1,000) as its proportion of the expense of the survey.

These people meant business, and they set a subscription paper going the very next morning.

Similar meetings, with equally happy results, were held at other points.

August 30, 1856, the following notice appeared in the St. Charles *Intelligencer:*

"Notice is hereby given that John Thompson, Alex. McGregor, Wm. McClintock, La Fayette Bigelow, Jedediah Brown and E. D. Clinton, and their associates, and all such persons as shall hereafter become stockholders, have formed themselves into an incorporation under the name and style of the "McGregor, St. Peters & Missouri River Railroad Company." The principal place of business of said company is to be at McGregor, in Clayton County, Iowa. Its object is to build, equip and operate a railroad running from McGregor westerly to the Pacific Ocean, with one or more branches. The capital stock authorized is $10,000,000, to be paid in on monthly calls made by the directors, not to exceed five per cent. per month. Said company was organized and commenced business June 2, 1856, to continue until June 2, 1906. The business affairs of the company are under the control of seven directors, who for the present year consist of John Thompson, Alexander McGregor, William McClintock, La Fayette Bigelow, Jedediah Brown, E. D. Clinton and W. F. Ross. Their successors are to be elected by the stockholders June 2, 1857, and annually thereafter. The highest amount of indebtedness or liabilities authorized by the articles of incorporation is $3,000,000. Private property of stockholders is exempt from the payment of corporate debts.

"By order of the Board,

"JOHN THOMPSON, Pres.

"JEDEDIAH BROWN, Sec."

Pursuant to notice, on November 4, 1856, an election was held by the legal voters of Floyd County, resulting in 297 in favor to 119 against taking stock to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) in the McGregor & Missouri River Railroad Company, ten per cent. bonds to be issued therefor, payable in twenty years, and the company to pay the interest until the road should be built and in operation from McGregor to the east line of the county.

In 1857 the county also voted one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000) for the proposed Cedar Valley Branch of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad. No bonds were issued in either case.

The annual meeting of stockholders of the McG., St. P. & M. R. Railroad Company was held at McGregor in June, 1857, when the following officers were elected: John Thompson, of Clermont, President; Jedediah Brown, of McGregor, Secretary; and George H. Walker, of Milwaukee, Alex. McGregor, of McGregor, Duncan Ferguson, of St. Charles, E. D. Cinton, of Waukesha, Wis., and Lorenzo Bailey, of Chickasaw, Directors.

The subscription books for stock in the company, heretofore used, were closed, and announcement was made that all subscriptions thereafter should be payable at the time they are made, either in cash or land.

A mass meeting of citizens in Rock Grove Township, Floyd County, was held July 13, 1857, denouncing the scheme of county stock in the railroad. I. P. Cooper was called to the chair and L. G.Phelps chosen secretary, James Hemphill, P. M. Lyon and Wm. Dean were appointed a committee to draw up resolutions, who after a short deliberation submitted the following:

1. That we look upon the tax voted upon us at the election on the 25th of May, called railroad stock, anti-Democratic, anti-Republican, and a violation of our private rights, being aware that certain private rights were ceded for the support of government and society, but not to build up corporations or monopolies at our expense.

2. That we look upon it as a flagrant outrage upon our rights as citizens in the manner in which we have been treated as regards the last election, throwing our election out, when section 255 of the code makes it the duty of the clerk to furnish the judges of election with poll books.

3. That we look upon it as unjust to allow the property of one man to be heavily burdened by a tax imposed by the vote of

another man who is without property, without a household, and who sustains none of the burdens of such taxation.

4. That we consider it an imposition upon us tax-payers to call a special election and put the county to that expense, for the purpose of building up a moneyed aristocracy at our expense.

5. That we will not pay said tax unless compelled by a decision of the Supreme Court.

6. That we look upon Judge Collins to be as great a tyrant as Europe can produce, so far as he has power.

7. That we consider the present clerk as unworthy the suffrage of a free people, unworthy the position he holds, and ought to be removed from office for neglect of duty.

8. That we consider the prosecuting attorney of this county too trifling, too insignificant, to hold that office in any county.

9. That we will support no man in St. Charles for judge at the coming election in August, provided the present commissioners locate the county seat at St. Charles.

10. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the St. Charles *Intelligencer* and *Express* and *Herald* (of Dubuque).

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

L. G. PHELPS, Sec.

On the 28th day of October, 1857, a public meeting was held at St. Charles, when Hon. Jedediah Brown, Duncan Ferguson, G. G. Reiniger, John Ball, B. F. Cheney, S. Harwood, David Ripley, J. S. Church and others made addresses. After various objections and questions, concerning the propriety of the county taking stock in the railroad, had been explained and answered by Judge Brown, a vote was taken which resulted unanimously in favor of the proposition. At this time a survey of the line for the road had been completed as far west as Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo County, passing through St. Charles and Rockford. The fact that this line located the road several miles south of Rock Grove, probably accounts for the milk in the cocoanut, as manifested at the recent meeting in that township.

The General Assembly of Iowa, at the session of 1858, adopted a resolution instructing Iowa's delegation in Congress to endeavor to obtain a land grant for the McGregor & Missouri River Railroad. In connection with this movement, the railroad company employed I. F. Mack, of Wisconsin, as agent or lobbyist to visit Washington and urge the passage of a bill making the grant of lands as prayed for by the Iowa Legislature. But all was of no

avail. The instruction to the Iowa Congressmen does not seem to have been very zealously obeyed—partiality being shown to other railroad enterprises and improvements. Besides, popular prejudice began to arise against any more land grants to railroad corporations, as aiding monopolies, etc.

From the first annual report of the McGregor & Missouri River Railroad Company, issued in April, 1858, we glean the following: Satisfactory progress made in all departments of the work. Within the short space of three months devoted to raising funds, under the agent, E. D. Clinton, of Wisconsin, three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000) were subscribed. Two-thirds of this was by farmers and mechanics along the line of the road. The first thirteen miles west from McGregor would be finished before the first of June, the contract time, and at an expense far below the estimates. The engineer's report, included in that of the directors, gave the details of the survey, a comparison of the only two practicable routes, and estimates of the cost of the first fifty miles; viz., twenty-three thousand and five hundred dollars ($23,500) per mile. This being, much of the way, through the bluffs from the Mississippi River out to the open prairie country, would far exceed the average cost of the entire line.

On June 2, 1858, an annual meeting of the company was held at McGregor, when John Thompson was elected President; Henry P. Clinton, Secretary; and Alexander McGregor, Treasurer. Measures were taken to locate the road from the engineer's survey, and to open books for subscriptions along the route.

At the annual meeting in June, 1859, John Thompson was again elected President, and Jedediah Brown was chosen Secretary in place of H. P. Clinton.

Many of the business men of McGregor believed that a railroad westward from that place would do them more harm than good; consequently they were indifferent if not directly opposed to the enterprise.

In Oct., 1859, the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company of Wisconsin, agreed to assist the McGregor Company in building their road; and during the winter of 1859–'60, petitions to the General Assembly were numerously signed by citizens along the line of the McGregor road asking that the lands which had been granted to the Lyons or Air Line Railroad Company (now forfeited by that company), be surrendered to the General Government, on condition that Congress shall make an equally liberal grant of lands to the McGregor Company. While Congress could have no

objection to such an arrangement, it was really a duty on the part of the Legislature to make such an adjustment in good faith toward the north one-third of the State; and particularly in view of the fact that the Lyons grant was originally intended and asked for by the Legislature to aid the McGregor road, but by some subterfuge, under Dubuque influence, the McGregor road was deprived of the aid which the State had asked for, and the same was given by Congress to the Lyons route, which the State had not asked to have done.

It was very natural that Dubuque parties should work against the McGregor road and seek to control the trade and business of Northern Iowa. The rich and fertile country of the upper Cedar River and Shell Rock River valleys, was particularly to be coveted, and it was of the utmost importance to the business men of Dubuque that the citizens of this region should be made "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for their benefit.

The strife and contention for the business of this section of country had subsided or were suspended for a while, owing to the vicissitudes, contingencies and excitement of the war of the Rebellion and Indian raids, until the war credit inflated the currency and caused every one to feel richer and more enterprising. Accordingly, in 1863, the people began to "talk railroad" again.

At the general election in October, 1863, Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth was elected a member of the General Assembly of Iowa to represent the Fifty-fourth District, composed of the counties of Floyd and Cerro Gordo. During the Legislative session of 1864 Mr. Hildreth introduced and procured the passage of a memorial to Congress asking for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad on or near the forty-third parallel of north latitude, and passing from McGregor, on the Mississippi River, westward through his own town of Charles City. Repeated efforts had been made by others to obtain this land grant, and thus secure the building of this railroad, but all had signally failed, until the enterprise was taken hold of by Mr. Hildreth. The memorial was as follows:

Memorial to Congress, for a Grant of Lands to Aid in the Construction of the McGregor Railroad.

Introduced by Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth and passed by the General Assembly of Iowa, Approved March 8, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

Your memorialists, the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, would respectfully represent that, by an act of Congress approved

May 15, 1856, in answer to a memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, a grant of land was made to said State to aid in the construction of three of the four railroads named in said memorial. That one of the railroads, to wit, that from McGregor westward, named in said memorial of the General Assenbly of Iowa, was omitted from or left out of the said grant. That the route of said railroad from McGregor westward, would follow very nearly the forty-third parallel of north lattitude, and would commence at a point at least eighty miles north of Dubuque, by the course of the Mississippi River, and in its entire length would traverse a line about forty miles north of that of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad.

That, in our opinion, a great portion of the northwestern part of the State of Iowa, and the southwestern portion of the State of Minnesota, must remain for a long time unsettled, unless encouraged by railroad facilities. That it is believed that the granting of alternate sections of land to this State under proper restrictions, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the railroad above mentioned, will have a direct tendency to promote, not only the best interests of the State of Iowa and Minnesota, but of the General Government. Therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best endeavors to procure the passage of a law granting to the State of Iowa alternate sections of land along the line of the proposed railroad, to an equal extent and under like privileges and restrictions with the grants made to the said other railroads of Iowa, by said act of May 15, 1856, exempting and excepting all lands heretofore granted by Congress to the State of Iowa, or claimed by actual settlers, to-wit: Commencing at McGregor, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, thence running westward on or near the forty-third parallel of north latitude, to a point in the western bounds of Iowa between Sergeant's Bluffs and the north boundary of the State, and that the lands likely to be within the scope of the applied-for grant, now for sale, be immediately withdrawn from market; and wherever the lands are not in market, the same be withheld from sale until sufficient time shall have expired for the particular location of this railroad, and the selecting of the lands to be conveyed in said grant.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby instructed to forward a copy of the foregoing memorial and resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress, to the Secretary of the Interior and to the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

JACOB BUTLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ENOCH W. EASTMAN,
President of the Senate.

Approved March 8, 1864.

W. M. STONE,
Governor.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James Wright, Secretary of State of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original roll on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand
[L. S.] and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Iowa.

Done at Des Moines, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1864.

JAMES WRIGHT,
Secretary of State.

This memorial received favorable action on the part of Congress. During the progress of the memorial through the two branches of the General Assembly, Mr. Hildreth was in constant correspondence with the Iowa delegation in Congress, and after its passage, Hon. James Wright, then Secretary of State, printed the memorial in neat pamphlet form and mailed a copy to every member of both Houses of Congress, as provided in the closing resolution. Hon. James Harlan, then a Senator from Iowa, in obedience to instruction given in the memorial, introduced a bill in Congress, providing for a land grant, as prayed for, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor westward, on or near the forty-third parallel of north latitude to a point on the Missouri River between Sergeant's Bluffs and the northern boundary of Iowa. The bill gave every alternate section of public land, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of the said railroad. If this amount of land could not be found along the line of the road, then it should be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to select in alternate sections or parts of sections, from the public lands of the United States, nearest to the tiers of sections above specified, so much public land of the United

States as should be equal in amount to such lands as the United States had sold or otherwise appropriated. It provided that the lands should in no case be located further than twenty miles from the road. The bill passed both Houses of Congress, and was approved by President Lincoln, May 12, 1864.

In June, 1865, there was a reorganization of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, or rather a new company was formed, and all the rights, franchises and property of the old company were transferred to the new one. The new organization had for its officers, George Green for President; H. H. Boody, Vice-President; and H. B. Whitehouse, Secretary. These, with William B. Ogden, John M. Brink, D. Hammers, F. Andros, William Green, and John Lawler, were constituted the Board of Directors.

The land grant soon became a bone of contention and strife between different parties having different interests. The course taken by the new company, under the leadership of George Green, illustrates that passage of scripture which states that "another king arose who knew not Joseph." Green proposed to run the railroad from McGregor to St. Paul, and leave Chickasaw, Floyd, and the counties west of them out in the cold. But before disclosing this treachery he desired to make a big grab or steal of the land grant. The law of Congress provided that when fifty miles of the McGregor Western road were completed a certain portion of the lands should be certified to the company by the Governor of Iowa. But not half that number of miles of the road had been completed when President Green began to intrigue with Governor Stone, of Iowa, to secure these lands, with no intention of ever building the road west of Calmar, in Winneshiek County, but intending, after obtaining the lands, to build the road from there to St. Paul, as was afterward done.

To defeat this chicanery, concocted by Green and Stone, the most vigilant and active efforts were put forth. The plot was discovered by Senator Patterson, of Charles City, while at Des Moines, by the merest accident. He at once notified his friends at home of the game those two conspirators were playing, and remonstrances and legal arguments, addressed to Hon. James Harlan, then Secretary of the Interior, at Washington, were prepared, signed, and forwarded with the utmost promptness. When President Green arrived at Washington with his certificate from Governor Stone, he found Mr. Harlan prepared for him, and he did not get the lands.

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." Hardly had the

Floyd County people defeated one conspiracy before they found another set up against them. During the session of the General Assembly of 1868 the munificent grant of lands made by Congress for the railroad west from McGregor was sought by a new party, organized and called the Forty-third Parallel Railroad Company. For some months before the session, men had been active in laying schemes to obtain the grant. These men were interested in securing a railroad from McGregor by way of Clermont, West Union, Bradford, Clarksville, etc. The West Union people contributed $3,000, Clermont $1,500, certain men in Clayton County $1,000, and other localities smaller sums, all to influence legislation in favor of the West Union line. Lobby members by scores attended the session of the General Assembly from the beginning.

To resist successfully this powerful West Union influence seemed like hoping against hope. However, something must be done. A public meeting was held at Charles City, and Milo Gilbert and E. C. Chapin were appointed to represent the interests of Floyd County at Des Moines. They were ably assisted by General John Lawler and one or more railroad capitalists from New York City; and the result was that a law was passed giving the land grant to the McGregor & Sioux City Railroad Company, and requiring them to build the road within one mile of the county seats of the several counties through which the road was to pass: namely, New Hampton, Charles City, Mason City and Algona.

On the return of Messrs. Gilbert and Chapin from Des Moines, a crowded meeting was held at the court-house in Charles City, when these gentlemen gave an account of their stewardship. They gave especial credit to the members of the Assembly, who resided on or near the specified line. On the final passage of the bill in the Senate, Hon. J. G. Patterson, then a member, made a two hours speech, clearly and ably setting forth the propriety and necessity of giving the lands to the above named McGregor & Sioux City Company. Six different bills had been introduced to obtain this land grant; but when the vote was taken in the Senate the bill favoring this last named company received forty-five yeas to three nays. The vote on the bill in the House of Representatives stood, yeas ninety-five, nays three.

The history of the McGregor railroad enterprise, for the preceding twelve years, had much of it been one of fraud and ill fortune; but a brighter day now commenced to dawn.

Gen. John Lawler, of Prairie du Chien, was the President and active manager of the new company, and he at once took measures for building the road. In the spring of 1868 he visited New Hampton and Charles City for the purpose of obtaining local aid. Many of the citizens manifested indifference, feeling certain that the road would be built without effort on their part. This was discouraging to General Lawler, and he started off for West Union to see what could be done in that direction. By advice of certain men at Charles City, Milo Gilbert was delegated to go in pursuit of General Lawler, and, if possible, to bring him back. His mission was successful, and the next day Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Hildreth and General Lawler went to Chickasaw County, assembled the people together at the court-house in New Hampton, and had a free and full discussion of the railroad question in all its phases. They received so much encouragement there that they came back to Charles City very much elated. At the latter place a public meeting was held, and an amount equal to two and one-half per cent. upon the assessed valuation of the township of St. Charles was pledged to aid in building the road, and the right of way was granted. Subsequently St. Charles Township voted the two and one-half per cent. tax, as agreed by her citizens, to aid in building the road. Other towns along the line of the road contributed aid to a greater or less extent, either in taxes or individual subscriptions. The road subsequently took the name of the "Iowa and Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railroad."

Work upon the road now commenced in earnest, and as General Lawler stated: "You will be astonished to see how fast the road will be built." The first train of cars came into New Hampton at 5 o'clock P. M., Aug. 11, 1869, and on the 1st of September, 1869, a train reached Charles City. The depot building erected at this place, in the fall of 1869, was 120 feet long and 30 feet wide. The warehouse was 82 by 29 feet; freight office 20 by 23 feet; ladies sitting-room 12 by 14 feet; gentlemen's room 19 by 15; baggage room 9 by 16; length of lower platform, for passengers, 340 feet; high platform for freight 190 feet. The water tank, near the depot, was 20 by 34 feet, and 22 feet high, operated by a windmill. A short distance east of the depot was a large and convenient cattle yard for shipping stock; and near by was one or more grain elevators and warehouses. E. J. Gilbert, son of Milo Gilbert, was appointed station agent.

But the work of building the road did not stop here. It was pushed on westward with little or no delay, through the counties of Cerro Gordo and Hancock, and as far west as Algona, the county seat of Kossuth County, before there was any suspension of the work.

Meanwhile the two and a half per cent. tax voted by the St. Charles people had been levied, and a large portion of the heavier tax-payers had settled the same. But there were some discordant spirits, who, by advise of a disaffected attorney of Charles City, refused to pay, notwithstanding the railroad company had fulfilled all their agreements—had built the road on time, placed the depot where requested, and were operating the road in a first-class manner, and all the relations between the company and citizens were of the most friendly character.

On Dec. 8, 1871, Judge Ruddick, of the District Court, issued an injunction restraining the County Treasurer from collecting the tax for the McGregor & Sioux City Railway Company. The railroad company, as defendants, appealed to the Supreme Court, the appeal being perfected April 24, 1872. The plaintiffs in this action, who were resisting the tax, were John Mahara, B. F. Wright, A. L. Collins, D. H. Ferguson, Jackson Spriggs, S. Geismar and Orrin Allbee. Pratt & Ruth were their attorneys. Starr & Patterson conducted the defense.

As this case was one of considerable interest to the people of St. Charles Township, involving, as it did, the payment of some seventeen thousand dollars ($17,000), we give a detailed history of it. On the 27th of March, 1868, the General Assembly passed an act, enabling towns and cities to aid in the construction of railroads, by voting taxes for such purposes. On the 30th day of March, 1869, an election was held in St. Charles Township, at which a two and a half per cent. tax was voted, to be levied on the taxable property of the township, to aid in the construction of the McGregor & Sioux City Railway. The clerk, by order of the trustees, made out and returned to the county auditor a list of the taxable property, but, before the auditor could deliver the tax levy to the treasurer for collection, an injuntion was prayed for by John Mahara and others, and granted by Wm. B. Fairfield, then Judge of the District Court. The injunction was issued by the clerk of the court, Nov. 11, 1869, restraining the collection of the tax. The suit, so far, was against the county officers alone, but, on April 24, 1871, the McGregor & Sioux City Railway Com-

pany (the construction company), were permitted to intervene as a party defendant. On the 22d of April, 1871, a motion had been made to dissolve the injunction, and, on the 4th of May thereafter, the cause came on to be heard before Judge Ruddick (the successor of Judge Fairfield), who dissolved the injunction.

Not content to let the matter rest, on the 8th of December following, J. M. Parsons, S. G. Bryant, John Ferguson and B. F. Wright filed a new petition, asking an injunction and giving, as they claimed, a new cause of action. J. M. Parsons was their attorney. The points of the petition were as follows:

1. That the plaintiffs are tax-payers in St. Charles Township,

2. That on March 16, 1869, the trustees ordered an election at which the question of levying a tax for the aid of the McGregor & Sioux City Railway should be voted on.

3. That on the 30th day of March, 1869, said tax of 2½ per cent. was voted.

4. That the tax list was made out and delivered to the county auditor and by him delivered to the county treasurer for collection.

We give the remainder in the words of the petition:

"That, at the time said tax was levied by said trustees, no assessment of the property of said township had been made in or for the year 1868, and delivered to the county auditor by the assessor of said township on the 8th day May, A. D., 1869, and that a duplicate of said book was delivered to the clerk of said township by said assessor on the 12th day of April, A. D., 1868.

"That the aggregate assessment of the taxable property in and for the year 1869, was $668,955, and that the aggregate assessment of such property in and for the year 1868 was $438,302.

"That said railroad company had not at the time said tax became due and collectable, and have not had since that time, any railroad located in or through said township, or in or through any township contiguous thereto, and had not, at that time, nor at any time since, any interest in any such road, as owners, lessors or otherwise, and that said company cannot expend the money raised by said tax in the construction of any road located by them in or through said township, or any township contiguous thereto."

On December 14, 1869, the defendants filed answer, setting up as a defense that they are an actual corporation doing business in the State of Iowa. They admit each and every allegation in said petition set forth, except the tenth paragraph thereof. In answer

to the tenth paragraph of petition, defendant alleges that, at the time said tax was voted, and said tax list was being made out, and at the time the same was delivered to the clerk of the Board of Supervisors of said county, said defendant was constructing a railroad through said St. Charles Township.

"That said defendant did, in the year 1869, construct, complete and put in operation said McGregor & Sioux City Railway through said St. Charles Township and through Floyd County.

"That, after said tax was voted, said defendant expended in St. Charles Township, more than fifty thousand dollars in the construction of said road, and that said tax, among other things, was relied upon by this defendant as compensation for the construction of said railway; that said railway has ever since been, and is now, in operation; and, further, that the cause had been once tried on the merits and decided in favor of the defendant."

The result of all this struggle was that the petition for re-hearing of the tax case was denied by the court, and thus the last hope of avoiding the payment of the tax was gone, and the treasurer proceeded with the collection of said tax as his duty required. He being confronted with the question whether interest and penalties on this tax should be collected as in the case of other delinquent taxes, the railroad company generously released the penalties and interest to all who would pay the principal or original tax.

This litigation of the railroad tax was an unfortunate affair for all concerned. Disaffection was engendered between the contending parties from which the people of Charles City and vicinity have suffered immensely, and from it have not yet recovered.

Previous to building the railroad Gen. Lawler, representing the company, said to the people of Charles City, "Vote us a two and one-half per cent. tax and it is all the aid we will ask of you; we will not apply to other towns for greater support; we will lay the track so as least to injure your town, and we will locate the depot where it will best accommodate the business of the place." The company were intending to make Charles City the end of the first division of the road west of the Mississippi River, and had purchased ground there on which to build their repair shops. The east and west passenger trains pass each other there, usually at about noon, and that has always been the proper place for the passengers to take dinner, but no arrangements for dining them there have ever been made. No machine shops have been erected

there. The engine house there containing several stalls, was burned several years ago and has not been rebuilt. The depot building was recently burned and a smaller one takes its place. Stations on either side of Charles City were subsequently built, one at Bassett and one at Floyd Crossing, which deprive Charles City of considerable trade that would otherwise go there; and altogether the many are made to suffer for the sins of the few.

No special rates or contracts can be obtained from either railroad company at Charles City for the transportation of freight, the two companies having pooled their earnings at that place. It is often found that the charges on goods from Chicago to Charles City are more than twice as much as they are on the same goods from New York to Chicago. This state of things causes much dissatisfaction, and efforts are now being made to obtain a new outlet to market, with a reasonable prospect for success.

CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

The first movement made by the citizens of Floyd County for a railroad in the Cedar River Valley, was in March, 1857. A company had been formed and work begun for building a railroad from Clinton, on the Mississippi River, westward to Cedar Rapids, on the Cedar River. This company was called the "Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company." At the instigation of this company, meetings were held at the different towns along the Cedar River Valley from Cedar Rapids northward to the Minnesota State line, at which meetings propositions were made to build what was termed the "Cedar Valley Branch of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad."

On the 13th of March, 1857, a meeting of citizens was held at St. Charles, Floyd County, to consider the question of aiding this enterprise. The meeting was addressed at length by J. B. Peat, agent for the Cedar Valley Branch of the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company. Sentiment was so unanimous and enthusiasm so great in favor of the enterprise, that the meeting resolved to use their utmost endeavors to raise at least $150,000 to be taken as stock by the county, and $100,000 more by individuals, in this Cedar Valley Branch. Mitchell County voted $200,000 stock in this road, and other counties along the line were taking similar action.

On May 25, 1857, an election was held in Floyd County on the question of taking $150,000 stock in the Valley Railroad, which resulted in 254 for and 87 against, or a majority of 167 in favor of the proposition. Union and Cedar Townships gave majorities against it. This project died out.

On the 16th of April, 1858, the "Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company" was organized at Cedar Falls to build a railroad from Cedar Falls northward to the Minnesota State line. R. B. Mason was chosen President; E. Brown, Vice President; H. H. Meredith, Secretary; A. Mullarky, Treasurer; L. D. Lampman, Chief Engineer; and R. P. Spear, Attorney. They proposed to give the people along the line of the road an opportunity to build and own it—availing themselves of such means as they may have, labor and material, money being out of the question. This was the second or third company organized to get possession of the fertile and beautiful Cedar River Valley.

After so much "backing and filling" on the part of railroad men, whoever should now undertake to build a railroad in this valley, would find it necessary to do more work and less talk than had previously been done. It would be necessary to locate the road before undertaking to procure subscriptions to the stock. The plan of pulling upon several strings at once, and producing only discord and dissatisfaction, would not now succeed. The practical yeomanry of the valley were determined to have frank and open dealing, and as soon as they saw that earnest, honest business was intended they responded most heartily.

An engineering corps was placed in the field, and before the middle of August, 1858, a survey of the route from Cedar Falls to the Minnesota State line was completed, and was so satisfactory that the company did not hesitate to adopt it. Of course, St. Charles City was made a prominent point on the line.

On the 15th and 16th of July, 1858, the Cedar Valley Railroad Company had a lively meeting at Waverly, in Bremer County, discussing routes and measures, reporting progress, and making personal and other explanations.

The corporation election at this time and place resulted in making L. B. Crocker, of Oswego, President; W. B. Harmon, of Waverly, Vice President; S. C. Beaver, of Cedar Rapids, Treasurer; and an Executive Committee, of which G. G. Reiniger, of Floyd County, was a member.

On the 9th of September, a grand mass convention was held at St. Charles City, of citizens of the whole valley between Cedar Falls and the Minnesota State line. The meeting was called to order by Willliam H. McClure of Black Hawk County, and Moses Conger of Floyd was elected President of the day. Six vice-presidents and two secretaries were also chosen. Speeches were made by Col. R. B. Mason, of Dubuque, President of the C. F. & M. R. R. Co.; L. D. Lampman, the Chief Engineer; Mr. Smith, also an engineer; Mr. Conger, Wm. B. Fairfield, and others. Resolutions were adopted expressing preference for and confidence in the line as surveyed, and recommending a popular investment of stock. The large attendance at this meeting, notwithstanding the rainy weather, evinced the earnestness of the people.

A loan of five per cent, on the assessed valuation was recommended to the county by the directors and committee. The directors resolved that the center of section seventeen (17), township ninety-four, (94), range fourteen (14), Nashuabe, a point on the road, provided Chickasaw County would vote five per cent. of its assessed property in bonds, and give the right of way free of charge; that the means raised in each county be expended in the county, in grading, engineering and other necessary work; that the location of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Road be from the State line, at the southern terminus of the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Road, southward to a point near St. Ansgar, in Mitchell County; thence between East and West Mitchell, near Osage, at or near Watertown, at or near Floyd, and to a point at or near St. Charles City; provided that the right of way be made free, and that the chief engineer immediately proceed to the actual location of the road.

On the 16th of September, 1858, ground was broken, at Cedar Falls, upon the line of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, at the time of the Editorial Convention there, in the presence of a thousand witnesses and under imposing ceremonies. A procession was formed, headed by music; speeches were made by Colonel Sessions, Wm. B. Fairfield, A. B. F. Hildreth, Jesse Clement and others, and winding up with a grand supper, and toasts and speeches, in the evening.

Dec. 1, 1868, by a vote of 533 to 175, Floyd County issued bonds to the amount of sixty thousand dollars ($60,000) to aid in the construction of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, de-

livered them to the company, and for security took the bond of private individuals of Cedar Falls and vicinity for the faithful application of the proceeds. The stipulations, as worded in the bond of the Cedar Falls parties were:

"Now, if the said Floyd County shall issue its bonds to said company for sixty thousand dollars ($60,000), as aforesaid, and the said railroad company, within as short time as is in their power, shall locate and build said railroad from Cedar Falls to the State line, in Mitchell County, Iowa, on the westerly side of the Big Cedar River through said county of Floyd, within one-half mile of St. Charles City, and within one-half mile of the village of Floyd, both situate, etc.; and if said railroad company will, within two years from the date of issuing said county bonds, appropriate and expend the proceeds of said bonds in locating said railroad within said county of Floyd, and if said railroad company will promptly pay the interest on said county bonds for two years from the date thereof, according to their tenor and effect, and if the said railroad company shall pay or cause to be paid to said Floyd County or its assigns, interest in stock at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, on the sixty thousand dollars ($60,000) full paid stock, issued by said railroad company to said Floyd County for said county bonds, until said railroad is built, finished and in running order and operation, then this obligation is to be void, otherwise in full force."

In 1859 the company decided to grade the road from Cedar City, opposite Cedar Falls, to Janesville, a distance of seven miles; also a contract was let to Silas Smith, of Floyd, for grading two miles of road near that place. The company had advertised for proposals to grade, bridge and tie the road throughout; but, on account of hard times, very little was done during that year.

Jan. 8, 1860, Colonel Erastus Edgerton, of Dedham, Mass., executed on behalf of some parties in Boston a contract with the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company, to build the entire road from Cedar Falls to the State line; namely, to construct and equip the road to Waverly, the county seat of Bremer County, by the first of the following January; to Floyd, this county, by Jan. 1, 1862, and to the State line by Jan. 1, 1863; unless the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad should be completed sooner, in which event the contractors obligate themselves to build the road to the State line by the time the Minneapolis & Cedar Valley Railroad is in operation to that point. The foregoing contract was published at

railroad meeting in Bremer County by Colonel Sessions, Financial Agent, who announced that it contained the two following provisos: "That the county take stock in said road to the amount of $60,000," and that $35,000 individual stock be subscribed by the citizens of the county.

As the Supreme Court of the State had decided that bonds voted for railroad purposes were illegal, resolutions were passed at this meeting conceding the legality of the decision, but maintaining that in justice to the counties which had so voted bonds the Legislature then in session should immediately pass an act legalizing such bonds.

The news of this contract awakened renewed interest, inspired more perfect confidence and calmed the rising fears in the entire community along the line of the road. McGregor, about three days' journey with team from Charles City, had been up to this time the nearest way out to the commercial world; and now the time seemed to be drawing nigh when Floyd County itself should be made practically nearer the Eastern markets than ever McGregor had been.

At this time sixty-five miles of the Minneapolis road had been graded, and some of the heavy work done on the remainder of the road. Eastern capital was pushing it, and the public was satisfied that ere long this great public thoroughfare would be completed. The Dubuque & Pacific Railroad was then in running order to Independence, and was exercising its magnetic influence upon trade in this county. The Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad was building up business at Cedar Rapids, from the Cedar Valley, the "garden of the West." As the Dubuque *Herald* said, the upper portion of this valley was the superior part of this "garden," and it was doubtless evident that the keen eye of eastern capital was centering in this direction.

May 5, 1862, the Cedar Falls & Minneapolis Railroad Company elected R. B. Mason, President; Wm. H. Sessions, Vice-President; John A. Elliott, Treasurer; and L. L. Huntley, Secretary. They also chose an Executive Committee and hoped to go forward with the work of building their road.

In June, 1862, the Supreme Court of Iowa, in the case of "The State, on the relation, etc., of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad Company *vs.* the county of Wapello," decided that the General Assembly had never conferred, and had not the power to confer,

upon counties the right to issue bonds in payment for stock in railroad companies, and that such bonds are invalid.

In the section of this work devoted to the doings of the Board of Supervisors, we allude to the contest had there over the matter of the county bonds. The result was the adoption of the following resolutions by the Supervisors of Floyd County:

"1. That a committee of three be appointed by the board, whose duty shall be to effect the following arrangement with the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company, viz: That three years of the coupons of the Floyd County bonds be cut off and deposited in the hands of a trustee or trustees, to be chosen by said committee and the said railroad company; said trustee to be obligated to deliver over in the following order to the railroad company: the first year's coupons, when said company complete, or cause to be completed, the said railroad to Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa; the second year's coupons, when said railroad company complete said road to south line of Floyd County, Ia.; and the third year's coupons, when said company complete the road to Charles City: *Provided*, first, that said railroad is completed to Waverly within two years from July 4, 1862; secondly, that said railroad is to be completed to the south line of this county, within three years from said day; thirdly, that it be completed to Charles City within four years from said day. And, in consideration of the foregoing, the said committee is hereby authorized to surrender the individual bonds, held by Floyd County, Ia., as security for Floyd County bonds; also, the certificates of stock for the same amount, upon condition that the remaining coupons, with the Floyd County bonds, be surrendered to said committee.

"2. That, in case of a failure to effect the foregoing resolution, the committee are hereby authorized to surrender the individual bond held by Floyd County as security; also, the sum of $55,800, in stock of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railway Company, upon said company's delivering to said committee the bonds of Floyd County to the amount of $55,800, and the coupons for eight years attached thereto.

"3. That the committee notify the officers of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company of their authority to settle the matter, and request a meeting of the Board of Directors of said company to effect said object.

"4. That, in case the committee are unable to effect a settlement in accordance with one of the two foregoing propositions, it shall

be their duty, and they are hereby authorized, to procure competent counsel, and proceed by law, to protect the interests of Floyd County, Iowa, as in their judgment may seem best; and that the committee befully authorized to do any and all acts necessary to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions; and nothing in the foregoing resolutions shall be so construed as to prevent the said committee from making any arrangements, by which said coupons, so deposited with said trustee, good and valid against Floyd County, Iowa.

"5. That the Treasurer and Clerk of Floyd County, Iowa, be authorized to deliver to said committee all certificates of stocks, bonds, coupons, and all other papers in their hands, in relation to this matter; all of which is respectfully submitted.

"R. N. Mathews,
Benjamin Reed,
Rudolph Rex. } Committee."

At this time Platt Smith of Dubuque, a large owner in the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, began again to move in behalf of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad. Three-fourths of the business of the D. & S. C. road was derived from the country north of Cedar Falls. In view of this fact, certain capitalists, as Dean Richmond, who owned an elevator at Dubuque, and Pres. Osborn, and others, of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, who had an elevator at Dunleith, opposite Dubuque, subscribed liberally this season for the C. F. & M. road, enough to build and equip the road to Waverly. It now stood the Floyd County people in hand to make immediate provision for redeeming the coupons upon their bonds as they became due, that the road might be pushed through to this county.

At a special session of the Board of Supervisors of Floyd County, Aug. 22, 1863, called to consider the railroad bonds, the committee made two reports, the majority report, signed by John Chapman and Benj. Darland, being as follows: "We would recommend that the county surrender the stock of the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company, received as payment for the interest coupons, and retain the stock received as payment for the $2,700 of the bonds of the county negotiated by said railroad company, until a final settlement shall be made between the county and the railroad company." But the board adopted the minority report, signed by R. N. Mathews, which was as follows: "That Floyd County surrender all the certificates of stock of the Cedar Falls

& Minnesota Railroad Company, now held by the county to said company, on condition that said railroad company surrender all the interest coupons of the county bonds, now held by Platt Smith, Edward Stimson, H. L. Stout as trustees to this county; and that the contract now in the hands of said trustees be also surrendered, and that the same be canceled on the part of said railroad company."

Chester Butterfield was appointed a committee to carry out these arrangements, and the board adjourned *sine die*.

Dec. 1, 1864, this railroad was completed to Waverly; and the Illinois Central Railroad Company having leased the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Company finally leased their road also to the Illinois Central Company for a term of twenty years, with the agreement that they would complete the building of the road from Waverly to the Minnesota State line which they did. It was completed to Charles City Sept. 12, 1868, the first passenger train arriving here on the 15th of the next month.

During the first nine months after the opening of the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad to Charles City, there were shipped from this point 218,770 bushels of wheat, 4,900 bushels of oats, 4,050 bushels of barley, 9,630 barrels of flour and 780 dressed hogs; total weight, 14,328,060 pounds. Amount earned by the railroad company on freight forwarded, $75,226.56. During this period the freight received at Charles City was: 1,955,830 feet of lumber, 1,333,000 shingles, 390,500 lath, 1,672 barrels of salt and cement, and 58 car-loads of agricultural implements; total weight 16,395,840 pounds. Amount earned by the company on freight received, $67,786.91; advance charges on above, $24,143. 18. Total number of local passenger tickets sold, 4,553, at a total of $17,427.30.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS & NORTHERN RAILROAD.

This road passes through the westerly portion of Floyd County, entering the county on the south near the southeastern corner of Union Township, and running northwesterly through Union, Ulster, Rockford and Rock Grove townships; the principal towns on the line being Marble Rock, Rockford and Nora Springs. The main line of this road extends from Burlington on the Mississippi River, via Cedar Rapids, to Albert Lea, in Minnesota, 252 miles; connecting there with the Minneapolis & St. Louis road. It is now being

operated by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, in connection with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, running through trains from St. Paul and Minneapolis respectively, to Chicago and St. Louis.

It was completed through Floyd County in the fall of 1871, the towns along the line having donated the right of way, a five per cent. tax, and a considerable amount in money in aid of the same. It was built largely by the avails of mortgage bonds sold in the East. This mortgage was foreclosed some years since, at which time the company was reorganized by its new owners, and its original name changed from the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railway, to that of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, by which latter name it is now known.

Its first president was the late George Green of Cedar Rapids whose enterprise and energy did much towards promoting its success. It is now doing a large and thriving business in the transportation of coal and other merchandize to Minneapolis and further northwest, running a large number of freight trains daily, as well as fast passengers trains to Chicago and St. Louis. This road is doing much to develop and improve this section of Floyd County.

MINNESOTA, IOWA SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

A mass meeting was held at the Christian church in Charles City, April 30, 1881, to discuss the necessity of action in order to secure competing railroad lines, now in contemplation; also, to consider the development of manufacturing interests in this city. F. A. Roziene made some statements in regard to a private correspondence with the president of the St. Louis, Des Moines & Northern Railroad Company, whose line was sure to come in this direction, via Eldora, Aplington, Allison, Greene, Charles City, Riceville and toward La Crosse. If the people of Charles City desired the road, some decided and encouraging efforts must be made. Remarks were also made by Judge Reiniger, Col. Barney, A. R. Spriggs and others.

About May 20 articles were filed by a company organizing itself as the "Minnesota, Iowa Southwestern Railroad Company," and electing S. W. Soesbe, President; F. A. Rozine, Vice President; G. L. Mills, Secretary; O. W. Hart, Treasurer. Directors: B. W. Stevens, J. C. Cole, J. Seaton Kelso, John Rath, John L. Stevens, A. D. Barnum and A. R. Spriggs. A surveying party

was at once put into the field, who laid out a route from the State line near Leroy, southwest to a point near Des Moines, a distance of about 120 miles. The floods of July temporarily retarded further survey this season.

The stockholders of the Minnesota, Iowa Southwestern Railway met at Greene, Butler County, Jan. 11, 1882, and elected F. A Roziene, of Charles City, President; S. W. Soesbe, of Greene, Vice-President; G. W. Hart, Charles City, Treasurer; G. L. Mills, Greene, Secretary. Executive Committee: F. A. Roziene, S. W. Soesbe, J. S. Kelso, of Acklen, Hardin & Co., A. R. Spriggs and B. W. Stephens, Charles City, and John L. Stevens, of Ames, Story & Co. The objective points southwest are supposed to be Council Bluffs or St. Joseph.

Under the laws of Minnesota, a company is organized called the La Crosse & Southwestern Railway Company, to construct and operate a railroad from La Crosse, Wis., to the Minnesota and Iowa State line, connecting with the M., I. S. W. R. R. at or near Hesper, Winneshiek County. The city of La Crosse possesses a charter granted by the General Government, authorizing the construction, use and maintenance of a railway bridge across the Mississippi River at that place, and this will be available for the contemplated railway. A preliminary survey has been made, and in this State it is proposed to run the road through Hesper, Burr Oak, Bluffton, Cresco, Busti, Charles City, Greene, near Allison, to Ackley, Robertson, four and one-half miles northeast of Ames through Nevada, and so on to some point on the Missouri River. From Nevada, or some point in Story County, a branch is to run to Des Moines.

By this route the road will cross numerous other railroads, Charles City being the most important point between La Crosse and Des Moines.

Feb. 27, 1882, Charles City and St. Charles Township gave 433 votes in favor of a tax of five per cent. for this road, and 336 against it; while Niles gave 44 in favor and 116 against. In the notice given for this election certain promises were made as to making Charles City a point on this line, and accordingly, Sept. 7, 1882, the Board of Supervisors adopted the following resolution: "That there be levied a tax of five per cent. upon the taxable valuation of St. Charles Township for 1882, including the City of Charles City, in aid of the Minnesota, Iowa Southwestern Railway Company; said tax to become due, payable and col-

lectible as follows: Two and a half per cent. in one year and two and a half per cent in two years, from date of voting the same; to wit., Feb. 27, 1882; the penalty for non-payment of said taxes to take effect in no case until sixty days after due to said railroad company, as provided hereinafter. The said tax in no case shall be payable to said company until it shall have complied with the following conditions, to-wit: It shall have the road completed through the said township of St. Charles, and operating and running trains. Provided further, that said railroad shall be of standard gauge, and that said company shall erect and maintain good and suitable buildings, with the necessary side-tracks, within seven-eighths of a mile from the intersection of Kelly and Main streets in Charles City."

A large amount of local aid has already been voted for this road by the citizens of several townships along the line. The aid voted St. Charles Township and Charles City will amount to over $40,000.

RECAPITULATION.

The number of miles of railroad now operated in Floyd County, exclusive of side-tracks, is as follows:

	Miles.
Milwaukee & St. Paul	24.82
Cedar Falls & Minnesota	18.96
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota	20.45
Total,	84.23

The Cedar Falls & Minnesota reached Charles City Sept. 17, 1868; Milwaukee & St. Paul reached Nora Springs in October, 1869; and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota reached the latter place in November, 1871.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul received from St. Charles Township a tax of $16,626.14, and cash, $7,000; from Rudd Township, town lots to the value $2,500, and cash, $1,500; from Nora Springs and vicinity, cash, $7,000; lots, $9,000.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Company cost the township of Rock Grove a tax of $11,584; right of way, $1,300; and individual donations, $5,000; the township of Union, a tax of $9,380; depot grounds, $600; individual donations, $20,000; Scott Township, $5,809; Rockford Township, a tax of $8,491; right of way, $2,000; depot grounds, $1,000; cash, $10,000.

Total donations of the county to all the three roads, $117,780.14.

CHAPTER XII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Probably no county in the West has paid more attention to the education of children and youth than that of Floyd, and probably no newspaper in the State of Iowa has taken a deeper interest in educational matters than the Charles City *Intelligencer*. Mr. Hildreth, for the first fourteen years of its existence its editor, was for six years also a member of the State Board of Education, a body having legislative powers, and existing from 1858 to 1864. We are obliged to notice here some of the prominent measures introduced in that Legislature by this worthy representative of Floyd County, which were adopted and which remain on the statute books to-day.

In December, 1858, a bill was introduced before the State Board "for the government and regulation of the State University of Iowa." On the 23d, Mr Hildreth offered the following amendment to give equal advantage to either sex:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Board of Education of the State of Iowa, that the object of the State University of Iowa, established by the Constitution at Iowa City, shall be to provide the best and most efficient means of imparting to the youth of the State, of both sexes, a thorough education, and a perfect knowledge of the different branches of literature, the arts and sciences, with their various applications.

Mr. Hildreth is also the author of the following law: "That the Bible shall not be excluded from any school or institution in this State, under control of the board; nor shall any pupil be required to read it contrary to the wishes of his parent or guardian."

The establishment of the State Board of Education was an effort toward eliminating partisan politics from the educational interests of the State; but as it failed of this object, and as two co-ordinate legislatures within one commonwealth were liable to conflict, it was desirable to abolish the educational body as a needless expense. Accordingly, in 1864, Mr. Hildreth introduced a bill in the General Assembly "to abolish the State Board of Education, and to

provide for the election of a superintendent of public instruction." The bill was passed in the House by seventy-nine yeas to seven nays.

Previous to 1864 the school fund was loaned by the county supervisors, who took real-estate securities, called "school-fund mortgages." The stringency of the times caused by the panic of 1858, and the succeeding war of the great Rebellion, occasioned the debtors, and consequently the Board of Supervisors, to be considerably behindhand with the collection and proper disbursement of these school moneys, the law all the while remaining that these moneys should be kept intact. In many counties of the State the arrearages were considerable. In this stage of affairs, Mr. Hildreth, in the General Assembly of 1864, introduced "a bill for an act to provide for the loan of the permanent school fund, and fixing the rate of interest thereon, and limiting the price at which school lands may be sold, and for other purposes." This bill required the supervisors to collect these moneys loaned, by foreclosing the mortgages, if necessary. When the subject came up for discussion, Charles Paulk, of Allamakee County, led off in opposition to the bill. The fact was, from $12,000 to $20,000 were loaned out in his county, a large portion of which was a dead loss. Other members of the House then followed Paulk in the opposition, and, on a vote, refused to pass the bill. The fact was developed that more than half the members of the Assembly were debtors to the school fund. They passed a substitute, in regard to the rate of interest. Mr. Hildreth followed this substitute into the Senate, and had three of the most important sections of his bill incorporated in it as it passed that body. Being chairman of the standing committee on schools and the State University, Mr. H. let the matter lie quiet until near the close of the session, waiting for a favorable opportunity to call it up in the House. Accordingly one evening, when the members felt humorous and got parliamentary matters into some confusion, Mr. Hildreth hinted the matter to the Speaker, who was favorable to the bill and who promised to aid in its passage; and in due time the bill was called up, when, without debate and scarcely any one knowing what he was voting on, the bill was passed, by sixty-eight yeas to four nays!

Mr. Hildreth was also instrumental in getting Webster's Unabridged Dictionary supplied to all the schools of the State by law.

Many other men, and some women, have also been prominently identified with the progress and advancement of public schools,

and their names appear mostly in the respective township and city histories.

The County Superintendents of Floyd County, as near as can be ascertained, have been as follows:

J. C. Whitney, four years; Hervey Wilbur, two years; Horace Stearns, two years; H. O. Pratt, two years; J. W. Merrill, two years; Mrs. Helen R. Duncan, four years; G. H. Nichols, four years; H. H. Davidson, the present incumbent.

SCHOOL PROGRESS IN FLOYD COUNTY.

The winter of 1858 a new school law was passed, providing a complete system of free public schools from the primary all the way up to, and including, the State Uuiversity and which was wholly substituted for the old system. To reap its advantages required considerable special study; and of course many stumbled under it before they could walk perfectly. This law was expounded by school officers and educators, until the machinery got to moving well throughout the country. Meetings were held of township school presidents, where they instructed one another. One such meeting was held in Cheney & Brackett's Hall, Charles City, Oct. 6, 1858.

Like all the West, the first schools of Floyd County were of course small, and were kept in log school-houses, poorly furnished. The first school in the county was taught at Nora Springs in 1854, the second was opened at Charles City, the third at Floyd, and so on. Twelve years from that time the number of schools was fifty-four; children of school age—males 1,305, females 1,132; number attending schools, 1,786; number of teachers—males seventeen, females eighty-one; average compensation of teachers—males $6.-88, females $5.11, per week; aggregate amount paid teachers for the year, $8,415.70; number of school-houses, forty-two, of which twenty-three were frame, nine stone, nine log and one brick; total value of school-houses, $28,516; amount appropriated for building and furnishing school-houses the last school year, $10,737.48; value of school-houses in the several townships, as follows: Cedar, $200; Floyd, $750; Niles, $1,400; Riverton, $1,930; Rock Grove, $3,425; Rockford, $1,281; Scott, $400; Union, $2,550; Ulster, $980; St. Charles, $15,100; Floyd, independent, $500.

In September, 1875, there were 100 school-houses in Floyd County, 118 teachers, 102 schools and 4,917 children entitled to the public fund. The school-houses were thus distributed: St.

Charles sixteen, Floyd eight, Ulster seven, Rockford eight, Union ten, Pleasant Grove eight, Rock Grove eight, Scott six, Niles eight, Riverton ten, Rudd five, and Cedar six. Number of graded schools, five,—one each at Charles City, Floyd, Nora Springs, Rockford, and Marble Rock,—the five villages of the county. At these schools were taught all the branches preliminary to a collegiate education.

SCHOOL STATISTICS OF 1880.

The number of districts in Floyd County	11
The number of independent districts in Floyd County	14
The number of sub-districts in Floyd County	97
The number of ungraded schools in Floyd County	106
The number of rooms in graded schools in Floyd County	28
Average duration of schools in months	7.9
Number of male teachers engaged	48
Number of female teachers engaged	162
Average monthly compensation of males	$31 89
Average monthly compensation of females	24 65
Number of male pupils between the ages of five and twenty-one years	2,644
Average of female pupils between the ages of five and twenty-one years	2,488
Average of pupils enrolled in public schools	4,336
Total average attendance	2,487
Average cost of tuition per month per pupil	1 49
Number of school-houses, frame	102
Number of school-houses, brick	3
Number of school-houses, stone	10
Number of school-houses, log	10
Total valuation of school-houses	$ 105 310
Value of apparatus	1 566
Number of volumes in libraries	50

SCHOOL-HOUSE FUND.

	DEBIT.
On hand at last report	$ 626 04
Received from district tax	2 045 97
Received from other sources	1 509 30
Total debit and credit	4 181 31

	CREDIT.
Paid for school-houses and sites	$2 194 56
Paid for libraries and apparatus	50 00
Paid for bonds and interest	424 46
Paid for other purposes	1 013 87
On hand	498 42

EXAMINATION.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Professional certificates	3	2
First grade	5	35
Second grade	22	154
Third grade		
Total number issued	30	191

OF TEACHERS.

	MALES.	FEMALES.
Applicants rejected		
Applicants examined	30	191
Certificates revoked		
Average of applicants	23 0	23 0
No experience in teaching		
Taught less than one year		
Holding State certificates		

VISITATION OF SCHOOLS, APPEALS, ETC.

Schools visited by county superintendent	70
Visits made during the year	70
Educational meetings held	22

CONTINGENT FUND.

	DEBIT.
On hand at last report	$ 5,148 32
Received from district tax	9,644 40
Received from other sources	638 10
Total debit	$15,430 82

	CREDIT.
Paid for rent and repairs of school-houses	$ 3,303 91
Paid for fuel	3,498 11
Paid secretaries and treasurers	662 80
Paid for records, dictionaries and apparatus	150 42
Paid for insurance and janitors	831 88
Paid for supplies, brooms, chalk, etc	1,111 91
Paid for other purposes	1,093 95
On hand	4,777 84

TEACHERS' FUND.

	DEBIT.
On hand at last report	$15,527 93
Received from district tax	21,014 89
Received from semi-annual apportionment	5,763 19
Received from other sources	559 06
Total debit	$42,861 07

	CREDIT.
Paid teachers since last report	$29,291 23
Paid for other purposes	233 88
On hand	13,335 95
Cases decided by the county superintendent	None
Compensation for official services from Oct. 1, 1880, to Oct. 1, 1881, of county superintendent	929 00
Number of private schools	1
Teachers employed in private schools	1
Pupils in attendance in private schools	52

TEACHERS' NORMAL INSTITUTE.

The Teachers' Normal Institute, for Floyd County, holden at Charles City each August, commenced August 15, and continued three weeks. There were 30 males and 134 females, making a total attendance of 164.

THE FINANCIAL CONDITION.

	RECEIPTS.
On hand at last report	$340 11
Examination fees	221 00
Registration fees	164 00
State appropriation	50 00
Sundries	.....
Total receipts	$775 11

	EXPENDITURES.
Instruction	$460 00
Incidentals	89 20
Unexpended	225 91
Total expenditures	$775 11

The teachers and lecturers were :

J. C. Yocum, Conductor ; Instructors, H. H. Davidson, Hossfeld, Miss M. C. Dixon, Miss Harbin, Miss E. Knapp ; lecturers, C. W. von Coelln, S. P. Heland, J. Piper.

The graded schools of the county are in the following towns, all of a nine months' session :

Charles City has one male teacher and thirteen female teachers; Floyd, one female teacher; Marble Rock, one male, three female teachers; Nora Springs, two female teachers; Rockford, one male, two female teachers; Rudd, one female teacher.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES AND NORMALS.

During the latter part of the winter of 1859–'60, an educational convention was called to meet in St. Charles City, February 4, to examine and discuss the new school law just adopted by the State Board of Education, to organize a county teachers' society, to memorialize the General Assembly for an appropriation of money for the support of teachers' institutes, and to awaken a greater interest in educational matters generally. The call was signed by Hervey Wilbur, Floyd ; Isaac Teeple, Union ; J. C. Whitney, Rockford ; A. W. French, St. Charles ; Fayette Richmond, Cedar; J. Henry Eaton, Cedar ; John H. Aylsworth, L. T. Patterson and Charles Wheat, St. Charles.

At the appointed time a good number were in attendance and exhibited a high degree of enthusiasm. The meeting was called to order by Mr. French, and A. B. F. Hildreth was elected Chairman, and Mr. French, Secretary. A committee of three, appointed for the purpose, reported subjects for discussion and action; namely, the formation of a teachers' association or an educational society, teachers' institutes, and union or graded schools. The result of their deliberations was the organization of the "Floyd County Educational Society," to admit all other friends of education as well as teachers. A preamble and constitution were adopted, and the following officers were elected : A. B. F. Hildreth, President; Maxwell Ireland, Vice-President ; Asa W. French, Secretary ; Hervey Wilbur, Treasurer ; and Messrs. Wilbur, French and J. C. Whitney, Business Committee.

On motion of Mr. Wilbur, the following resolution was adopted: "That a petition to the General Assembly be forwarded to our Representative, Hon. E. G. Bowdoin, asking an appropriation of money to be made which will enable the teachers of this county to hold an institute some time during next summer or fall." Mr. Hildreth was appointed the committee to draft and report a form of petition, which duty he performed.

On motion of Mr. Aylsworth, a resolution was adopted requesting the county superintendent to give at least one lecture in each township on the subject of common schools and also an explanation of the new school law, as soon as he should find it convenient after the law had been acted upon by the General Assembly.

A resolution was also adopted heartily indorsing the late amendment made by the State Board to the school law.

Among those who took part in the discussions were Dr. Cortright, of Rockford, B. F. Cheney and Messrs. Hildreth, Wilbur, Alysworth and Ireland.

Adjourned to meet Feb. 25, following.

The next meeting, however, did not take place until April 5, at Floyd, where it was called to order by the secretary, and Rev. Thomas Thompson was chosen Chairman, *pro tem.* Resolutions were discussed and adopted, recommending the *Iowa School Journal*, urging uniformity in the text-books as recommended by the State Board, and insisting that the township boards establish graded or union schools in all sub-districts where the situation and number of scholars would justify it. An animated discussion took place upon the last resolution, in which Messrs. Aylsworth, Wilbur, Teeple, Raymond, French, Thompson and Cook participated, although the resolution was at the last unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wilbur stated that the position he occupied in relation to educational matters had been changed since the last meeting, he having been appointed County Superintendent of Schools, and that though the law limited his duties to the office, he proposed to make at least one visit in each township. In conclusion, Mr. W. moved that as the ladies had not assisted in speaking, they be requested to sing. The ladies responded, with the assistance of Mr. Bissell, by singing "Unity," whereupon the meeting adjourned.

May 3, following, Mr. Wilbur, by notice in the *Intelligencer*, called for correspondence from teachers desiring to attend an insti-

tute, saying that if not more than thirty desired it they had better join Mitchell County in the undertaking, and giving notice that the State would bear the expense of normal instruction at the institute. He also interpreted the new law as requiring the sub-district to meet the first Monday in May, instead of the second Monday in July as before, to levy a tax for school-house purposes. In the *Intelligencr* of June 14, this indefatigable school superintendent kept the blaze increasing by publishing a list of the teachers in the county, with the hope that they would all attend an institute in this county, and announcing that the session would continue six days, the teachers themselves to select their instructors and the place and time of holding the institute. By the 27th of August the Superintendent was enabled to announce that a sufficient number of teachers had promised to attend, and that the institute would be held at Floyd, the first week of October, Mitchell County teachers to join.

Monday, Oct. 1, arrived; the Floyd County Teachers' Institute commenced its first session at Floyd according to arrangement. It was called to order by the county superintendent, and J. H. Aylsworth was made President *pro tem.* Permanent officers were elected, as follows: Hervey Wilbur, President; J. C. Whitney and J. H. Aylsworth, Secretaries; J. H. Aylsworth, S. P. Bissell and J. C. Whitney, Financial Committee; J. D. Rust, Chaplain.

Instruction was given during the week by Mr. Wilbur, on Education and its Influences; by Asa W. French, on the Qualifications, Difficulties and Influence of Teachers; by John G. Patterson, on the General Duties of Teachers; by Prof. Wm. Brush, of Upper Iowa University, on the True Teachers; by Hon. Oran Faville, on the Study of the Languages; by Rev. Mr. Paxton, of Osage, on the Origin and Destiny of the English Language. A splendid poem, on The Teacher's Mission, was composed and read by J. Cheston Whitney, of Rockford, and subsequently printed in the *Intelligencer.*

At this institute there were sixty-one persons in attendance, thirty-eight ladies and twenty-three gentlemen,—and the session was exceedingly interesting and profitable.

A successful teachers' institute was held at Charles City, commencing Sept. 30, 1861, and continuing a week; thirty ladies and twenty-eight gentlemen were in attendance. Instructors: Dr. J. L.

Enos, of Cedar Rapids, and Hervey Wilbur, of Floyd; Lecturers: Dr. Enos, Rev. J. E. McClelland, Hon. E. G. Bowdine, of Rockford; and James Jackson, of Charles City. The last named delivered a lecture on Architecture. J. Cheston Whitney, County Superintendent, and President of the Institute.

March 17, to April 7, 1862, a "normal school" was successfully conducted at Charles City, by J. C. Whitney. Fifty were in attendance, and much interest was manifested, notwithstanding the war. Mr. Whitney was an efficient institute leader, as was also Mr. Wilbur. The former left this county in 1865, to edit a paper at Hampton, Franklin County, and the latter is still a resident in Floyd. In 1863 another successful institute was held in the county, and indeed every year to the present time. Sometimes they were held at one village, sometimes at another. In 1866 one was held in Charles City, Oct. 15 to 20, inclusive, conducted by Hon. G. J. Tisdale, of Chickasaw County. Over fifty pupils, all young ladies except four or five, were in attendance. Horace Stearns, the County Superintendent, did much to render the session an interesting and profitable one. Oct. 27, 1870, the teachers attending an institute at Floyd, made arrangements for organizing a "teachers' association" for the county. Feb. 18, following, they held their first regular meeting. They exchanged views on all educational topics and thus practiced mutual instruction. A common evil of teachers' "institutes" in early days in the West, was that of meeting without a programme and amusing one another by their wit. This cannot be asserted of the institutes which have been held in Floyd County. Here they have always had zealous and competent instructors, so that no time has been wasted. In 1874 the Board of Supervisors appropriated $175 for the benefit of a normal institute to be held in the county during that summer. Since then the Floyd County "Normals" have been self-sustaining aside from the State appropriation of $50; and have been held annually with an average attendance of about 160 teachers.

EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS.

About 1873 the Shell Rock Valley Educational Association was formed on the west side of the county; and in 1876, when Mr. J. C. Yocum took charge of the Charles City schools, he issued a call for a meeting to form a similar organization on the east side of the county. Mr. Yocum's communication to the educational public was followed by others, and soon a meeting was called for Nov. 25,

at the school-house in Charles City. At this meeting an organization was effected, and the first regular meeting was held in Charles City on Dec. 16, of the same year.

Feb. 16, of the following year, the first union meeting of the east and west side associations was held at Charles City. Up to the present time (1882) both of these educational associations have maintained a vigorous existence with monthly meetings from October to May of each year; and the two meet in joint session once each year at some convenient point in the county.

CHAPTER XIII.

LITERARY.

As Floyd County is blessed with considerable literary talent, we make a chapter of selections, which will doubtless be highly appreciated by those who are acquainted with the parties, and even by strangers. And as good prose deserves as much credit as good poetry, we give two or three short selections of that species of literature, as illustrative of Floyd County talent,—not that they are the best that can be produced in the county, but as good compositions already published in the press.

MRS. PERSIS A. BROWN.

This poetess, who has written over the *nom de plume* of "Ruth," "Ruth Rustic," "Ruth Holmes," etc., is a resident of Ulster Township, Floyd County, Iowa, and was born in Halden, Worcester County, Massachusetts, Sept. 8, 1807. She received a common-school education when young, which, together with her constant habit of reading, enabled her to successfully engage in school teaching which avocation she pursued some four or five years in Hampshire County. August 29, 1832, in the village of Speedsville, Tompkins County, New York, she and Mr. Edward T. Brown, were united in marriage. This union was blessed with five children. The first died on the day of her birth. The second died at the age of twenty months, of inflammation of the brain caused by a fall. Eugene, the third, is still living; the fourth was shot through the lungs at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and died April 10, 1862, at the age of twenty years and two months. He sleeps at Fort Henry, Tennessee. The fifth was drowned; aged nearly four years. She sleeps at North Becket, Massachusetts. The family, including an adopted daughter two years of age, left Massachusetts Oct. 7, 1853; resided in Geneva and Batavia, Illinois, several years. In 1855 they arrived in what is now Charles City, though in that day scarcely worthy of the name of a village. Since that time they have resided in St. Charles Township, and now are residents of Ulster Township.

Aug. 29, 1882, they celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion Mrs. Brown contributed the following gem:

Fifty years of married life
  Have fallen to my share;
Fifty years of toil and strife,
  Happiness blent with care.

What hath not these fifty yoars
Known of sorrow, joy and tears—
Births and deaths, fearful, even,
All hopes wrecked, save those of Heaven.

This half century of years
Bears a record damp with tears;
War, starvation, prison-bars,
Cursed deeds and endless jars.

Retribution will ere long
Sift the good, adjust the wrong,
Bless the righteous, lift the just
'Bove the rubbish, mire and dust.

Still I linger, still I wait,
  Watching, till the summons come;
May no drowsiness o'ertake,
  Ere I'm bidden, "Child, come home."

The scenes that called forth the following poem transpired long years since in Massachusetts. Mrs. Brown perhaps is not alone in such trials. We dare say many who will read these lines can tes tify to their appropriateness in their own cases:

I had a little son,
  A son just *three years* old;
His face was lily pale,
  His hands as marble cold.
    I knelt beside the sleeping thing,
    He faintly whispered "*Sing*, ma, sing."

But how could I attune—
  My heart all crushed and sad—
My voice to melody,
  And bid mine eye look glad.
    Poor, vain attempt. I could but try
    To sing his dying *lullaby*.

Long weary years have sped
  Since that eventful day;
Still lives that seeming dead
  Now absent, far away.
    The battle-field, the fife, the drum,
    Give forth the strains around him sung.

Oh, what a world is this,
So fraught with hopes and fears!
Events at every step
Requiring smiles and tears.
Constrained to sing when least inclined,
To sing or weep, howe'er ill-timed.

The thousand nameless ills
Which cluster in our path,
Adown life's varied track,
Some useful lesson hath.
This life is long, and ends not here;
We want a higher, holier sphere.

In the month of March, 1863, Mrs. Brown was so unfortunate as to have her house and its entire contents consumed by fire. She was at that time alone and a cripple, which made her loss a still greater calamity. In this fire she lost a trunk which was filled with keepsakes, relics, and all her early literary productions. By request of some friends she produced the following, which explains itself:

I had a huge trunk all battered and worn,
Some fifty years old or more;
Of relics, mementoes, and unique things,
It held a curious store.

There were letters and books, pen-holders and wax,
That came from the scene of the war;
A jack-knife, a dirk, an old, mouldy shoe,
That had traveled o'er lands afar.

Little strings of beads, a thimble and comb,
And many a trinket and toy;
Many locks of hair, silver spoons and cards,
And the *ball that killed my boy!*

There were needles and pins, a tin plate and cup,
There were hard tack and cartridges, too,
A teacup, a pitcher, the till of a chest;
That was many years ago.

A worsted satchel, a small vase mat,
Each wrought by a mother's hand;
A tiny blue dress, a collar and chain,
That need not a magic wand

To tell as plaintively sweet
As ever a novelist told;
A whet stone, a hair brush, a china vase,
Of value more than gold;

A soldier's companion, a scarf, book and key,
An album and poems sweet;
A small white basket, some Southern fruit leaves,
I think my list complete.

A. B. F. HILDRETH.

The author of the following, is well known to the people of Floyd County. A biographical sketch is given of him in Chapter XIV:

"I SHALL REST TO-NIGHT."

BY A. B. F. HILDRETH.

A morning flower plucked for heaven was the writer's little daughter of six summers, who lately passed from this to a better world, there to bloom forever in the paradise of God. While upon her dying couch, and shortly before her departure, she besought her wearied and grief-stricken parents to take repose, saying—"I shall rest to-night." At midnight, Nov. 29, 1857, she closed her eyes as if in a calm slumber, and in a few minutes was indeed "at rest."

"I shall rest to-night." Another day,
While my loved flowers* in breezes dance,
You'll take me from this *home* away!
A mournful train will then advance
Up through the long and silent street,
To bear me to my lone retreat.

Oh, there—it matters not—will rave
The storms and blasts of wintry weather,
Above the narrow new-made grave,
Where death and I lie down together!
Enough that *I* shall know it not,
Within that lone and narrow spot.

For I shall sleep. As sweet a sleep
As ever blessed a child reposing,
Awaits me in the grave so deep.
When I, my weary eyelids closing,
At length shall lay me down to rest,
Heedless of clods above my breast.

Asleep! How deep will be the "rest,"
Free from life's turmoil moving wildly,
That when is passed the earth's unrest,
Its bosom shall receive me mildly;
For not one dream of earth may come
To break the slumber of that home!

Oh, deep repose! Oh, slumber blest!
Oh, night of peace! no storm, no sorrow,
No heavy stirring in that "rest,"
To meet another weary morrow!
I shall heed neither night nor dawn,
But still with folded arms sleep on!

"Weep not, dear parents," more for me,
But live as all true Christians should
"I'm not afraid to die," you see;
"You'll come to me, if you are good;"†
Ere long we'll meet, forever blest,
Beyond the skies in endless "rest."

*She was passionately fond of flowers. †Her dying words.

FLORENCE PERCY.

This is the *nom de plume* of Elizabeth (*nee* Chase) Allen, the author of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother." Her compositions were neat and beautiful. A further notice is given of her in the next chapter, in the account of the *Intelligencer*.

J. CHESTON WHITNEY,

well known as a former County Superintendent of Schools, many years ago contributed the following:

THE COUNTIES OF IOWA.

Our home is in Iowa,
  Westward toward the setting sun,
Just between two mighty rivers,
  Where the flowing waters run;
It has towns and it has cities,
  It has many noble streams,
It has ninety-nine counties,
  And we'll join to sing their names.

Lyon, Osceola, Dickinson,
  Where the Spirit Lake we see;
Emmet, Kossuth, Winnebago,
  Worth, with its Lake Albert Lea;
Mitchell, Howard, Winneshiek,
  And Allamakee so fine,
Make eleven northern counties
  On the Minnesota line.

Clayton, Dubuque, Jackson, Clinton,
  Together with Scott and Muscatine,
Lee, Louisa and Des Moines,
  On the eastern line is seen;
Van Buren, Davis, Appanoose,
  Decatur, Ringgold, Wayne we spy;
Taylor, Page and Fremont, that
  On Missouri's border lie.

Pottawattamie, Harrison, Mills,
  Monona, Woodbury, Plymouth, Sioux,
Are all the counties that around
  The border of our State we view.
Next we point you to O'Brien,
  Palo Alto too, and Clay,
Hancock, Cerro Gordo, Floyd,
  Now see Chickasaw, I pray.

Fayette, Bremer, Butler, Franklin,
Next upon the map we see;
Wright and Humboldt, Pocahontas,
Buena Vista, Cherokee,
Ida, Sac, Calhoun and Webster,
Hamilton, with names so rare;
Next is Hardin, Grundy, Black Hawk,
And Buchanan, Delaware.

Jones, Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall,
Story, Crawford, Carroll, Boone,
(Let us not your patience weary,
We shall have them all told soon,)
Cedar, Greene, Johnson, Iowa,
With Powesheik by the same;
Here is Jasper, Polk and Dallas,
Names of Presidential fame.

Guthrie, Audubon and Shelby,
Cass and Madison, Adair,
Warren, Marion and Mahaska,
And Keokuk, too, is there:
Henry, Jefferson and Wapello,
Monroe, Washington we missed;
Lucas, Clarke, Union, Adams,
And Montgomery fills the list.

ELIZABETH J. COLE

In early days contributed more poetry to the Charles City *Intelligencer* than any other person. We make only one selection.

COMING HOME.

I'm coming home at last, mother,
Home to your arms once more;
Methinks their fond embrace, mother,
Would soothe me as of yore.

The way seems long and dark, mother,
My heart is yearning so;
I long for one caress, mother,
The kiss of long ago.

I would not pain your heart, mother,
But you'll know it bye and bye—
Your boy is coming home, mother,
Yes, coming home to die.

I've longed to breathe the air, mother,
Of my dear mountain home;
And feel its balmy breeze, mother,
Among my tresses roam.

Could I cool my parching lips, mother,
And lave my burning brow
With a draught from the old well, mother,
It would be blissful now.

But I'm coming to you now, mother—
You'll not be waiting long—
But not as when I left, mother,
Vigorous, blithe and strong.

Can it be night so soon, mother?
'Tis, oh, so dark and cold!
Within your loving arms, mother,
Your dying child enfold.

Prairie Glen, Feb. 23, 1864.

"IANTHE"

Contributed a great deal to the press many years ago, both poetry and prose. We give one short selection :

"MATERNAL AFFECTION.

"How vast its import! How deep its fountain! How lasting its duration! What weariness is not endured! What untiring effort is put forth when naught but the alleviation of suffering is reasonably expected!

"When all hope has fled, and the pale, emaciated little one has become a lifeless form, so unlike what it was in health as scarcely to be recognized, with what tenacity and affection the mother's heart clings to it still! Its little fragile form is laid upon the table, clad in the drapery of the grave, yet unceasingly does the mother weep by its side. Its tiny hands are gently folded, its silvery, clustering curls are sweetly parted again and again, to produce, if possible, some trace or resemblance of its former life and beauty; but the spirit has departed, and inanimate clay is all that remains. 'Tis buried, and the grave closes over that cherished, beautiful object. Oh, the sadness and desolation that now take possession of that mother's heart!. How carefully is collected and preserved each toy and garment formerly used and worn, as memento of 'the loved and lost!' But how unavailing! Nothing fills that vacancy in that mother's heart; the steel hath entered, and the wound remains. Time may produce some change; it may indeed check the heart's bleeding; but how easily it gushes forth again like some long pent-up current. Grace affords the best remedy for the sorrows of this life, and yet what

mother ever possessed so much of that heavenly virtue as to become insensible to the woe or weal of her offspring. But no less severely is her affection tested, when the child upon whom she had rested all her future hopes, deserts her entirely, disregarding alike her necessities and entreaties; becomes familiar with scenes of vice and infamy; yet, if detected in the commission of crime, how long her heart seeks to believe him innocent, and if convicted, how readily she forgives and also ardently prays her God to forgive him, even if it be the last act of her life! Oh, if there be aught in our natures uncontaminated by sin, surely it is this: A mother's love."

W. P. GAYLORD.

We present here a specimen of Mr. Gaylord's descriptive powers.

THE SENIOR EDITOR'S EXPERIENCE—*Babes in the Hood—How it goes to raise a family, and how a family goes after being raised.*

We are not so much worried over what will become of our children when we are gone, as we are in knowing what will become of us when our children are here. They are little nuisances and big nuisances, according to their age and size, and yet we don't know how we could keep house without them. Their infernal noise is often provoking, but we have heard so much of it that we begin to like it. We could not smoke, nor read, nor write, nor sleep without it.

When we were shown our first baby, and were informed that it looked just like its father, we thought it was about the cutest thing we ever saw; but after a little observation and inquiry we found that almost everybody else had the same opinion of their baby that we had of ours, and the older we grew and the more babies we had, the more we found out that the mother of *our* babies thought a great deal more of them than anybody else did. Women with their children used to come to our house, visiting, and would say *our* children were "smart and good looking," but I noticed that all such women paused for a reply, and were tickled amazingly when my wife would return the compliment by saying the same thing about *their* children. We have some knowledge of camphor, castor oil, soothing syrup, paregoric, laudanum and catnip. We know something about jumping up in the night, striking our head against the door-casing, peeling our shins against the stove hearth, stumbling over chairs and smashing lamp chimneys

to reach the match box. We like the interesting time when the measles, mumps, whooping cough and prairie itch are around; it makes things lively.

We like the experience of that hour between daylight and sunrise, when, snoring at the rate of ten knots an hour, one of the little "images of its dad" has crawled over its mother from the back side of the bed, and whacks its hand right into my face, punches its fingers up my nose, pulls my hair, gives my lips a gouge, and tries to play with my ears,—all of which was as good as an alarm bell, and just about as regular. I like to see them coming down stairs in the morning, some their clothes half on, some with clothes in hand, some bare-handed, bare-headed and bare-footed, with their hair frizzled over their heads like the mane of a wild mustang, and hear them sing out "Mother, where is my stockings?" "Mother, where is my shoes?" "Mother, where is my garter?" "Mother, where is my apron?" "Mother, where is my comb?" "Mother, where is the wash-basin?" "Mother where is the towel?" "Mother, I ain't agoin' to school to-day."

And now comes rattling down stairs like a four-horse wagon, Young America,—the only one we have got (and we are not yet sure whether we have got him or he has got us); but, like a good many other boys, he stays with us over night and runs wild through the day. He, too, has to dress himself in the kitchen; his stockings are always wet, his boots are always run over and shrunken, his trowsers always torn, and, just like his father, he never knows where to find his hat. Sometimes I have a notion to lick him, and we suppose he sometimes has a notion to lick us; but, if we behave ourselves decently well, we are inclined to think he will let us board with him till he is twenty-one.

The family menagerie is an interesting show. There is some fun, and much music and money, in bringing up a family of ten, twenty, thirty or forty children.

When breakfast is ready, the children are never ready for it. They are always hungry enough, and willing enough to come forward and eat, but between them and the table is that great gulf, the wash-basin, so that those who would come up with unwashed hands and faces as black as the ace of spades, can not. Then it is interesting to see three or four of them washing around the same basin at the same time, some washing the inside of their hands, some the outside, some wetting one side of their face, some the



W. J. Levine

other, and some neither side, and all using the water with as much economy as though it were the only water in America.

Then comes the stampede for the towel. One seizes at each end, another the middle; one twitches one way, another in another direction, and another sags down in the middle, while all go weaving to and fro like a willow hedge in a thunder-storm, and each trying to wear off with the towel what they ought to have washed off with the water. Then up to the 'glass' they come, and of course all want the same comb at the same time. One, with tears in its eyes, is trying to straighten out its tangled hair, which was welded together the day before with gum and molasses. Another is waiting for the comb, mad because it can't have it, while another is squalling because it is obliged to use it.

Around the table they come, one whining because it "hain't got the right knife and fork," another taking exception to its plate, while all are asking for something at the same time, and each as mad as a hornet because the other has the biggest piece, and at the same time sniffling just enough to get another unwanted slice from its indulgent mother. Then it is fun to see the little two-year old get mad, just because she can't have all that is on the table; refusing to eat because she can't have her cake and pie and nick-nacks first; then to see her try to have revenge on her mother by throwing her fork or spoon under the table, just to show her indignation and to see her mother pick it up,—which her mother always does, to gratify the 'poor little thing,' who returns her affection by throwing it down again in such a provoking manner as to bring a loving mother's cuffing hand in red hot contact with her little ears. Then comes the squall of bloody murder; then comes the crawling down from the high chair position; then the creeping under the table, where she flops herself face downward to the floor, just to show her mother that her majesty is insulted, and that she has rights which her mother is bound to respect; and there she lies, mad as a wet hen, kicking and floundering if she is noticed, and still more terribly mad if she is unnoticed.

While this interesting scene has been going on, the other children, who are older grown, have taken advantage of the confusion and have it all their own way. They have upset the coffee-cups all over the table-cloth; the pies, the cake and the nick-nacks, have gone the way of all the earth, and the sugar-bowl stands there as a monument of what it once contained. And all this has been go-

ing on right under the eye of their father, who has neither seen the sights nor heard the sounds.

It takes a veteran mother to whitewash and rig up a family of fifteen or twenty children for school. One wants to wear her "red frock," another her "white apron," another her "best gaiters," and all would like to wear their best hats, with feathers fluttering in profusion. When these things are denied them, their wrath is red-hot, and "'tis music in the sinner's ears" to hear them howl. One declares she won't go to school to-day, if she can't have clothes like other children. Another says that all the other girls wear better shoes to school than she has for Sunday; another insists that there is not another hat in the whole school as homely as hers; while another declares that she don't see why her father can't get nice things as well as Smith, and Brown, and Jones. Another is bound not to go to school because she "hain't got no books;" another, because the other children made fun of her; another, because "the teacher ain't good for nothing;" another, because some one has been exposed to the measles or the itch; and another because she is sick, when the fact is, if she were allowed to rig up in her best clothes, she would be well in less than five minutes.

After a great tribulation, and a brief discussion, in which the switch is used for an argument, a compromise is made with their mother, by the terms of which they agree to go to school on the conditions following, to wit: 1. That each one is to have a handful of white sugar before he or she starts. 2. That some day they shall have as good clothes as other children. 3. That they shall have a new set of books the first time their father goes to town. 4. That their mother shall put up for their dinners about twice as much as they really want. 5. That their dinners shall consist of cakes and pies, and pies and cakes, with a little more cake, and a little more pie. 6. That they may come home at recess in the afternoon, and especially if they get sick. 7. That they needn't go to school the next day unless they're a mind to. 8. That if they go to school to-day, they may go to the nigger show to-night. 9. That when they get a little bigger they shall have an organ. 10. That their mother shall stay at home and that they may go to the next "Free Methodist camp-meeting." 11. That when they get to be "young women" they needn't mind their father—unless he "gets his dander up." 12. That if the teacher don't behave himself, they may quit the school altogether.

They have started off to school, and their mother strikes up,

"O land of rest, for thee I sigh!"

We are glad to get rid of their noise. The mother says the teacher is paid for his work, and he may as well have a little botheration with them as to throw it all off on her. None are left at home except the baby—and here she comes, bare-headed and bare-footed, yelling, back to the house, because the older children, whom she has tried to follow off, have driven her back. But a handful of sugar, a doll-baby, and her father's razor to play with, soon takes the pout out of her, and the business of the day begins.

The first exercise is to whack her two hands into her mother's dough; then comes the knitting needles out of her mother's knitting; now off goes the head from the doll-baby; then the wheelbarrow and hand-sled come into the house; now the contents of the trunks of the older children are inspected from top to bottom; then she tries to whittle a top out of a spool with her father's razor; and now the old cat and kittens have to be suspended by their tails till their patience is worn out, when they wheel on her and scratch themselves out of her clutches, and another shower of yells is set up, which are quieted with another handful of sugar, and a complimentary rag is tied upon the wounded finger.

These interesting scenes are interspersed with a thousand and one questions, among which is, who made her? and when she is answered, that the Lord made all things, her inquisitiveness is excited and she wants to know who made the Lord; and her mother, tired of answering her questions, tells her to "dry up."

And so it goes all through the day, till here they come rattling home from school like so many escaped pigs from a muddy pen. Here comes one with the handle torn off her dinner-basket; another, with her apron in her hand; another, with her wet feet; another, with a scratched face, while Young America comes with his trowsers legs ripped from his boots to his knees; one goes for the sugar-bowl, another for the preserves; another for a loaf of bread, and the pandemonium thus illustrated is but the foreground of the hell that follows.

Now for a ride on the wheel-barrow and the hand-sled, with the "littlest" always in front as a fender, and down the hill they go, striking the trees and fences, half spilling and half killing the little "fellers," who have been placed in front by the more crafty ones

of experience. Then comes music—sweet chin-music from the whole band, while up the hill they crawl with their red fingers and ears, vowing vengeance each on the other as they come up to the appellant court of their indulgent mother to make an exhibit of torn clothes and heads, and ears plastered with mud and snow. The court, after patiently listening to the evidence, threatens to "skin them alive" if they ever do the like again ; and, for the want of a whip in the house and a disposition to use one, the case goes up to the supreme court of their father.

Supper is ready and but one or two respond. They had too much when they came home from school. After supper is over, the performance begins : tops, marbles and doll-babies all come around in turn. Then one gets into the rocking-chair, and all want it, must have it, can't do without it ; one crawls in back of the one in front ; another, still behind her, and so on till the chair is full to the top, when the one in front is crowded out and over goes the chair, and down come the passengers, and another singing-school is begun, where all the key-notes are struck, from the finest treble to the coarsest bass.

The evening's entertainment winds up with a ball—through the window, a doll all gone to smash, the rocker split off the rocking-chair, and an endless variety of disputes.

Bed-time has come. There lies one under the table, fast asleep, another under the stand, and another on the lounge. On being aroused and ordered to bed, two or three of the youngest are bound to sleep with their mother ; another will go up stairs for five cents ; another wants a handful of sugar; another a stick of gum, till their mother, provoked beyond endurance, brings out the album, and, showing them the profile of their father, tells them she can hear him coming, when they scamper off to bed in quick meter.

Many others in Floyd County have contributed able poems and prose articles to the newspaper press, but mostly under initials only or fictitious names ; as, "Crispin," "Meave," "R. M. C.," etc. Also, we make honorable mention of Dr. J. W. Smith, Mrs. Lida E. Reiniger, Miss H. F. Brainard and W. S. Rider (deceased).

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PRESS.

There is no instrumentality, not even excepting the pulpit and the bar, which exerts such an influence upon society as the press of the land. It is the Archimedian lever that moves the world. The talented minister of the gospel on the Sabbath day preaches to a few hundred people; on the following morning his thoughts are reproduced more than a thousand fold, and are read and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The attorney at the bar, in thrilling tones, pleads either for or against the criminal arraigned for trial, often causing the jury to bring in verdict against the law and the testimony in the case. His words are reproduced in every daily reached by the telegraphic wire, and his arguments are calmly weighed by unprejudiced men and accepted for what they are worth. The politician takes the stand and addresses a handful of men upon the political questions of the day; his speech is reported and read by a thousand men for every one that heard the address. Suddenly the waters of one of our mighty rivers rise, overflowing the land for miles and miles, rendering thousands of people homeless and without means to secure their daily bread. The news is flashed over the wire, taken up by the press, and is known and read of all men. No time is lost in sending to their relief—the press has made known their wants and they are instantly supplied. "Chicago is on fire! Two hundred millions worth of property destroyed! Fifty thousand people rendered homeless!" Such is the dread intelligence proclaimed by the press. Food and clothing are hastily gathered, trains are chartered, and the immediate wants of the sufferers are in a measure relieved.

The power for good or evil of the press, is to-day unlimited. The short comings of the politician are made known through its columns; the dark deeds of the wicked are exposed; and each fear it alike. The controlling influence of a Nation, State or county is its press, and the press of Floyd County is no exception to the rule.

CHARLES CITY INTELLIGENCER.

The first newspaper printed and published in Floyd County was the "St. Charles *Republican Intelligencer*." This journal was established, printed and owned by A. B. F. Hildreth and D. D. W. Carver, both experienced newspaper men. Their printing material was all new, purchased in New York City, and shipped thence to St. Charles in the spring of 1856. These men also bought in New York a chest of carpenter tools, with which, and with their own hands, they erected in St. Charles (now Charles City) what has ever since been known as the "Intelligencer Building," on the corner of Main and Kelly streets. Much of the lumber for this building they carried on their backs from the Kelly saw-mill at the foot of Main street.

On the 31st of July, 1856, the initial number of the *Intelligencer* made its appearance. It was a folio sheet, well edited, handsomely printed, and contained seven columns to the page. It had for its motto the often misquoted words of Bishop Berkley:

"Westward the course of empire takes its way."

The news spread over town that the paper was about to appear, and several persons desired to secure the first impression. As there could be but one sheet of this kind, and nearly one hundred people had assembled in front of the printing office, all eager for the news, the crowd shouted: "Set up the first paper at auction; we will bid on it." This request was complied with, after which the following paragraph was promptly inserted:

"We stop the press to publish that, so great was the rush and anxiety among our friends to secure the *first* copy (impression) of the St. Charles *Republican Intelligencer*, an auction was proposed, when Wm. Spencer, Esq., as auction er, struck off the same to the highest bidder for the handsome sum of $20. The lucky purchasers were Duncan Ferguson and G. B. Eastman, of the firm of Ferguson & Eastman, bankers, dealers in exchange and land agents, St. Charles, Floyd County, Ia."

Mr. Eastman was determined that the first impression of the first number should not go out of town, and having to bid against parties from Rockford, Ill., who had interests here, the price ran up to the fabulous sum named above.

At the close of the sale a large number of subscriptions were at once handed in, and the demand for extra copies exceeded anything of the kind previously experienced by these enterprising pub

During the first year of the publication of the *Intelligencer* its advertising patronage was so increased that, on Oct. 7, 1857, it was enlarged so as to give nine columns to the page, or thirty-six for the whole sheet. It was also given a new and beautiful heading. For this, Mr. Hildreth designed a very pretty vignette, having in the center the territorial seal of Iowa (a hawk with an arrow in his beak and a bow in his talons), and on either side of it emblems of the settlement of a new country—the emigrant wagon, farming tools, sheaves of grain, the flowing river, flouring mill, printing press, Indians' tents, and the red men gazing in astonishment upon the changed order of things. This design was engraved in Boston, and, with the entire heading, was electrotyped at an expense of $30.

The financial crisis that came upon the country in 1857, affected the business men of Floyd County as well as those of the Eastern States, and just as the *Intelligencer* had enlarged its capabilities for accommodating the business of the county, its patronage and support began to decline; but the size of the paper was never cut down, nor was there any falling off in the ability and interest of its editorial columns, as was the case at that time with nearly all other Western newspapers. To maintain the present size and character of the *Intelligencer* required economy and money, and then its publication could only be continued at a loss, some years, of many hundreds of dollars. Fortunately Mr. Hildreth had the means to sustain himself in the arduous avocation. But his partner, Mr. Carver, became discouraged, and Aug. 1, 1859, sold out his interest in the paper to Mr. H., who conducted the business thereafter alone.

In January, 1862, the name of the paper was changed to "Hildreth's Charles City Intelligencer." Business revived, and the paper prospered. From 1860, and during the succeeding nine years, the *Intelligencer* was appointed, by the General Government, as one of the papers in Iowa in which to publish the laws of Congress. It also had the printing of the State laws during that time. A review of its columns shows that it had an able corps of correspondents, in Japan and on the continent of Europe, as well as in Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chi-

cago, and other parts of the United States. Among its poetic contributors were Mrs. Elizabeth Akers Allen, of Richmond, Virginia, better known as "Florence Percy," author of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother;" W. A. Bacon, of Detroit, Michigan; Matilda Fletcher, and many others of Iowa. Its regular army correspondence during the war of the Rebellion, was full and of the highest character. Among the latter writers was Winfield Scott Rider, of Floyd, whose army letters were always perused with deep interest.

In a volume entitled the "Valley and the Shadow," now before us, published in 1868 by J. M. Dixon, formerly associate editor of the *Iowa State Register* at Des Moines, under the head of "Iowa Journalism," we find the following:

"Many of my readers have noticed, for several years, a sheet of elegant appearance, called the *Intelligencer*, which is published in Charles City, Floyd County. Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth, its owner and conductor, was a member, several years since, of the State Board of Education, for which position his scholarly habits and tastes clearly adapted him. Subsequently he was a member of the Legislature, giving ample evidence that he was as proficient in legislating for the general interests of Iowa as for the special interests of popular education. His enterprise and his admirable economy, as well as his talent in editorial management, give him the ability to publish one of the finest looking weekly papers in all the Israel of Iowa. He is a gentleman of quick conception, of careful but not hesitating judgment, passionate in his love of literature, and very strong in his general attachments and prepossessions. It is a miracle of success, that he never was compelled, through all the vicissitudes of the past eight years, to reduce the size of his very large paper, or to make any radical changes in it which looked to diminution of weekly expenditure."

It must not be supposed that all was smooth sailing and an open sea in the management of the *Intelligencer*. With the masses of the people the paper was always popular, but with certain unworthy third-rate politicians the case was different. Men of this class found but little favor in the columns of the *Intelligencer*, and of course they were not pleased with it. These "political paupers" always wish to ride the press, but are never known to pay for riding. When their "claims" were rejected, and coaxing and flattery would effect nothing, threats were tried; they would "kill the paper and hang its hide on the fence." But instead of the "killing"

the paper would thrive all the better under this kind of opposition. The common people are honest. They like a bold, faithful leader, one who will protect their interests and expose corruption; and when men set themselves up for office who had never shown capability in any legitimate business of their own, and abused the *Intelligencer* because they could not control it, the citizens of the county would give it a still more liberal support. The paper was always Republican in politics, and "principles rather than men" seems to have been its guiding sentiment. Under Mr. Hildreth's management it always maintained a high moral tone. Every parent felt safe in placing it in the hands of his children. Specialist medical advertisements were scrupulously excluded from its columns, no matter what the money temptation might be to procure their insertion.

On the 1st of October, 1870, after a period of fourteen years' laborious editorial service in Charles City, Mr. Hildreth sold the *Intelligencer* and his entire printing establishment to Messrs. Dyke & Rowell, and retired permanently from the field of journalism.

Mr. Rowell, who had been for a number of years an employe in the government printing office in Washington, not taking a liking to the West, sold his interest in the paper to W. H. Leonard, Feb. 16, 1871. In October of the next year, Mr. Leonard having been offered a half interest in the Janesville, Wis., *Recorder*, on very advantageous terms, sold out to C. L. Dyke, and the firm name of the publishers became Dyke Bros., the same as to-day. During this year Rev. John A. Cruzan, the "printer preacher," edited a religious column, which added much to the value of the paper. He was pastor of the Congregational church. In the spring of 1874 the publishers were taken with the California fever, and on the first of May sold to the Owens Bros., and wended their way to the Eldorado. In July of this year, the old and beautiful heading was changed for the one in use at present, and the page head-lines were dropped. Feb. 25, 1875, H. L. Owens, who had become sole proprietor in the preceding fall, sold to C. A. Slocum, who in turn, March 16, 1876, sold to Dyke Bros., who had returned from California, and the paper has since been controlled by the latter. In 1876–'7, a temperance column was published, with Mrs. E. L. Slocum, editor; she was succeeded by Addis Schermerhorn, and the column was a feature of the paper until after the passage of the amendment, when it was discontinued. In 1878–'9, a teachers'

column was edited by Capt. G. H. Nichols, County Superintendent of Schools. The *Intelligencer* has always led the other papers of the county in circulation, and since 1876, when Dyke Bros. last purchased it, has run up its list from less than 800, to over 1,400, which circulation it still maintains. The office is one of the best-equipped in Northern Iowa. It has a ten-column Campbell press (without tapes) for newspaper work, half Nonpareil, and eight Peerless presses for job work, Peerless paper cutter, and an immense amount of material of all kinds necessary for a first-class office. The power is supplied by wire cable from the Water Power Company's mill, 514 feet distant, and is carried over the roofs of several high buildings. It is the perfection of power, safe, steady and reliable. The Dyke Bros. are both practical printers, and as ready with the composing stick and rule as with the pen, which accounts something for their success in the business. The paper has always been staunch Republican, and is the recognized organ of the better elements of the party. Its proprietors have always carefully refrained from surrendering it to any of the "isms" which have of late years infested politics, consequently it has the confidence of the "bone and sinew" of the great party which has ruled Iowa so many years. It has often had bitter political fights on hand, but these have usually been managed with such consummate skill as to secure success for its side of the contest. Of course, such a paper has enemies, but its hosts of friends outnumber them a hundred to one.

The general style of the paper is very neat and tasty, and the editorial work and make-up and press work, is a credit to Iowa journalism, than which no higher praise can be given.

There are less than a score of older papers in the State, and it has never changed its name or its politics.

E. B. Dyke is editor, and C. L. Dyke business manager.

Azro Benjamin Franklin Hildreth, one of the early settlers of Charles City, was born in Chelsea, Orange County, Vt., on the 29th day of February, A. D. 1816. His father, Daniel Hildreth, was born in Pepperell, Middlesex County, Mass., in 1783, and at an early age removed with his parents to Vermont. James Hildreth, father of Daniel Hildreth, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was of the old Puritan stock, and of English origin. Richard Hildreth, the progenitor of all the Hildreths in America, came with a small colony of Puritans from the north of England, about twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth

Rock, and settled in Woburn, near Boston. The mother of Daniel Hildreth, and wife of James Hildreth, was Esther Fletcher, daughter of Lieutenant Timothy Fletcher, of Westford, Mass., a gentleman of some note at the time of, and previous to, the Revolution, and whose family name, as well as that of Hildreth, has been somewhat distinguished to the present day. Daniel Webster's first wife was of that family, and their oldest son bore the cognomen of Fletcher Webster.

The mother of A. B. F. Hildreth was Clarissa Tyler, daughter of Jonathan Tyler. She was born in Piermont, Grafton County, N. H., July 5, 1794.

History informs us that, in the year 1682, a family of emigrants arrived from England, bearing the name of Tyler. The father's christian name is not given. His sons were Daniel, David and John. Daniel settled in Connecticut, David in Massachusetts, and John in New Jersey. The families of the first two passed up the valley of the Connecticut River, and located in Piermont, N. H., while the New Jersey branch wandered southward to Virginia. To the latter branch belonged John Tyler, who was at one time President of the United States.

The wife of Jonathan Tyler, son of Daniel Tyler, was Sarah McConnell, to whom he was married shortly after settling in Piermont, when she was of the tender age of twelve and one-half years. She was of Scotch origin, of fair complexion, and her beauty so won the affection of young Tyler that, young as she was, he was induced to propose marriage, and was accepted. She was the mother of thirteen children, and died in 1815, at the age of fifty-three years, beloved and lamented by all who knew her. Her husband, Jonathan Tyler, lived to the advanced age of ninety-six years, and died in 1848, at Piermont, N. H. He was a soldier of the war of 1812–'15.

Daniel Hildreth and Clarissa Tyler were united in wedlock at Piermont, N. H., June 9, 1814, and immediately removed to their new home in Chelsea, Vt. A farm had been purchased in that new locality, and here they, with toil and patience, made them a home which in time afforded many of the comforts and even luxuries of life. There were born to them twelve children, six sons and six daughters, of whom A. B. F. Hildreth was the oldest. Daniel Hildreth, the father, died on the old homestead, in 1858, at the age of seventy-five years and six months. His wife survived him a little more than eleven years, and died in 1870, aged

seventy-five years and nine months. Both were members of the Congregational church, and died, as they had lived, sincere and devoted Christians. Agriculture was their principal avocation through life. In the business of stock raising, horses and cattle, and especially in wool-growing, the family were quite successful, and enjoyed a fair share of this world's goods.

It will be seen from the above that A. B. F. Hildreth was born and bred a farmer. He early manifested a fondness for books and soon acquired a good common-school education. When at the age of sixteen years, he taught a district school in Piermont, New Hampshire. The present companion of his declining years was then a pupil in his school, and gave him the cognomen of "The beardless schoolmaster." For several years he was accustomed to toil upon his father's farm during the spring and summer months, attend a fall term at the academy, and teach a school in the winter.

At the age of twenty years Mr. Hildreth obtained the consent of his parents to go out into the world and seek his fortune. He soon found himself in the city of New York, and obtained employment there in the house of a book publisher. The next spring, 1837, he was thrown out of business by the failure of his employer, who went down in the terrible financial crash that year. His preservation from vice or crime, while in that city, may be attributed to the excellent moral and religious training which he had received from his parents.

Returning to the old home in the Green Mountain State, and loving literature better than farming, he accepted a position in the newspaper and job printing establishment of Wm. Hewes, in his native town, where he gained a knowledge of the art of printing and the profession of a journalist. In 1839 he located in Lowell, Mass., and established himself in business as printer and publisher. His publications there were the *Daily Morning News*, the *Literary Souuenir* (weekly), and the *Ladies' Literary Repository* (semi-monthly).

After a few years Mr. Hildreth sold out his business in Lowell and removed to Boston, but was soon induced to enter the field of journalism again, in Bradford, Vt. Here, in 1843, he opened a newspaper and job printing establishment, and began the publication of a weekly newspaper called the *American Protector*, a high tariff or protectionist paper, which advocated the election of Henry Clay for President; and a monthly magazine known as the *Green Mountain Gem*.

With the defeat of Henry Clay subsided the hopes and energies of the protection or Whig party in Vermont. The publication of the *Protector* was discontinued, and in its place was issued the *Vermont Family Gazette*, a weekly literary and family newspaper. This latter journal soon became popular throughout Vermont, had a good circulation, and in connection with the *Green Mountain Gem*, gave its enterprising publisher a handsome support. After continuing the printing and publishing business in Bradford some ten years, a returned Californian, with his pockets full of gold, came along and bought out the entire business, leaving Mr. Hildreth free to seek new fields of labor.

While living in Bradford, on the 21st day of October, 1844, Mr. Hildreth was married to Liveria Aurette Knight, of Fryeburg, Oxford County, Maine, a lady of education and refinement. Her father was Josiah Knight, then proprietor of the celebrated Oxford House, the popular stage hotel at that place, on the route from Portland to the White Mountains; and for the last twenty-five years he was a venerable citizen of Charles City, Iowa.

Mr. Knight was a son of Dr. Jonathan Knight, and was born in Westmoreland, N. H., March 8, 1792. He died at Charles City, Iowa, March 16, 1882, aged ninety years and eight days. His mother's maiden name was Betsey Dudley, who was born at Harvard, Mass., Oct. 31, 1764, and died in Piermont, N. H., May 8, 1866, at the remarkable age of 103 years and 6 months.

The mother of Mrs. Hildreth, and wife of Josiah Knight, was Betsey Joslin, daughter of Peter Joslin, who married Sarah Kidder in Winchendon, Mass., June 1, 1785. Mrs. Knight was born in Winchendon Jan. 1, 1789, and died in Charles City, Ia., Dec. 25, 1858, aged sixty-nine years. She was a most estimable woman.

Mrs. Hildreth was born in Surry, N. H., June 11, 1817. Her only child was Mary Liveria Aurette Hildreth, born at Bradford, Vt., June 23, 1851, and died in Charles City, Iowa, Nov. 30, 1857, aged six years, five months and seven days. She was a precocious child. In her birth many hopes were centered—in her death all these were forever blasted.

After closing up his business in Bradford, Vt., Mr. Hildreth removed to Holyoke, Mass., in January, 1853, and engaged in mercantile business. Not many months elapsed before some of the leading citizens there, induced him to relinquish his store and once more engage in the work of newspaper printing and publish-

ing. In this he was very successful. His newspaper was called the Holyoke *Mirror*. He conducted the business until November, 1855, when he sold out, and in the spring of 1856 removed to Charles City, Ia.

At that time Floyd County was a new country, and many hardships and privations were to be endured. Here was opened a broad field for enterprise and usefulness. How unlike the old overcrowded towns of Eastern States, where business is overdone and competition crowds out or crushes under every new comer, who is looked upon as an interloper. In the great and growing West men are wanted and are welcomed. In those days Charles City contained a population of only a few hundred. Not a dozen frame houses were to be seen in the whole town, the others being built of logs. Provisions were very scarce, and could only be obtained at high prices. The few settlers who had come into the county during the previous year had raised but a small quantity of farm produce, not nearly enough to supply the rapidly increasing demand of the new settlers who succeeded them. There was no time for idleness.

Mr. Hildreth erected a two-story frame building, the lower story for a store and the upper story for his printing office, and had i ready for occupancy in June, and before cold weather came he had also built a comfortable dwelling-house.

On the 31st of July, 1856, he issued the first number of his newspaper, the *Republican Intelligencer*. It contained sev columns to the page, was handsomely printed, and furnished much interesting and valuable reading. The advent of this journal in this then new town, was an event of much importance to settlers, and the *first sheet* struck off was sold at auction for $20. During the day and evening a large number of subscriptions was handed in, and three editions of the paper of 1,000 each were printed before the demand could be supplied. The *Intelligencer* grew to be a power in the land. Before the year closed it was enlarged to nine columns to the page. When first started, the politics of the county were controlled by the Democrats. This was soon changed. The Republicans came into power and have held control of the county ever since.

In 1858 Mr. Hildreth was elected as a member of the State Board of Education, representing a district composed of the counties of Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Floyd, Chickasaw, Fayette, Clayton, Bremer, and Butler. This board held its

biennial session in the Capitol at Des Moines, and had control of all the educational interests of the State, except private or sectarian institutions. As a member of this board, Mr. Hildreth held a prominent and leading position, and the impress of his mind and acts is still left upon the educational laws and institutions of the State. Among the more important results of his legislative efforts in behalf of education was a law requiring the State University at Iowa City, to be opened to young ladies and free alike to them, as well as young gentlemen. This measure met with considerable opposition, both from the people and the press of the State—it being the popular opinion that it would never do to educate the sexes together. What an absurdity ! As if men and women were not created for each other's society. The law prevailed, providing that the State University shall be for the free education of *the youth* of Iowa of *both sexes* upon *equal terms* in all respects ; and to-day no legislator dare raise his hand or voice in favor of its repeal.

A few years later, when Mr. Hildreth was a member of the General Assembly, he was appointed by that body as chairman of a select committee to investigate and report upon the affairs of the university. He has said that one of the proudest days of his life was when he was permitted to stand up in the university chapel, in the presence of more than two hundred young lady students, and nearly as many young gentlemen students, and, in the course of an address requested by the President, explain how it happened that those young ladies were permitted to enjoy such exalted educational privileges. When the exercises had closed the grateful thanks tendered him by those young ladies for his efforts in their behalf, repaid him a thousand fold for all that he had done for them. The officers and professors of the university assured him that the plan of the co-education of the sexes was working well. A spirit of emulation and rivalry was awakened which was profitable to both, and there was no difficulty in regard to morals or general deportment.

In the spring of 1861, immediately after the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Hildreth was appointed Draft Commissioner for Floyd County, by Gov. S. J. Kirkwood, since known as Iowa's "war governor." Every able-bodied citizen, liable to bear arms, was promptly enrolled and held subject to draft whenever a draft should be ordered. This difficult and delicate business was transacted faithfully and to the satisfaction of all concerned.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Hildreth was elected to represent the Fifty-fourth District of Iowa in the Tenth General Assembly. As a legislator he acquitted himself with much credit and to the general acceptance of his constituents. He was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Schools and State University, and was also a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking, and of the Committee on Printing. Any one at all familiar with the work of legislation can readily understand that these were very important committees, and that the amount of labor incumbent upon them was necessarily large.

Mr. Hildreth was very successful in carrying through the Legislature whatever measure he was interested in. Among the more important, and one that proved of lasting benefit to his part of the State, was a memorial to Congress asking for a grant of land to aid in the construction of a railroad on or near the forty-third parallel of north latitude, and passing from McGregor, on the Mississippi River, westward through his own town of Charles City. Repeated efforts had been made by others to obtain this land grant and secure the building of this railroad, but all had signally failed until the enterprise was taken hold of by Mr. Hildreth.

A copy of the memorial, above referred to, may be found in this volume in that portion of the chapter on railroads which pertains to the McGregor & Western Railroad, now known as the "Iowa & Dakota Division of the Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

Hon. James Harlan, then a member of the United States Senate, introduced a bill in the Senate, making a grant of lands as prayed for in the memorial, which became a law, and as a result the railroad was built and operated within a few years thereafter, greatly to the convenience and benefit of the settlers along the line of the road.

Mr. Hildreth was one of the incorporators of the Congregational society of Charles City, of which church his wife was a member. He is somewhat liberal in his religious views, and inclines to the sentiments of the Unitarian wing of the New England Congregationalists, who are a very numerous and influential body of Christians in New England. Both he and his wife are constant attendants and supporters of the Congregational church.

On the first of October, 1870, Mr. Hildreth sold the *Intelligencer* newspaper and his entire printing establishment to Messrs. Dyke & Rowell, and retired from active business. Having only

himself and wife to provide for, he believed he had acquired a competency for their remaining years. They have a pleasant home, surrounded with many attractions and pleasing associations. Here they are enjoying the fruits of an industrious and useful life in the perusal of a well stocked library, and in social intercourse with neighbors and friends.

In the spring of 1871 the First National Bank of Charles City was organized. In this enterprise Mr. Hildreth took an active part. From the beginning he has been one of its directors, and a part of the time vice-president.

On the 25th of August, 1873, the Floyd County Savings Bank, at Charles City, was incorporated. In this institution Mr. Hildreth has ever been a stockholder and director. At the first meeting of the board he was elected its president and has held that office to the present time.

For many years Mr. Hildreth has been a member of the School Board of Charles City, and much of the time has been its president, which office he now holds. His well known educational tastes and proclivities, as well as business tact, admirably fit him for that position. He was never an office-seeker, and it is said that he was never known to ask a man for his vote. His idea of propriety in such matters is, that the office should seek the man and not the man the office. As a business man he has the confidence of all who know him, and no one can gainsay his integrity.

Eugene B. Dyke, editor of the INTELLIGENCER, was born in Parish, Oswego County, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1842. He is of pure New England stock, and his ancestors on both sides date back of the Revolution, in which his great-grandfathers served as patriot soldiers. He came west with his parents in 1854, settling in Walworth County, Wisconsin. Here his life was passed upon the farm until 1861, when he entered the freshman class in Beloit College. He was absent from school during a part of his course, serving as a soldier in the Union army, in Company C, Forty-seventh Iowa Infantry. Returning to Beloit, he graduated with honor in the class of 1865. The next fall he commenced the study of law in the office of Sanders & Ludington, Syracuse, N. Y., where he was admitted to the bar in April, 1877. The next year was spent in legal study with the late Judge Knowlton of Chicago. Then for two years he occupied the position of superintendent of the graded schools of Rockville, Ind., which position he resigned in 1870 to

come to Charles City, where he had purchased the *Intelligencer* of its founder, Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth. Since that time, except the years 1874–'5, which he spent in California, his fortunes have been identified with those of his paper, which is among the oldest and most influential in the State. In December, 1873, Mr. Dyke was married to Miss Emily C. Gilbert, eldest daughter of Milo Gilbert, Esq., of Charles City. They have two children, Harry N., and Eva J., aged nine and six years respectively. Politically Mr. Dyke is a radical Republican, and conducts his paper on that basis; but at the same time, no man is more free and independent in criticising and censuring what he believes to be the faults and mistakes of his own party. He has always had pronounced views on all public questions, and has been free and fearless in expressing them.

THE FLOYD COUNTY ADVOCATE.

The *Floyd County Advocate*, was established in Charles City by Valentine Baltuff, and first number sent out on Friday, Nov. 20, 1868, as a staunch Republican eight-column folio, half co-operative. On Tuesday, June 22, 1869, he commenced issuing a semi-weekly, continuing until Jan. 1, 1870, then discontinuing it and returning to the weekly. On the 1st of April, 1873, C. A. Sloane bought the paper, material and good-will of the office, and on the 14th of May, same year, with new presses, new type and steam-power issued the *Advocate* with all home print and the largest paper in the county, establishing temperance and religious departments, which have been maintained ever since. Jan. 1, 1879, P. M. Wilbur was associated as partner, continuing until Oct. 1, 1881, when he retired and Mr. Slocum managed the paper alone. Through the campaign of the Prohibition amendment, the *Advocate* was earnest and diligent for its adoption, but remaining firm in its allegiance to the Republican party. It represents the highest moral tone of the community, having a principle to maintain in all its efforts.

Valentine Baltuff, founder of the *Floyd County Advocate*, and grocer, Charles City, was born in New York City, Jan. 1, 1834; his parents were Peter and Mary (Griffin) Baltuff. The former was a native of Germany, and came to America when a young man, locating in New York City, and engaged in merchant tailoring. He was a member of the German Methodist and she of the Episcopal church. They had a family of four sons and one daughter.

Valentine, subject of this sketch, was the eldest. When three years of age his father moved to Watertown, New York, and Valentine attended school until fifteen years of age, when he learned the printer's trade, at which he worked in New York, Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. At Lodi, Wisconsin, he published a paper, the Lodi *Herald*, and the Columbus *Transcript*, at Columbus, Wisconsin. In 1868, he sold out here and came to Charles City and established the *Floyd County Advocate*, and conducted this until 1878, when he sold out on account of poor health. In 1879, he purchased his present grocery store.

Mr. Baltuff married Miss M. Libbie McCall, at Waukesha, Wis., Sept. 26, 1859. She was born at Rushford, Allegany County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Aneil and Mary E. (Griffith) McCall. Mrs. Baltuff is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. and Mrs. Baltuff have had seven children, viz.: Harry A., born July 21, 1860, foreman of the job room of the *Advocate* in Charles City; Cora, Charles, Guy, Irvie, Nellie and Joseph, residing with their parents. Mr. Baltuff is a member of St. Charles Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 141, and of Almond Chapter, No. 52.

C. A. Slocum was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1836. Was reared in Edmeston, Otsego County, N. Y., receiving his education in the village schools and New Berlin, N. Y., Academy. In April, 1855, he came west to Wisconsin in company with three other young men. He there worked at and learned the carpenter's trade. February, 1859, went to St. Louis, Mo., working at his trade until October, 1860, when he went to Madison Parish, La., to work on plantation buildings, arriving there October 22, and remaining until April 22, 1861, after the Rebellion had become very exciting, and came to St. Louis on the last steamer north from Vicksburg. After one week in that city of excitement came to Charles City, arriving May 7, working at his trade through the summer, and in the following winter teaching the higher of the two town schools, Miss Ellen S. Wilbur (whom he married Aug. 26, 1863), teaching the primary. In August, 1862 with E. A. Reiniger commenced to raise a company for the Iowa Volunteers. At its organization he was elected Captain. The company was made "G" Company of the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and rendezvoused at Dubuque, Ia.; mustered in, Oct., 3, 1862.

The regiment had a varied experience in Northern Minnesota first, then in the South and West, participating in many hard fights and terrible battles. He was wounded April 9, 1864, with a piece

of shell at Simmesport, La., in the last battle of the Red River Expedition. Came home in the spring of 1865. Jan. 1, 1866, went into County Treasurer's office as deputy, Remaining six years Jan. 1, 1872, was inaugurated County Auditor, holding the office until April, 1875, when he resigned, that he might give more time to the Charles City *Intelligencer* which he purchased in February, 1875. His health becoming poor from overwork, sold the *Intelligencer* in March, 1876. For two years after he devoted his time to a large real estate business which had been growing from 1867. In April, 1878, he bought the *Floyd County Advocate*, for the purpose of advancing if possible the cause of Prohibition, and at the same time establishing himself in business which was to his taste. He was an ardent champion for the Amendment in the Republican party, and holds fast to the moral vantage gained. For more than fourteen years he has been a member of the Congregational Church and Sunday-school. Three times he has served on the Iowa and City Council, and in 1865 and 1866 was a member of the Township School Board. Mr. and Mrs. Slocum have four children, three boys and one girl—W. Erskine, aged nearly sixteen; Gurnsey M., aged twelve; Horace W., aged nine, and Faith A., aged seven.

SHELL ROCK VALLEY GUARD.

This was a small-four page, seven-column weekly, started in 1872 by Edward Wood & Co. The paper was kept up for nearly three years, the latter part of the time by Mr. Wood alone. It was at first Republican in politics. After a time Mr. Wood was coverted to the Democracy, and the paper also became of that faith. Mr. Wood then moved himself and paper to Decorah, Iowa. He is now editing a paper in Fremont County. The *Guard* was published in the old Masonic building, and was the precursor of the Rockford *Reveille*.

ROCKFORD REVEILLE.

The *Reveille* was started at Nora Springs, Thursday, Feb. 5, 1874. The proprietors were H. Gage, W. P. Gaylord and R. E. Robinson, the last two of whom acted as editors. It appeared as a four-page weekly, twenty-eight inches long, and eight columns to the page. It showed in its first number evidence of Mr. Gaylord's editorial ability, and the editorials were from the first spicy and vigorous. We give a few extracts from Mr. Gaylord's salutatory.

"Impelled by considerations of a higher and more inspiring character than those of private revenge or pecuniary gain, we have determined to edit, print and publish a newspaper at Nora Springs, Iowa. With us this is an experiment untried. To succeed we are aware that it will require patience and energy, wisdom and wit, time and cash, and a decent respect for the opinions of man kind. Whether we possess any or all of these qualifications will be for a discerning public to decide after we have had a fair trial and have made a full exhibit. In politics we are Republican. In religion, liberal. We shall be radical in all things and neutral in nothing; at all times avoiding an unjustifiable war on individuals or combinations; but when assailed without cause or provocation, we shall endeavor to leave the imprint of our teeth on our assailant.

"We propose to receive blows as well as give them, and our columns shall be ever free and our types ever ready to apologize or explain.

"Relying with unshaken confidence on the progressive intelligence and appreciative characteristics of a Western people, and on the continued and rapidly increasing prosperity of Nora Springs and its beautiful surroundings, we have selected a press and material inferior to none in this region, and intend to use them for the glory of God and the good of mankind.

"We have been told that *one* paper in a town like this is enough. So is one merchant, one lawyer, one doctor, one teacher, and one wise-phool; but if others choose to 'cast in their nets,' we know of no law this side of the Mosaic code to prevent it.

"We have been told that the sheriff will sell us out in less than a year; and that may be true, but if he advertises his 'sale' in the paper that has the 'largest circulation,' we shall know all about it, and shall be there in person or by legal representatives. We have been told that there is not news enough in a town like Nora Springs to make a paper interesting. Of course, we do not expect all the first-class sensations that horrify towns of older and larger growth, but our friends should remember that Nora Springs is rapidly growing, and as it grows older it will grow more and more wicked, and wickedness is one of the elements of journalism.

"Should these fruitful sources fail, then, as a *dernier resort*, we shall fall back on, and turn our attention to, prophesying.

"If astronomers, after having suveyed the face of nature, can predict with accuracy what the weather will be, then why cannot

editors survey the face of men, and correctly prophesy what the news will be? News is what we must have, and if events do not transpire rapidly enough for our use, we shall be obliged to draw largely on the imagination, so that if we should fail as editors and proprietors, we may succeed as prophets."

The *Reveille* bore from its first issue till that of May 23, 1878, a very appropriate motto: "Superior to adversity, equal to prosperity." It was discontinued by Robert Eggert at the same time that he enlarged the paper.

Jan. 1, 1875, important changes were made in the management of the *Reveille*. The paper was removed to Rockford, and its name changed to the Rockford *Reveille*. R. E. Robinson was the publisher, and Gaylord & Robinson's names appeared as editors still. Mr. Robinson removed to Rockford with the paper, and edited the local columns, and Mr. Gaylord remained at Nora Springs, sending his editorials by mail each week. This removal to Rockford seemed to be the best thing, under the circumstances, as the *Reveille* had an active rival at Nora Springs, in the shape of the *Floyd County Press*, while Rockford, a place of about the same size and prospects as Nora Springs, had no paper at all, the *Shell Rock Valley Guard* having been discontinued.

In April of the same year Captain Orlo H. Lyon, of Rockford, purchased a one-half interest in the *Reveille*, and his name appeared as one of the editors. In August, 1876, Mr. Robinson retired from the paper, having accepted a position in California. Captain Lyon was then sole proprietor until July 26, 1877, when he sold to Robert Eggert and H. B. Nies, the latter of whom had been for some time foreman in the office. Captain Lyon was, until this time, also the actual editor, though until May 24, 1877, Mr. Gaylord's name was inserted as associate editor and he kept up a department on the second page headed "Nora Springs." Captain Lyon had bought the paper when it was a losing concern, and during his connection with it had, by energy and industry, converted it into a paying paper. He had undertaken the work for the sake of Rockford, believing that the town needed a paper and could support it, and he deserves great credit for his success. A full biographical sketch of Captain Lyon is given elsewhere in this volume.

Eggert and Nies then conducted the *Reveille* until April, 1878, when Mr. Nies retired, leaving Mr. Eggert sole editor and proprietor. He enlarged the paper to nine columns to the page, May 23,

of the same year, and continued in charge of the paper until July, 1882, when he sold to F. L. Whitney & Co.

F. L. Whitney, editor and one of the proprietors of the *Reveille*, was born at Rockford, April 10, 1861. His parents were Lewellyn and Pamelia (Otis) Whitney, the former a native of Maine, being born at Corinna in that State, and the latter of New York, born at Potsdam. Mr. Whitney was a millwright by occupation. He was married March 25, 1852, at New Haven, Conn. He removed from there to Morrisania, N. Y., and from there in March, 1847, to Rockford, Floyd County, Iowa. Mr. Whitney has since been engaged in various pursuits, and still resides at Rockford, with Mrs. Whitney. Mr. Whitney's parents still live, at an advanced age, at Hampton, Franklin County; and Mrs. Whitney's parents are also both alive, at Rochelle, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have had six children born, of whom four are now living—Ella Jeannette, was born Nov. 1, 1854, and died Oct. 12, 1855. Adella L. E., was born Nov. 5, and died at the age of six years. Mary Estella, was born Dec. 3, 1858, and was married to Edwin C. Hazlett, March 25, 1878. Francis L., our subject, was born April 10, 1861. George F., was born March 22, 1864, and resides at home. John B., was born March 16, 1866, and is also at home.

Francis L., the subject of this sketch, passed his early life in Rockford, receiving his education in the public schools, and by select reading at home. Aug. 9, 1876, he went to Hampton, Franklin County, Iowa, and entered the office of his uncle, John C. Whitney, editor and proprietor of the Hampton *Chronicle*. Here he remained nearly six years; three years as apprentice, and three as foreman. He is naturally devoted to the business, and his experience derived in his uncle's office, together with his natural capacity and and energy, are the best assurances of his success in his new undertaking, the management of the *Reveille*. He bought this in partnership with his father in the early part of July, 1882, of Robert Eggert, and his first number was issued July 13.

MARBLE ROCK WEEKLY.

The southwestern part of Floyd County supports a newsy, readable paper of the above name at Marble Rock. It was established at Marble Rock, in 1875, the first number being issued Aug. 12. The proprietor and editor was L. J. Keyes. formerly of Waverly, Bremer County, now well-known as the editor of the *OddFellows'*

Monitor, published at Nora Springs, in this county. The paper when started was, as now, a four-page weekly, the inside printed on the "co-operative" plan, and containing the usual miscellaneous reading, and the outside, or first and fourth pages, containing the editorials and local items. There was a good showing of advertisements, almost all of them of firms in Marble Rock, showing that the merchants of the village were sensible of the necessity for cordially supporting a home paper, in order to build up their already flourishing place.

The *Weekly* was at first 20 x 32, six columns to the page. In 1877 it was enlarged to seven columns to the page, and after a short time it was again enlarged, this time to eight columns to the page, the sheet being 24 x 36. The publishers at this time were George H. Nichols & Co. Nov. 9, 1876, Mr. Keyes sold an interest in the paper to George H. Nichols, who had taught school the year previous at Marble Rock, but was formerly from Cedar Rapids. The firm name then became Nichols & Keyes; Mr. Nichols assuming the editorial management of the paper, and Mr. Keyes confining himself to the mechanical part of the paper, and to job work. The firm placed a motto at the head of their sheet—"With malice toward none, and charity for all." This motto has been kept to the present time. Mr. Nichols was a writer of some ability, and a ready thinker. His "editorial bow," which appeared in the first number after he assumed charge, is here given:

"Here I am, five feet ten in my stockings, a native of the Empire State. I was born pretty, but I lost my front teeth at an early age, and never fully recovered from the deformity. My running weight is one hundred and forty pounds avordupois, and chuck full of newspaper grit, but very modest. I don't know enough to write as funny as 'Orpheus C. Kerr' and 'Artemus Ward,' and after much study I am forced to the conclusion that 'Nasby's' early education has been neglected; in fact, he can't spell, and of course won't do for a model, so our readers will have to take it my way. Politically, we shall ever pin our faith, to the principles promulgated by the Republican party, and while we may admit, that the party has been guilty of errors, we can never forget that its party work has been grand and triumphant. It has broken the shackles of four millions of human beings. It has given us the best currency in the civilized world. It has proven that international arbitration is productive of better results than court chambers. That the declaration of independence made by

our forefathers, was no idle boast. It has promptly brought to justice, without regard to rank or station, all who would be leeches upon the country's revenue, and 'with malice toward none, and charity for all' we will stand by the principles so ably expounded by our martyred President. To the press of northern Iowa we would say, that it is with no small degree of hesitation, or light estimate of the duties devolving upon us, that we assume this position. It has been truly said, that as is the press so are the people. That Iowa, so young in years, takes front rank with older States in commerce, agriculture and education, is largely owing to the fact that her press has been backed by men with grit and brains. Men who know the right; and dare to do it. May our "Faber" never do aught to tarnish Iowa journalism. To our immediate patrons, we would say, that the generous manner in which you have given your influence and money in support of the *Weekly*, proves that you have intelligence to appreciate a good thing, and the grit to hold on to it. We shall strive to keep it up to its present standard. We propose to give you a *newsy* paper, 'red hot, and a heatin'"—of course you furnish the fat. We will ever be found pushing to the front home men, and local interests; always striving to be on the side of right, for righteousness' sake. G. H. NICHOLS."

The *Weekly* was continued by Nichols & Keyes, until April 3, 1877, when the partnership was dissolved, and L. J. Keyes alone published the paper during the month of April. May 3, however, another change was made. Messrs. Nichols & Keyes formed another partnership, and arranged to carry on two papers—the *Weekly*, at Marble Rock, under the firm name of George H. Nichols & Co., and the *Telephone*, at Nora Springs, under the firm name of L. J. Keyes & Co. Mr. Keyes then went to Nora Springs, and Mr. Nichols remained at Marble Rock. After a short time this arrangement was discontinued, and each became sole proprietor of the paper of which he was editor. From the issue of May 3, 1877, the following valedictory of Mr. Keyes is taken, and also the spicy salutatory of Mr. Nichols:

"It will be seen by this issue of the *Weekly* that we have surrendered the editorial chair to Professor Nichols and expect soon to 'take up our bed and walk.' Flattering inducements have persuaded us to this move, and though much we regret to leave our present location, we feel it an urgent duty, and reluctantly say the words commonly used by friends at parting, 'good-bye.' We

shall ever look back to Marble Rock with pleasant recollections, trusting that we go with the best wishes of many friends. Professor Nichols will again enliven the pages of the *Weekly* with spicy editorials, and with his business qualifications will extend the circulation much beyond its present limits.

"Respectfully, L. J. KEYES."

"With this number of the *Weekly* we again take up the pen editorial, and we propose to do our level best to make the Marble Rock *Weekly* a credit to our town, and an honor to the press of Northern Iowa. We don't propose to tell why we severed our connection with the *Weekly* a few months since, nor why we now return to its *sanctum*, as we don't consider it anybody's business. We *do* intend to give our many patrons the local, state, national and foreign news, fresh and sparkling. To war against wrong and fight for the right. "The greatest good to the greatest number" will be our motto. In taking the chair so long and so faithfully occupied by Brother Keyes, we realize that we have work to do, if we would retain the prestige for the *Weekly* it has so honorably gained under his management, but our trust is in God, and our faith in the good people of Marble Rock and vicinity is unbounded. We ask and expect the continued support that has been so generously given to its former management, and with it, we will ever labor to make the *Weekly* a welcome visitor to our patrons."

Mr. Nichols continued in charge of the *Weekly* until July 11, 1878, when he retired, on account of being elected County Superintendent of Schools. He served in this capacity four years, and was then appointed Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He is now at Des Moines, in his official capacity. Mr. Nichols made the *Weekly* much more of a success, financially, than it had been before. He increased considerably the circulation of the paper, and laid the foundation of the popularity which has been so steadily maintained since by Mr. Nies, his successor. Mr. Nichols said, on leaving the *Weekly:*

"With this number of the *Weekly* we sever our connection with it as editor and proprietor, which has existed so pleasantly for the past eighteen months. To the business men of Marble Rock I would say that for the generous manner in which you have aided me, I shall ever feel grateful. To the hundreds of subscribers, with whom my relations have been pleasant, I would say that I shall ever look back to the times that I have talked to you through

these columns, with a consciousness that I did the best I could under the circumstances, and that when I erred, it was an error of the head and not of the heart. Mr. Nies, my successor, whose paper you now hold in your hand, needs no introduction from me. He has been for years a resident of your county. He is by choice and profession a printer, and as such has labored among you for the past ten years. It will be his ambition to do for you what I would have wished to do,—give you a paper that will be second to none in the Shell Rock Valley. In closing, I would bespeak for him the same courtesies that have so kindly been bestowed upon me.

GEORGE H. NICHOLS."

Mr. Henry B. Nies, the present editor and proprietor, was born near Frankfort on the Maine, Germany, Feb. 1, 1854. His parents were George and Barbara (Winkler) Nies, natives of the same place. His father was a shoemaker by trade, and emigrated to this country in 1864, settling at Rockville, Conn., with his wife and four children. The family resided there about four years, and then moved westward, locating at Charles City. Here Mr. Nies lived, following his regular occupation as shoemaker, until the fall of 1877, when he again removed to Dallas, Texas. Here he died, after a week's illness, July 31, 1878. Mrs. Nies still lives at Dallas. They had a family of eight children, six of whom are living. Of these, the second, George E. Nies, is at Waco, Texas; a telegraph operator by occupation. He was married May 3, 1882, to Dora L. Blandin, of Fort Worth. Anna, Lizzie, Leopold and Carrie L. are all at home with Mrs Nies, at Dallas.

The subject of this memoir, Henry B. Nies, is the oldest of the family. He attended the public schools in Germany four years, coming with his parents to America at the age of ten. At Rockville, Conn., he attended school for a while, and then was employed in woolen-mills until the family came to Charles City, in 1868. Here he entered the public schools for a few months, and then entered the office of the *Floyd County Advocate*, just started at Charles City by Valentine Baltuff. With Mr. Baltuff he remained as apprentice two and a half years, and then attended a normal school at Galena, Ill., for a year. Thence he went to Albert Lea, Minn., and was employed as compositor in the office of the Albert Lea *Enterprise*. In August, 1872, he became a partner in this paper, with which he was connected about nine months. The *Enterprise* proved a failure, financially, and soon after Mr. Nies sold his interest, the paper was sold under foreclosure. Mr. Nies says that

from his notes and debts, which accumulated during these nine months, he finally realized "a jack-knife, three books and a rubber ball."

Thence he went to Wells, Minn., where he had charge of the Wells *Atlas* for six months. The next office in which Mr. Nies was employed was that of the Nora Springs *Reveille*, with which he became connected soon after it was started, in the summer of 1874. He was at first foreman in this office; but when O. H. Lyon sold the paper (which had been moved to Rockford, and was now the Rockford *Reveille*), in the fall of 1877, he became a partner of Robert Eggert in the management of that weekly. The firm of Eggert & Nies continued until May, 1878, when Mr. Nies sold his interest to Mr. Eggert, and went into the patent right business. This did not prove a fortunate investment, and in July, 1878, he bought out George H. Nichols becoming sole proprietor and editor of the Marble Rock *Weekly*.

Mr. Nies was married Sept. 4, 1875, to Elizabeth O. Knapp, a daughter of Wm. B. Knapp, of Rockford. They have been blessed with three children—Frank K. born June 6, 1876; George E., born Feb. 1, 1878, and Harriet Blanche, born Sept. 13, 1879.

Mr. Nies is an earnest Republican, politically, and freely works for that party in political campaigns, with the columns of the *Weekly*. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and is also an Odd Fellow and a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor.

NORA SPRINGS TELEPHONE.

This paper was started in the spring of 1877, the first number appearing May 31. The publishers were L. J. Keyes & Co., and L. J. Keyes and W. P. Gaylord were the editors. The *Telephone* was a four page weekly, eight columns to the page, the page being 26 x 19 inches in size. The editorials and selections appeared on the first page; the locals on the fourth. The columns show a goodly supply of advertisements, mostly of different business houses in Nora Springs. The motto at the head of the sheet was "Equal to our business, but not above it," which motto appeared regularly until April 14, 1881, when it was discontinued. The following salutatory set fourth the principal on which the *Telephone* was started:

The goddess of fortune who leads men on to their destiny, has whispered in our ears, and in compliance with her mandates we find ourselves located in the thriving town of Nora Springs. We

are, in a measure, among strangers, who will intelligently judge us by our works, and upon which foundation we establish or destroy our reputation. The full force of this statement is strongly impressed upon our mind as we take up the pencil to introduce ourselves to the public in the capacity of a newspaper publisher. We shall, in our editorial labors at this place, aim to strengthen the bonds of friendship between neighbors; more strongly establish the reputation of our business men; encourage the orderly and good in their task of improving the morals of our community; take a deep interest in the educational affairs of our town and surrounding country; discountenance wrong in any form; collect and publish the current events of the day, and ever seek to elevate the high reputation Nora Springs has already established. We are not here for the purpose of "running" any person, or using any "foul" means to deprive them of the fruits of honest toil. We court peace and friendship with all mankind, believing that our short lives can be spent to better advantage than in quarreling with our neighbors. With this view we shall endeavor to exclude from the columns of the *Telephone*, so far as pessible, anything of a personal character that will have a tendency to mar the harmony of friendship. We shall try to so represent Nora Springs through the columns of this paper, that people in the East who are desirous of seeking homes in the West, may be induced to settle among us and enjoy the advantages of our town and county. Our interests are here, our property is here, and we expect to make and spend our money here; to live, enjoy life and be one of the citizens. The town is fast increasing in population, and business rapidly growing; in fact, it presents more life and activity than any town we have visited west of the Mississippi. With these facts before us, we shall labor for home interests and make the *Telephone* an instrument for conveying the credit Nora Springs deserves to a great distance. Politically, we are extremely radical only when the honor and reputation of our great nation is endangered. We shall adhere to the principles of the Republican party, and yet feel it our duty to work against corruption and frauds that may be resorted to by unprincipled politicians of any party. We invite you to call at our office and get acquainted with us; our latch string is always on the outside, and the *Keyes* on the inside.

In April, 1878, Dr. S. G. Blythe purchased a half interest in the *Telephone*, after which time the names of Keyes and Blythe appeared as editors and proprietors. The paper was published regu-

larly until Jan. 5, 1882, on which date the last *Telephone* was issued. The following valedictory gives the reasons for the discontinuance of the *Telephone*, and the establishment of the *Monitor*:

This number of the *Telephone* will be the last of its publication. It only remains for its editors to say farewell to its friends and well-wishers of the past four years, and good-bye to its enemies. The former we regret to sever our relations with, for they have been most pleasant; the latter we leave without malice or ill-will, for at most our enemities have amounted to but little more than differences of opinion, which MEN ought to be able to tolerate without personal quarrels.

Our exchanges we part from with deep regret, for they have become a part of our every-day life, and we shall miss them as we would absent friends. For one and all we have kind thoughts and wish them God-speed.

The causes that led to a suspension of this publication are manifold and some of them purely personal. Two of them only shall be named, and these will suffice to prove our action.

First, we suspend publication for lack of support. As is well known by any who have experimented in this direction, the subscription list of a country paper does not amount to much in a compensative way, and in a community where tradesmen and business men do not appreciate the advantages to be derived from liberal advertising, a local paper cannot live. We have no disposition to publish a paper at a loss. Indeed, without remunerative patronage the incentive to make a paper worthy is wanting.

Second, we suspend publication because a more favorable prospect opens before us in another direction. The office will NOT leave Nora Springs. With added material and facilities for doing first-class work, we remain and invite those who desire job work to call and examine our facilities and prices.

On January 19 will be issued from this office the first number of the *Odd-Fellows' Monitor*, a paper which, while specially in the interest of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will be made a good family and general newspaper. Each subscriber of the *Telephone* will receive a sample copy of the new paper, and while we do not expect an extensive local patronage, we shall be glad to welcome any of our old friends, who incline to subscribe for the *Monitor*.

And now a word further: All persons who have overpaid on the *Telephone* beyond Jan. 1, 1882, will, on application at this

office, receive every cent that is due them. All persons indebted to the *Telephone* must call and settle, or pay costs of collection.

Good-bye and farewell !

The *Monitor* is now issued regularly every Thursday, as an eight-page weekly, devoted entirely to the order of Odd Fellows. Its circulation extends to nearly every part of Iowa. In its present organization, L. J. Keyes and S. G. Blythe are the publishers ; S. G. Blythe is the editor, and Rev. B. F. Snook, of Cedar Rapids, associate editor. J. L. Wallace is also on the staff of the mechanical part of the work.

Luther J. Keyes was born in De Kalb, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., April 17, 1839. His parents were L. H. and E. A. (Phelps) Keyes, the former a shipbuilder by occupation. He resided in New York until 1850, when he removed to La Porte, Ind. Here he remained two years, following the trade of cabinet making, and then removed again to Sycamore, Ill. At Sycamore he resided six years, as carpenter and joiner. From thence he removed with his family to Beloit, Wis., where he remained one year. He then lived in Durand, Ill., for the next five years. Thence he removed to Waverly, Iowa, where he died, in 1871. His wife still lives, being now at Darlington, Wis., with her oldest son. Mr. and Mrs. Keyes had a family of eight children, all of whom are now living. Josiah E. lives at Darlington, Wis., and is a millwright by occupation ; has had three children. Esther M. was married to Hiram Humphrey, and lives in Minnesota ; has five children. Emily C. was married to John L. Hastings, and lives in Pecatonica, Ill.; has four children. The fourth of the family is Luther J. The fifth, Warren W., lives at Darlington, Wisconsin ; is a carpenter by occupation, and has a wife and two children. Sarah A., the next in order, was married to Lewis Norton, and lives at Durand, Ill. ; has six children. David B., the seventh, is a farmer at Laona, Ill.; has been married, and has two children. The youngest of the family, Frederick D., is a farmer at Davis, Ill. ; has a wife and one child.

The subject of this sketch lived with his parents until he was of age, attending the common schools of the various places in which the family resided, and the high school at La Porte, Ind. At the age of fourteen he engaged as a cabinet-worker, which he followed two years. He then worked for a time as carpenter and joiner, at Sycamore, Ill., and as painter, at Beloit, Wis.

In 1861 he enlisted at Durand, Ill., in Company C, Fifty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and served through the war. During the four years of the Rebellion he served in every important battle in which the Western army was engaged, and was under fire one hundred and twenty days. Enlisting as a private, he was steadily promoted until when mustered as a veteran, he held the rank of Second Sergeant. Shortly after re-enlistment he was promoted to the First Lieutenancy of his company, and placed in charge of Company D, which he commanded until within three months of the close of the war. He was then appointed Quartermaster, in which capacity he served until mustered out, Aug. 24, 1865. During the time he was in command of Company D, he was recommended by his Colonel, T. J. Andres, for a Captain's commission in said company, which was refused by Governor Oglesby on the ground that he could not transfer a man from one company to another, to be the commander of the latter. The recommendation had been made in accordance with a custom of the preceding Governor, Richard Yates, to allow Colonels to recommend any promotions and distributions of officers which they deemed best for the good of the service; but this rule Governor Oglesby did not recognize.

On returning from the war, Mr. Keyes worked at cabinet-making at Waverly, Iowa, until the fall of 1875. He then removed to Nashua, Chickasaw County, and had charge of a furniture store for some ten months. He removed next to Marble Rock, Floyd County, and established the Marble Rock *Weekly*, a sketch of which paper is given on another page. He remained at Marble Rock, with that paper, until the spring of 1877, when he again removed to Nora Springs, and established the Nora Springs *Telephone*. He has continued in the newspaper business ever since, all through the career of the *Telephone*, and is now working as hard as ever on the *Monitor*.

He was married Dec. 25, 1875, at Durand, Illinois, to Miss Esther A. Lancaster, of that place. They have no family.

Mr. Keyes is, politically, a Republican. He has always been a temperance worker, and in the spring of 1882, took a decided stand in favor of the prohibitory amendment. He is a member and a P. G. of the I. O. O. F., the A. O. U. W. and the G. A. R.

NORA SPRINGS ADVERTISER.

This is a lively little sheet at Nora Springs, issued every Tuesday by F. M. Hubbard. It was started in the summer of 1882,

the first number appearing July 4. The sheet is in size sixteen by twenty-two, four pages, four columns to the page. The paper has already achieved a remarkable success, and is soon to be enlarged. Mr. Hubbard is a man of energy, and whatever he takes hold of is bound to succeed.

THE MONTHLY GEOLOGIST.

This little sheet was started at Hampton, Franklin County, Ia., by Whitney Bros., in October, 1881. It was then nine inches long and six inches wide, four pages, two columns to the page. Three numbers were published at Hampton, and then its publication was continued at Rockford in an enlarged form. It is now four pages, three columns to the page, and each page is eleven inches by seven and a half inches. It appears about the middle of the month, and its subscribers are in such institutions as the School of Mines at Golden, Col., Iowa State University at Iowa City, and other schools in the country. The paper presents a very good appearance, and is a credit to the young men who manage it. They have a geological cabinet, and exchange specimens with all who are interested in this beautiful science.

FLOYD COUNTY PRESS.

In the spring of 1872 a Milwaukee job printer concluded to see what there was "beyond the Mississippi," with the double object of visiting friends and seeking a location for a newspaper. Riding or walking, for printers sometimes do ride, he reached Nashua, in Chickasaw County. Leaving there in the morning, he walked to Marble Rock, and took the cars to Nora Springs.

That day, in the latter part of May, was an eventful one, in the history of one town at least. Soon after leaving Nashua, a light, drizzling rain set in, gradually increasing, until the printer was soaking wet, and, to use his own expression, on reaching Marble Rock he "leaned against the depot to let the water drain off." At Nora Springs, with the help of a partial suit in his traveling bag, and some clothing borrowed from boarders, he was made more comfortable outwardly, and added to his inward comfort by a meal at the "Rock Grove House," while his clothing was drying beside the kitchen fire.

The next morning he "talked paper" to some of the few business men of the town, and went farther west. Returning soon after,

he found that a subscription list had been started to raise funds with which to guarantee a year's support for a paper; and he returned to Milwaukee with the understanding that he would be on hand as soon as possible, after the proper sum was pledged.

On the 18th of September, 1872, he returned to Nora Springs, built an office, 14x16 feet in size, mostly with his own hands, and in the first week of the following month issued the first paper ever printed in the town. In size it was a four-column quarto, the inside being printed by the Chicago Newspaper Union, and contained four pages of home matter. In 1874 the paper was enlarged to a six-column quarto, which size it still maintains. The motto of the paper is: "It takes Grit to run a Newspaper," and it is still published by the same party, and on the same ground as the first number.

NORA SPRINGS REPUBLICAN.

This paper was started in the summer of 1871 by Mr. H. J. Stalker and was printed a part of the time at Mason City and part of the time at Algona. Without means to put in a press and material, the gentleman found the patronage insufficient to meet the expenses, and abandoned the enterprise after a few months.

THE FLOYD COUNTY STANDARD

Was first started at Rockford, Ia., in January, 1881, by J. B. Adams, its present editor and proprietor. It is an eight-column folio. The paper and office were removed to Charles City in February, 1882, and occupy the upper floor of Mahara's Building. It has a good job office in connection.

Mr. J. B. Adams was born in Worcester, Mass., June 17, 1851; son of N. M. and Emma A. (Child) Adams, the former a native of Maine, and Mrs. Adams from Massachusetts. When our subject was one year old, his parents removed to Rockford, Ill., remaining one year. Then went to Mason City, Ia., where they still reside. Mr. Adams received his education in Iowa, having attended the university at Grinnell and the State University at Iowa City. He was married in November, 1872, to Miss V. O. Pushee, of Wisconsin. Politically, he is a Democrat, and his paper is conducted on the principles of that party.

WESTERN PATRIARCH.

This paper made its appearance at Charles City, Oct. 9, 1873, under the management of C. S. Otis and S. P. Leland. The latter sold out to Charles McDonnell, and Mr. Ottis suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and the paper fell into the hands of A. P. Holmes, who in turn sold to John Bradley. It was a handsome six-column folio, edited with fair ability, in the interest of the Odd Fellow's order. Its existence lasted but a few years.

CHAPTER XV.

EMINENT DEAD.

Some account of the most noted citizens of this county, who are now deceased, will be expected in this volume. The most of such are noticed in other parts of the work, especially in the chapter entitled "The Courts and the Bar;" others, whose sketches could not well be otherwise classified in this volume, we give some account of in this chapter.

HON. W. P. GAYLORD.

The ancestors of the Gaylord family originated in Normandy, France. The first name appears in Johnville's memoirs of Louis IX, in the thirteenth century. Some of the Gaylords moved to England in 1550 or '51. William Gaylord was a native of Exeter, England, and came to Massachusetts in the ship "Mary and John," arriving in Boston Bay, May 30, 1630, and settled in Dorchester. He died in 1673. Then followed four generations, thus: Walter, Joseph, Joseph, Jr., and Samuel, W. P.'s great-grandfather, born in 1709, who had a son Agur, a grand-father born 1730, died 1818, aged 88 years, and who settled in Norfolk, Conn. His brothers and sisters were Justus, Anna Mamre, Joseph, Thankful, Samuel, Timothy, Giles, and Esther.

Agur Gaylord had two wives, had two daughters by his first wife, and then married a widow Jerome, by whom he had three children, namely: Sarah, Esther, and Samuel. The latter was born Jan. 6, 1786, in Norfolk, Conn., and died in summer of 1861, aged 75 years. His wife's mother's maiden name was Betsey Jackson, born in Brookfield, Conn. She died in July, 1859.

Samuel Gaylord's children were eight in number, as follows: Jane, Lyman, J. Jay, Wilberforce P., Edson, Jackson, Harriet and Johnson. Deaths—Harriet, Jane, Wilberforce.

W. P. Gaylord was born in New Milford, Conn. Sarah Elizabeth, his wife, was born in Stillwater, New Jersey. Their children were as follows: Buena Vista, born Jan. 9, 1847, in Sussex County, N. J., died Sept. 25, 1849, in Green, N. J.; Mary E., born Feb. 18, 1850, in Green, N. J., died Sept. 29, 1871, in Nora

Springs; Harriet Aurelia, born Dec. 25, 1853, in Frelinghuysen, N. J. Buena Vista 2d, born Feb. 22, 1856, in Rock Grove, Ia. Laura A., born July 23, 1858, in Rock Grove, Ia, died Jan. 15, 1865, in Rock Grove. George, born Feb. 25, 1861, in Rock Grove; Chloe Irena, born Feb. 21, 1863, in Rock Grove. Jennie Bell, born Aug. 19, 1865, in Nora Springs. Minnie Elizabeth, born June 27, 1869, near Nora Springs.

Mrs. W. P. Gaylord's father's name was Joseph Slater, born in Sussex County, N. J., September, 1803, and died March 1, 1869. Her mother's maiden name was Eliza Primrose. They had five children—Harriet, died Dec. 2, 1877; Sarah E.; James Britten; George A., died July, 1869; Sylvesta J.

In the spring of 1854 he came to Floyd County stayed until early in the fall when he went to Wisconsin, returning again in about a year. December 5, 1855, he was joined by his wife and family, whom he had left in New Jersey, and who came to share with him his Western home, and the vicissitudes of pioneer life in the wild region of Northern Iowa.

He located on the Shell Rock, near where Nora Springs now stands. Soon after settling there he commenced the practice of law, and was admitted to the bar at Mason City about the time of the organization of Cerro Gordo County. He was always a prominent actor in nearly all the history of the county. Being a man of great activity and perseverance, he was ever one of the foremost men in all matters affecting his county and its welfare. During the early days of the county a very bitter county-seat war was waged between the east and west sides. Prominent among the leaders was Mr. Gaylord in the interest of the west side. After they had gained the victory, a celebration of the event was held at the geographical center of the county, to rejoice over the event. The speech of congratulation by Mr. Gaylord was one of the wittiest and best of his life. So good-humored and jolly was the speech that it tended largely to disarm those of the other side.

Mr. Gaylord, in his business life and relations, held a high position. In social life he was always the center of admiring friends.

In many respects he was peculiar and odd, and yet in all his composition and nature he was the type of a true man. Noble-hearted and kind in his nature. Beneath his everyday life lay a substratum of good humor and love of jollity that bubbled out in all his writings and conversation. He was a good judge of human nature, and always formed an opinion of a person at the first meet-

ing. Last winter, while discussing physiognomy, he remarked that he rarely had occasion to change first impressions of a person. His firmness, when he believed he was right, amounted almost to dogmatism, and yet no man was more ready to yield to the proof of a fallacious position.

He was elected a member of the Eleventh General Assembly for Floyd and Cerro Gordo counties, and of the Twelfth for Floyd —the Eleventh Assembly, re-districting the State, severing Cerro Gordo and Floyd counties. Of the Thirteenth General Assembly he was enrolling clerk. For several years he was Postmaster at Nora Springs, resigning the office to accept the position of State Senator for the Forty-sixth District in the Eighteenth General Assembly, where he served one session, with great credit. The bills which he originated and sustained to a passage, and the position which he promptly took on the woman suffrage question made his name familiar throughout the State, and the strictures of his brethren of the press on the latter point were boldly and ably met, and in a tone which promised animated discussion had he lived to again meet that subject in the Senate. At the re-assembling of the Senate, resolutions of respect and condolence, in honor of his sterling merits, were offered by Senator Wholey, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That this preamble and resolutions be spread upon the journal; that the secretary of the Senate be, and is hereby, directed to forward a copy of the same to the family of the deceased; and

"*Resolved*, as a further mark of respect to the deceased Senator, the Senate do now adjourn."

In all assemblies or gatherings, when present, he would draw about him throngs of eager listeners to his fund of stories and anecdotes. Among his neighbors, he was a leader who was ever regarded as a safe counselor in matters of law, business, public policy and politics. For the past ten years, he has been connected with the newspapers of his county, either as editor or proprietor. For the past three or four years, he occupied the position of editor of the Nora Springs *Telephone*, not for a salary or pay, but because he loved the work. His pen was racy, spicy and vigorous. When he applied the lash to an opponent, there was always a sting to it, and yet so tempered with good nature that he rarely made an enemy of his adversary. He was also correspondent for the *Advocate*, and *Intelligencer*, of Charles City, the Rockford *Reveille* and other papers. In style he was easy and direct. Fear-

less in his criticism, severe in his denunciation, but always fair and just as to the rights of persons—always condemning wrong and applauding right.

It is not known at exactly what date Mr. Gaylord conceived the idea of publishing a history of Floyd County, but it is certain that he had for ten or twelve years previous to his death been interested in the early history of the county, and that he spent much of his leisure time during these years on the work. He also wrote many detached sketches, some of which were published. October 16, 1874, he announced through the columns of the *Reveille*, of which he was then editor, that in the next issue he would begin the publication of a history of Floyd County. He did so, giving a briet sketch of Rock Grove Township, and then a sketch of the early settlers of the township. His history ran along through eight or ten numbers, but included only matter pertaining to that one township. He was dissuaded from publishing any more in the papers, on the ground that it would be better arranged, and more highly prized, if he would give his whole energies to completing the history, and then have it published in book form.

Mr. Gaylord was always frank in avowing his opinion upon mooted questions, even at the risk of losing in popularity. In regard to his religious views, he was equally honest; and, however much others may differ from him, they must credit him with being perfectly conscientious in his belief. To show his stand on certain points, the following is condensed from an editorial in the Nora Springs *Reveille*, Sept. 11, 1874, at which time Mr. Gaylord was connected with that paper as editor:

"Last Sunday morning and evening, we heard two most extraordinary and impressive sermons, from Rev. H. W. Bennett, of the M. E. church. In the morning he welted and whaled the church members over the head with the gospel cudgel, till there was not a spot as big as one's hand, where a blow had not fallen. We should suppose that the members and backsliders would after a while learn to dodge the blows aimed at their heads; but probably each for himself thinks the language used applied to the others, and probably each to himself says: 'How Brother Bennett gives it to the hypocrites and backsliders over in the other corner of the house.'

"But none of these admonitory thunderbolts are ever aimed at our heads. We don't belong to that class of sinners spoken of in the words of the text. It is our neighbor. It is that old gray-

headed sinner over in the corner; that woman over yonder with pendants swinging in her ears, and streamers flying from her bonnet.

"From all the preaching we have heard from our boyhood, we conclude that 'faith' is an essential article to have, and we sometimes wish we had it in larger quantities. We are willing to believe everything for the sake of eternal happiness, but we find it very difficult to believe anything of which our judgment is not convinced. We may shut our eyes and wish it were so; we may even say we believe it is so; and yet there is something that silently says to us, 'I doubt it.' We would give all the old clothes we have, and divide the new ones with any one who will instruct us how to believe whatever we desire to believe. It matters but little whether what we would believe is true or false, so long as it brings peace and contentment. That is what we are after. To be a hypocrite we cannot. To say we believe what does not seem to us to be true, we cannot. To pray when we have no faith that our prayers will be answered, we cannot. The future to us is still a mystery. We wish it were otherwise, even were it a delusion."

Another extract from Gaylord's writings, showing his religious position, is taken from the *Telephone*:

"We would not give a dollar to better know that there is a God; a supreme ruler; a designer; a God infinite in power, and wisdom, and goodness, and perfection, for we believe that now; but we *will* give one hundred dollars to any one who will convince us that there is or is not an individual hereafter for man; a hereafter where we shall know ourselves as we know each other here. To accomplish this, we are willing to read any reasonable amount of books, and listen to any argument in or out of the pulpit. We want to believe this, and have tried to believe it from our childhood, but our faith does not grow stronger with our years, and we cannot avoid it. However, we advise others who can, to so believe and act as though they were in earnest. This saying that we believe there is a God, a devil, or a legion of devils, a heaven and a hell, and then *acting* as though there were neither, will bring remorse sooner or later. When we are true to ourselves and our neighbors we shall be true to God."

He frequently discussed death and the future. Often did he say that the only thing he feared or dreaded was death. The future was a mystery to him, one of which he could not form a satisfactory opinion. His idea was that God is a part of man and man

is a part of God. So closely connected that neither can get along without the other. He was a very decided believer in the pre-existence of man and at death he will return to his former habitation of the realms of God.

His death was almost instantaneous and probably painless. In the quietude of his home and the bosom of his family the dread angel, who must sooner or later visit all mankind, came unannounced and unheralded. He was in robust health up to the very moment of his decease. In the midst of the strength and vigor of manhood, and in the rapid development of an onward and upward career, was he cut down.

On that day of his death, in his usual off-hand, friendly manner, he was meeting his associates, throwing a jest at one, wrestling with another, and exhibiting a vitality unequaled by most men.

During the evening he was as well as usual, and at about half past nine o'clock retired for the night. In fifteen or twenty minutes Mrs. Gaylord also retired. Soon after getting into bed she discovered that something unusual was the matter with Mr Gaylord. Before she could procure a light and call for help, he was dead. An autopsy on the body by Drs. S. G., and T. D. Blythe showed that the cause of death was heart disease.

Senator Gaylord was a self-made man, he was of the people, wit h the people and for the people in every enterprise, improvement and measure. His record we are not writing for the benefit of the living; it is engraved on the hearts and memories of all his fellow citizens. Like every public and prominent man, he had his friends, and he had his opposers—the latter on political grounds. To the former he was ever faithful, and the latter he fearlessly, and generally successfully, met.

A New Englander by birth, he was of that stock from whose loins came the sturdy race who are the natural frontiersmen. As has been fitly said by Senator Hoar, the eminent statesman from Massachusetts, on a recent occasion: "It is no race of boors that has struck its axes into the forests of this continent. These men knew how to build themselves log houses in the wilderness; they were more skilled still in building constitutions and framing statutes; slow, cautious, conservative, sluggish, unready in ordinary life; their brains more quick, and as sure as their rifle's flash, when great controversies that determine the fate of States are to be decided, when great interests that brook no delay are at stake, and great battles that admit no indecision are to be fought."

As a pioneer he understood all the hardships of a frontier life, but his rugged honesty and close application to business, enabled him to cultivate his mind and qualify himself for the various walks of life. We find the language of another extolling the merits of one most lamented citizen: "It is one of the most beneficent results of our American institutions. that we have ceased to speak of poverty and hardships, and the necessity for hard and humble toil, as disadvantages to a spirit endowed by nature with a capacity for generous ambition. When labor is honorable and where every place in social or public life is open to merit, early poverty is no more a disadvantage, than a gymnasium to an athlete, or drill and discipline to a soldier."

All he had was the fruit of his own labors, and the result of untiring industry and honorable frugality practiced through a busy life. He had a good farm and a pleasant home that he had put in excellent shape in which to enjoy his declining years. But such was not to be his pleasure. And as we write we are reminded of the frailty and weakness of even the strongest and the wisest. Life is indeed a panorama; men are the flitting object, death is the end of the scene, and eternity the great circle to which all feet are hast ening.

We can close our sketch of Wilberforce P. Gaylord with no more appropriate and merited words than were uttered by Senator Waley preparatory to his offering resolutions of condolence and respect at the second session of the Eighteenth General Assembly at Des Moines. The able Senator said:—In his death his family mourn the loss of the kindest of husbands and fathers. His friends and neighbors mourn a kind, accommodating, courteous and ever genial friend. The farmers, lawyers, and editors, each feel that they have lost a representative man from their profession and ranks. The country and district mourn the loss of one whom they have often honored. In the person of W. P. Gaylord this Senate Chamber, and the State of Iowa, have lost an able, prudent and wise legislator. His dust has returned to dust, and his spirit to the God who gave it. Though he responds to the call of the Senate roll no more, yet may we not trust his name is enrolled in the Lamb's book of life, and while we mourn our deceased friend, may we be able, when we are called from the stage of action, to feel that we have done our duty as faithfully and as well.

COLONEL DAVID RIPLEY

Was born in the State of New York, in the year 1798; came to Gallia County, Ohio, when a young man; married in the year 1819; visited this county in 1852–'3, settling here in 1854, during which year he had the courage to follow the Indians into Minnesota alone, when nearly all other settlers were frightened out of the country. He located on or near section 12, of township 94, 17. In 1862 he visited Colorado, where he enlisted to fight the Indians and had a number of remarkable experiences. After making a short residence in this county again, he went to Missouri, then to Fremont County, this State, then to Decatur County, and finally back to Riverton Township, where he died July 26, 1881. During his life he had been a member of the Legislature both in Ohio and in Colorado, and was County Judge of Floyd during the exciting times of the great county-seat contest. His son, Sanford Ripley, whose sketch appears more in full elsewhere, resides in Riverton Township. The four daughters left by the deceased are Mrs. W. B. Carter, Mrs. James Wood, Mrs. John Allison and Mrs. Henry Allen.

WINFIELD SCOTT RIDER,

A young man of more than ordinary promise, died at Waverly, Ia., Aug. 17, 1865, aged twenty-five years. His death resulted from injuries caused by a steamboat explosion. While the boat, "Joseph Pierce," was taking on board the Sixty-fourth U. S. Colored Infantry, Colonel Meatyard commanding, her starboard boiler exploded with terrible force, after she had been lying at the bank about half an hour, blowing away fifty feet of the center of the boat. Hundreds were blown into the river, but, strange to say, the loss of life was very small. About twenty miles below Vicksburg this catastrophe occurred, and July 31, 1865. Among the victims was Mr. Rider, who was thrown out upon the land, and seriously injured internally. He set out for home, and arriving at Waverly, was unable to travel further. His brother from Floyd went down August 15, to that place, with an easy carriage, bedding, etc., to bring him home; but he was too late, and Mr. Rider died as before stated.

His remains were taken to Floyd, where, at the Methodist chapel, the Friday following, a large concourse of people assembled to pay respect to his memory. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Bronson. Many citizens from Charles City attended the funeral, including the Charles City Cornet Band, and soldiers

under arms, many of them compatriots with the deceased through long years of bloody war. The coffin was richly ornamented with silver trimmings and over it was thrown the U. S. flag, that banner which in life young Rider had loved so well and had so nobly defended on many a field of battle. The burial took place under military honors.

Mr. Rider was best known to the citizens of Floyd County, as the army correspondent of the Charles City *Intelligencer*, although he had also contributed poetic compositions and articles of other description. In the war he was for some time clerk in the Quartermasters' Department at Vicksburg, Postmaster of the Sixteenth Army Corps, and enjoyed to the fullest extent the confidence and friendship of Major Gens. Sherman, Mc Pherson, Logan and others. He had a warm genial heart, full of generosity and frankness, ever grateful for favors, and overflowing with kindness toward others.

Roswell Rider, father of the deceased, sent four sons to the war: two of whom lost their lives in their country's service, and the other two were several times seriously wounded.

CHESTER BUTTERFIELD,

For many years one of the most influential men in Floyd County, and for a time Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, was a native of Vermont; and spent the middle part of his life in Lake County, Ill., near Waukegan. He came to Floyd County in the winter of 1855, settling near the village of Floyd. He was a zealous and exemplary member of the M. E. church, and some times occupied the pulpit as a preacher. Some years ago he emigrated to Kansas, where he, in the summer of 1881, attended a camp meeting, and was taken sick. He died Aug. 22, aged seventy-five years. His diseases were typhoid fever and a bowel complaint, and his sufferings were severe and protracted. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him.

J. W. LEHMKUHL,

A thorough business man and public-spirited citizen of Charles City, died in Bremen, Germany, Oct. 6, 1880. He was born at Delmenhorst, Oldenburg, Germany, March 20, 1830. In 1850 he came to Ohio, and in 1855 to Waverly, Ia., where he formed a partnership in business with Theodore Hullman; but in June of the same year a new partnership was formed, under the firm name of Rumpf, Lehmkuhl & Co., the senior member having been a fellow clerk with Mr. Lehmkuhl in Bremen. Mr. Lehmkuhl then

came to Charles City, and, assisted by Wm. Hausberg as clerk, built and opened a store of general merchandise on the site of the present store of Hausberg & Holbrook. Here Mr. Lehmkuhl continued in business until March, 1877, when he sold out to Mr. Hausberg. During a part of this time, he had an interest with Mr. H. in a branch store at Floyd, and also with W. Schmedes, in a store at Osage, Mitchell County. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Lehmkuhl sailed to Europe for recreation and visiting friends and interesting localities on the continent.

He was a bachelor until June, 1880, when he was married to Miss Elizabeth Grelle, of Bremen. He and his wife spent the summer in Switzerland and Italy, stopping some time at Lake Como. In September he returned to Bremen, suffering from a cold. Soon his symptoms assumed the form of gastric fever, inclining to typhoid fever, from which he did not rally, but died at the home of his sister, in Bremen.

Mr. Lehmkuhl was prominently identified with many of the liberal and philanthropic enterprises of Charles City and vicinity, and his death caused a very large community to mourn.

NATHAN H. PALMER, M. D.,

Was born in Vermont, in 1797. He graduated from a "York State" medical college when in his twenty-seventh year, and up to the date of his death practiced in his profession the greater portion of the time. For several years he lived in Ohio, moving from there to Rockford, Ill., then a new settlement. In the fall of 1854, he came to Charles City. He married, for his first wife, Samantha Blair, Nov. 17, 1825. Their children were Margaret (now Mrs. Milo Gilbert), Martha and Mary. His first wife died in January, 1835. He married, for his second wife, Miranda F. Isbell, Nov. 19, 1835. Their children were named Melinda, Amanda, Elston A., Miranda and Olive. But two are living to-day—Elston A. and Melinda, the latter having the honor of having taught the first school in Floyd County. His second wife died April 8, 1848. For his third wife, Mr. Palmer married Deborah Rhodes, April 29, 1849. By this wife he had one child, named Ellen.

DR. E. J. WILLIAMS

Was a resident of Charles City from 1870 until the time of his death in February, 1881, at the age of sixty-seven. He was a man of great intellect, high honor and thoroughly devoted to his profession. He was also a zealous member of the Masonic order.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In this chapter we place those accounts which are too brief to make full chapters separately; and the material afforded us by the history of this county results in giving us for miscellany, first, the Temperance cause, Celebrations, Marriages, Postoffices and routes, Bridges, Miscellaneous organizations, Anecdotal, etc.

TEMPERANCE.

The citizens of Floyd County have been as active in the cause of temperance as those of any other part of the State, if not of the West. While every one advocates "temperance," one class are in favor of prohibitory law, and the other opposed. The prohibitionists do not regard moderate drinkers as thorough enough in their temperance principles. It is not temperance in the sense of moderation that the temperance party is working for, but *total abstinence*—from a poison that may enslave. Hence a continual warfare between the two classes, especially in the villages, where the moderate drinkers and their license friends are always more numerous. We are careful in our wording of the phrase "moderate drinkers and their license friends," who are all "license" men, while real drunkards are as apt to be prohibitionists as license men.

This county was not in existence in the early days of the "Washingtonian" movement, the Sons of Temperance and the Good Templars, though each of these in later times have had a history in Floyd County.

During the winter of 1856–'7, a Washingtonian pledge was circulated through the village of St. Charles, and about 150 persons signed it. The "St. Charles Temperance Association" was soon organized, with constitution, by-laws and officers, to aid in enforcing the State law. This presentation of a formidable front so quelled the devotees of darkness that little remained to be done in the way of prosecution.

In 1858 temperance meetings were revived, earnest pleas made both in public and private, pledges circulated, etc. About this

time the Order of Good Templars established societies in this county, which flourished for years afterward.

By way of anecdote we may relate here that during the summer of 1859, a man in St. Charles City joined the Good Templars, determined that his wife should know nothing about it. He was quietly admitted and the night fixed for his initiation. So far, so good. But his wife suspected something of the kind going on, and contrived a pleasant sort of surprise for him. He kept "mum," and she kept "mum-er,"—he happy in blissful ignorance of his wife's knowledge, and she "laughing in her sleeves" to think how easy men are cheated. The expected evening came, and our hero presented himself at the ante-room and was admitted. His astonishment can better be imagined than described when the first voice to welcome him was that of his "own dear and thrice happy wife!"

The initiatory movements already mentioned are only representative of the temperance work which followed in this county until 1874, when the temperance "crusade," as it was called, which originated in Ohio that year, struck this community, and shortly afterward organizations were effected among the women, auxiliary to the State and National "Woman's Christian Temperance Union." The one in Charles City edited a temperance column in the *Intelligencer*, where they made pretty lively reading under what to the license people seemed a very dull heading. Although this movement commenced, as new parties always do, with considerable noise and public demonstration, it soon quietly solidified down into beautiful crystals, thus becoming permanent and therefore effective against the enduring appetites of weak men. How much the late prohibition victory in Iowa is due to their quiet work, no one can tell.

The next and the last great temperance wave, which rolled over Floyd County, is, for short, called the "Amendment" move, being an effort to incorporate into the organic law of the State a section prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. This wave, which ultimately covered the State and proved victorious at the polls, was greatly aided by the Charles City Postmater, B. F. Wright. When Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was lecturing on temperance in this place in 1879, Mr. Wright proposed that all the temperance efforts in the State unite on a movement to place a prohibitory clause in the Constitution. She at first thought it was too soon to inaugurate such a measure, but some time subsequently she changed her mind, and joined the move-

ment. Further particulars may be found in the biographical sketch of Mr. Wright, in the history of Charles City, on a subsequent page. We make here one extract from his argument:

"The public policy of prohibiting saloons receives its strongest argument of opposition in the assertion that it will injure the commerce of a town or State. Is it not singular, indeed, that men who are skilled in all the craft and drive of trade should believe that a traffic which simply steals away the muscle and brain of men, can contribute to that market out of which honest profits are gleaned; increase the physical endurance and prowess of an army by impoverishing its health, breaking a large percentage of its legs and arms; increase the trade of a town by upholding a business, which results, year by year, in crippling every man who is its patron, and makes their families public beggars!"

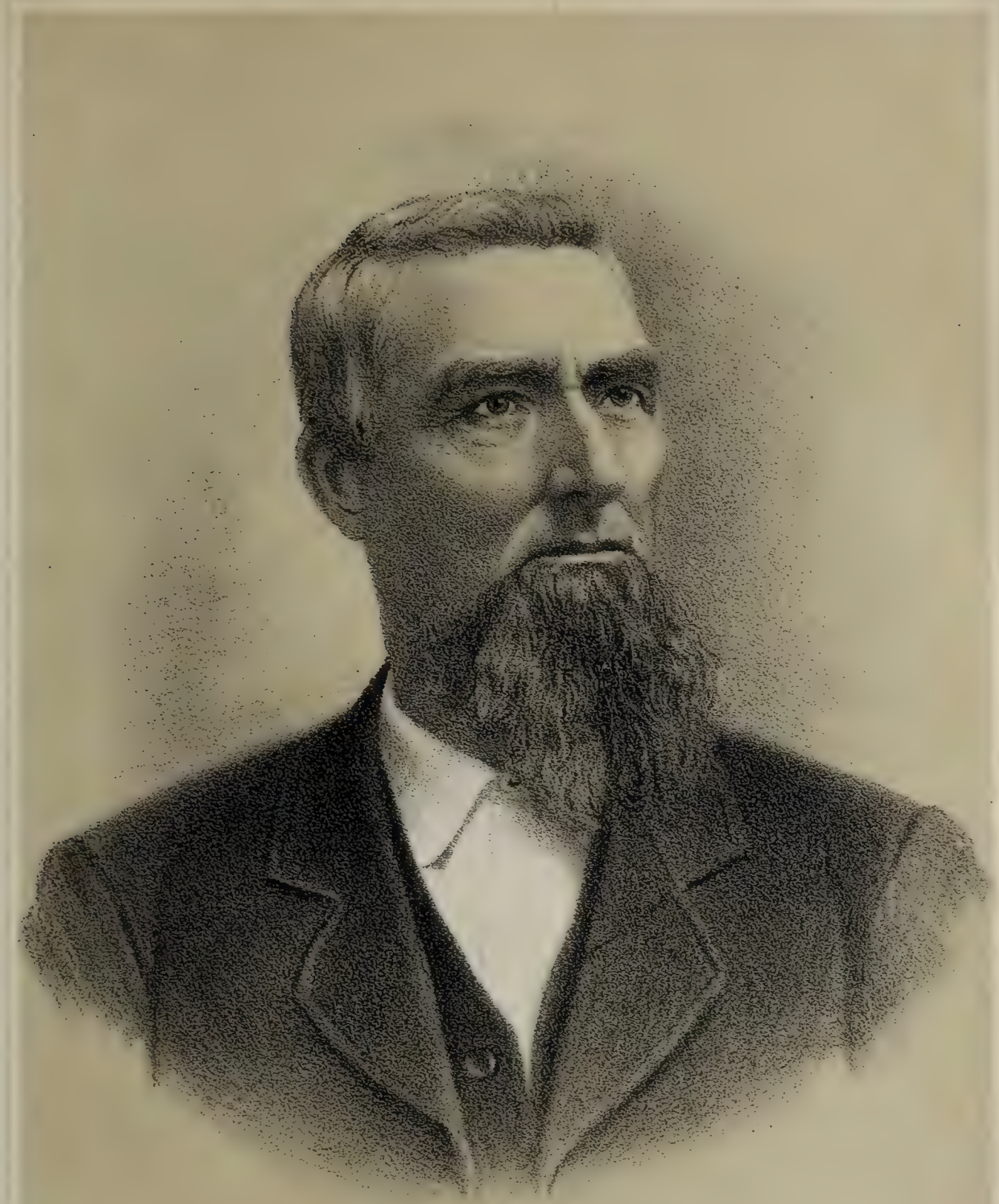
The license party claim that while prohibition harasses the legitimate liberty which every one should enjoy, it does not prevent drunkenness, and that prohibitory laws prevent the immigration of Germans and others who are good citizens.

In the winter of 1878–'9, a large and strong temperance organization was effected in Charles City under the name of the "Tribe of Jonathan," with an elaborate constitution, by-laws and many signatures to the same. This organization is said to have been started by Captain Curtis, of Waterloo, Ia. Under the auspices of the "Tribe," branch organizations were formed in this and adjoining counties, mass meetings held, and much efficient aid rendered to the cause of temperance. A small periodical campaign sheet was started in the winter of 1880–'1 of four twelve-inch columns, and edited by Mr. Wright. It was named "The Amendment."

On the other hand the license men formed a few organizations, and worked against the amendment. In Charles City, for example, the *Deutscher Maessigkeitsverein* (German Temperance Union) was organized, also in the spring of 1881, with constitution, by-laws and officers, to work against the proposed amendment.

The following is the wording of the amendment.

SECTION 26. No person shall manufacture for sale, sell or keep for sale as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the provisions herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for violations of the provisions thereof.



C. H. Oakes

The vote on the above was taken on the 27th of June, 1882, with the following result in Floyd County:

Township.	For.	Against.
St. Charles	365	448
Floyd	143	77
Ulster	83	65
Niles	37	127
Pleasant Grove	50	65
Rudd	70	75
Rock Grove	93	181
Union	131	134
Scott	42	78
Rockford	159	144
Riverton	121	64
Cedar	79	19
	1,373	1,457

Majority against the amendment, 84.

The majority in the State, however, was about 30,000 in favor of the amendment, and the victory was celebrated in public meetings, where speeches were made, etc. A grand celebration of this kind was held in the public park in Charles City on the 14th of July.

CELEBRATIONS.

The people of Floyd County are eminently social and have always had great respect for days made prominent in history by a great and good act. This regard they have shown by holding appropriate exercises, which have generally been well and peaceably attended. We arrange here the most prominent of them chronologically.

The 4th of July celebration in St. Charles City, in 1857, passed off quietly and pleasantly, excepting a single accident. The weather was remarkably fine. At noon the people assembled in the grove above the Square, where the Declaration was read by W. B. Fairfield, of St. Charles, and an oration delivered by D. W. Poindexter, of Mitchell, succeeded by remarks from Moses Conger, of Floyd, and Mr. Fairfield. Dinner was enjoyed at the St. Charles Hotel. Sociability was extended and cultivated, and in the evening were fire-works, and a ball. The accident referred to happened to John Hill, who resided about two miles above town. He charged the eye of a sledge hammer, piled anvils upon it, and applied a match, when the hammer burst and carried away the most of his leg. The accident cast a gloom over the people the rest of the day.

July 4, 1858, a splendid celebration in St. Charles City, Floyd, and other places. In St. Charles a grotesque procession was made by the "St. Charles Invincibles," who closed their part of the day's programme with a mock oration at the public square. The speech contained many good hits, and created much merriment. The St. Charles Cavalry were early on the ground, and with their neat and tasteful uniforms, noble horses and good discipline, presented a fine appearance. Major D. Allen was the orator of the day, who surpassed all expectations. I. W. Card read the Declaration of Independence. Eighteen toasts were introduced and responded to, and the day was unmarred by accident. E. P. Harrington made an exhibition, in the Cedar River, of the celebrated "Diver," a sort of armor to be used in diving into water.

Similar programmes were carried out at the other places. At the "geographical center," of the county, on this day, a grand celebration was had by the friends of the removal of the county seat to that place, who had just carried the county in favor of their proposition, by a majority of nineteen. A full account of this is given in Chapter III.

The Good Templars took the lead in celebrating upon the 4th of July, 1860, in St. Charles City. The day was beautiful, and the attendance large. Early in the morning, the stars and stripes were floating from many a flag staff and edifice, and at the appointed hour the marshals, mounted on beautifully caparisoned horses, formed a procession in the following order: Music; citizens generally, both ladies and gentlemen; Worthy Master and Worthy Deputy Master; male initiates; female initiates; banner; male degree members; female degree members; officers of the lodge; officers of the grand lodge; vice-presidents of the day; reader and chaplain; president and orator. The procession was a long one, and presented a gay and lively appearance. A large number of banners were borne in the procession, several of which were rich and elegant, and had various appropriate mottoes and devices. A procession so attractive and imposing had never before been seen in Floyd County, possibly in the State.

On arriving at the grove, a scene of beauty and enchantment burst upon the vision, due in most part to the skill of woman's fairy hand. The grounds were arranged in the order of a lodge room, and were well furnished and ornamented. At this place the order of exercises were: Martial music; prayer, by the Chaplain, Rev. A. D. Bush; singing, by the entire audience; the

opening ode of the Good Templars, "Friends of Temperance, welcome here," to the tune, "Watchman, tell us of the night;" reading of the Declaration of Independence, by James Jackson; the national hymn, "America," by the entire audience; oration, by John G. Patterson; martial music; temperance addresses, by J. Q. Detwiler; sentiments by A. B. F. Hildreth, and responses by the audience as follows.

1. *The Day we Celebrate:* Glorious in the past, honored in the present, may its luster brighten in the future. Response by James Jackson.

2. *The Memory of our Revolutionary Fathers:* Let it be enbalmed in the hearts of posterity. A silent response.

3. *Washington:* God caused him to be childless that a nation might call him father. Response by L. L. Huntley singing the song entitled "The Death Bed of Washington," and preforming an accompaniment upon the seraphine.

4. *The Presidency of the United States:* The noblest office in the world; its occupant should be one of the noblest of men. Response by Dr. J. W. Smith.

5. *The Order of Good Templars:* An invading "cold water army," at whose command the hosts of King Alcohol ever surrender at discretion. Response by J. G. Patterson.

6. *The Ladies:* Gentle, patient, affectionate and ever zealous in a good cause; without them our men would be savages and our prairies deserts. Response by Dr. E. Cortright.

7. *The Musicians:* Without the harmonious strains the celebration could not go on. Response by Mr. Huntley, singing a comic song.

8. *Our Common Schools:* Caskets containing the jewels of our country; we expect the teachers, as artisans, will see that they are rightly set. Response by Mr. Wilbur, the County Superintendent.

9. *The Farmer:* One of nature's noblemen. Response by Gen. Wilson, of Des Moines, Secretary of the Agricultural College and Farm.

10. *The Clergy:* Patient defenders of the Cross; may their reward be "manifold more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting." Responded to by Rev. A. D. Bush.

11. *St. Charles Lodge, No. 62, I. O. of G. T.:* A moral reformer whose services are invaluable. Responded to by G. B. Eastman, W. C. T. of the lodge.

12. *The Benevolent Societies of the Day:* Their "secrecy" is the tie that unites their members in the work of social reform. Response by E. A. Teeling.

13. *Manual Labor:* The stepping stone to virtue, health, happiness and independence. B. F. Cheney responded.

14. *Iowa, the Home of our Adoption:* May she, like Cornelia, point to her sons and say, "These are my jewels." Reply by I. W. Card.

15. *The Officers of the Day:* Well have they discharged their duties, and the thanks of the audience are theirs. Response by Judge Wiltse, President of the Day.

After listening to martial music, the closing ode of the order was sung,—"Heavenly Father give thy blessing,"—to the air, "Sicilian Hymn."

The marshals then formed a procession of nearly all who were upon the ground and conducted them to the lodge hall, whence the people dispersed for dinner.

No accident or blunder occurred to mar the perfection of the day and every person went home happy.

Dec. 27, 1860 (St. John's Day), was celebrated by the Masonic fraternity at St. Charles City in magnificent style with music, speeches, toasts and supper. A full report was given in the *Intelligencer*, occupying five columns of its issue of Jan. 3. 1861.

July 4, 1861, celebrations of independence at St. Charles City, Floyd, Rock Grove, Nashua, etc., all of which passed off creditably and satisfactorily. Much emphasis was, of course, laid upon the duties of the hour, mingled with fears and hopes concerning the future of the nation.

July 4, 1863, the grandest celebration ever before known in this part of Iowa, notwithstanding the great burdens of the war. It was estimated that 4,000 people were present in Charles City. D. M. Ferguson was Marshal of the day, and, with an impromptu horse company under command of Rev. E. G. O. Groat, accompanied with music, escorted the several delegations into town. A full order of exercises was carried out. J. G. Patterson read the Declaration of Independence, and Rev. J. G. Witted delivered the oration. There were also a magnificent dinner, spirited songs, toasts of loyalty and patriotism, etc. Hervey Wilbur read a long but interesting response to the toast, "The President's Proclamation of Emancipation, and the Year 1863,—the Edict, and the Year of Jubilee to the Bondmen of America."

July 4, 1865, a grand and successful celebration. The war ended, and the Union saved, the people felt as if they had a glorious nation to shout for. Hon. Wm. B. Fairfield was President of the day; Capt. R. G. Reiniger, Marshal; J. Cheston Whitney, Reader of the Declaration of Independence, and H. O. Pratt, Orator. Music, toasts, etc., added to the interest of the beautiful day.

July 4, 1866, at St. Charles City, a successful and satisfactory celebration, winding up with a grand ball in the evening, at Holcomb's Union Hall. There was also a splendid celebration at Floyd, at which place, after sundown, was a parade of the "Ante diluvians."

July 4, 1867, was celebrated in a lively manner, at Floyd and Marble Rock. At Charles City there was no formal, public programme, except a church picnic, but at two o'clock in the morning the "boys" created a great fire alarm by a big bonfire on the public square. Half attired, the citizens commenced running, with buckets, etc., in hand, and were much disgusted when the boys revealed the true state of the affairs by their loud huzzas. In the morning, the streets were found barricaded with vehicles, farm machinery, etc.

Decoration day, 1868, was observed in magnificent style. The weather was fine, and many were in attendance. This day is generally observed in Floyd County.

The Centennial. U. S. Grant, the President of the United States, having recommended that the history of the townships and counties in the Union be written and read on this, the centennial 4th day of July, 1876, and his Excellency, Samuel J. Kirkwood, having indorsed that recommendation, the people of Floyd County, irrespective of locality, creeds or party, forgetting the rivalries of the past, assembled at Charles City on that day, to again pledge their fealty to the strong and generous Government, which they protect, and by which they are protected. The Hon. John G. Patterson, a radical Republican and prominent attorney, of Charles City, presided over the assemblage. J. Strong Root, Esq., a radical Democrat and prominent attorney, of the same place, delivered an eloquent oration. W. H. Gaylord, of Nora Springs, read a condensed history of Floyd County. The cornet band of Nora Springs, consisting of thirteen members, under the leadership of Professor Israel Turner, together with promiscuous martial bands, furnished the music, enlivening and grand. The

Rev. A. Miner, of Charles City, prayed for the future life and enduring prosperity of the Nation, and all true men and women everywhere, regardless of party or persuasion, will cheerfully respond, Amen.

July 4, 1882, was made prominent by the prohibitionists, who celebrated their great victory at the polls throughout the State, in favor of the late Constitutional amendment.

MARRIAGES.

For the first five years after men and women began to marry in Floyd County, the following licenses were issued by the recorder.

1855.—Feb. 6, Wesley Ames and Delilah Castleman; Feb. 21, Marvin L. Heath, Lucy A. Smith.

March 3, Chauncey Lyard, Florilla Morris; March 30, Wm. H. Welch, Susan Border.

May 7, Henry F. Rice, Mary A. Cook; Charles S. Stevens, Permelia Greenwood; May 23, Henry Green, Lydia Blunt.

June 2, Jacob Beeler, Huldah J. Downer; June 28, Charles Lutes, Martha Ann Long.

July 3, Lester Place, Carolina L. Wright; July 7, Sanders M. Howard, Frances P. Bennett; July 12, Peter Parish, Harriet Blanchard; July 23, Pyton Brentner, Eliza Ann Harvey.

Sept. 8, Joseph Wright.

Nov. 3, Ambrose Baker, Catharine E. Little; Nov. 9, Samuel Niverson, Elizabeth Rolfe; Nov. 28, Jacob Johnson, Susan Cochran.

1856.—Jan. 9, Isaiah M. Rogers, Elizabeth Strawn.

March 19, C. T. Ferris, Harriet McKinley.

April 3, Wm. R. Cave, Floretta Goodhue; April 28, Luke Johnson, Nancy Baltimore.

May 4, Sidney S. Smith, Margaretta T. Horr; May 20, Edwi n Klinetop, Emma Bassett; May 24, James D. Gilpin, Mary Jane Hogan.

June 5, E. Lynn, E. Roscile Scott; June 16, Jerome McKinley, Mary A. Hart; June 26, Samuel Hayes, Lucy Jane Young; Wm. Dean, Harriet A. Gaylord; June 28, Wilbur Closson, Lucretia Johnson.

July 1, Amos McKinley, Catharine Johnston; July 1, John W. Buckley, Azubah E. Holbrook.

Aug. 4, Samuel M. Goldsburg, Rachel Jane Wells.

Oct. 6, Richard H. Jones, Caroline Hubbard; Oct. 13, J. Taylor, Sally Spafford; Oct. 20, Charles H. Towner, Louisa Bennett; Oct. 30, Sylvester Rice, Mary Ann Henry.

Nov. 10, Alex. Gale, Viola Lyon; Nov. 22, Joshua A. Ripley, Huldah S. Sutton.

Dec. 6, Christian Kuhn, Anna Bloom; Dec. 17, Levi Shepard, Jr., Mary E. Johnson.

1857.—Jan. 15, James H. Pitcher, Frances L. Dutcher.

Feb. 4, Abram R. Foster, Amelia Free;, Samuel Sours, Anna M. Rex; Feb. 11, Egbert Davis, Fanny M. Ackley; Feb. 17, George Collett, Emily Balch; W. A. L. Dayton, Elizabeth Chatman; Feb. 18, John C. Holland, Melinda A. Palmer.

March 5, John Taylor, Lovey Ann Hudson; March 11, Nathan A. Palmer, Jane L. Holland; March 20, Zeiba E. Jackson, Melinda Carr; March 26, Egbert Sandford, Lydia Allison.

April 8, James M. Cooper, Sarah A. Womsley; April 15, Wilder Rutherford, Eleanora Hotchkiss; April 18, George F. Hubbard, Vienna Burroughs; April 22, Israel W. Snyder, Reggirma Carsner; April 27, Samuel Riddill, Sarah J. Griffith; April 28, James Bernham, Louisa Paddock; April 30, George Robertson, Charlotte Brooks.

May 13, Wm. Bunny, Sarah Cassaday.

June 11, Ira Harrison, E. Louisa J. Dean; June 17, Joseph Looley, Ursula Hunter; June 24, Calvin B. Douglass, Nancy V. Underwood; June 30, Sidney D. Skelton, Mary Bell.

July 25, George Hauk, Louisa Scott; Josiah G. Quimby, Edith Knouse; A. D. Babcock, Sarah E. Biglow.

Aug. 10, Geo. W. Bensley, Eliza I. Smith; Aug. 11, Wm. Wagner, Elizabeth Rex; Aug. 13, Seth Terry, Laura Coon; Aug. 15, Wm. W. Dickman, Jemima J. Workman; Aug. 19, Hiram Smothers, Sarah E. Cooper; Aug. 26, George N. Johnson, Anna Brooks; Aug. 31, W. A. Austin, Lucinda A. Butterfield; Silas Stewart, Martha M. Niles.

Sept. 3, Jos. P. Cook, Mary M. Story; Sept. 12, James Tatum, Jr., Lucinda Hazzard; Sept, 16, Henry Green, Eleanor Nitcher; Sept. 21, Lorenzo D. Gardner, Sarah A. Sherman; Sept. 23, Henry F. Allison, Lovina Dawley.

Oct. 7, Charles W. Atkinson, Anna R. Jackson; Oct. 31, John Farer, Elizabeth Hill.

Nov. 7, Wm. Henry Welch, Angeline Scott; Winfield D. Bryant, Eliza J. Walling; B. F. Russell, Rosanna M. Bryant;

Rodney S. Baker, Nancy A. Wray; Thos. W. Hemphill, Leah Knouse.

Nov. 24, Orlando McEwen, Phœbe Crowell; Nov. 27, Jeremiah Rider, Mary A. Hill.

Dec. 8, Emiri Abbott, Lamira Abbott; Dec. 14, Wm. S. Raymond, Abigail Crowell; Dec. 30, Russell Arthur, Augusta Grow; Wm. H. Coffin, Amanda E. Allen; Dec. 31, L. Henry Hunn, Harriet Patton.

1858.—Jan. 9, Maurice S. Cole, Mary A. Ingram; Jan. 11, John M. Parsons, Harriet M. Condill; Jan. 21, Peter Warburton, Mary Cassady.

Feb. 16, Ransom Knapp, Mary Dunham; Feb. 25, Jacob Bassett, Mary A. Jolly; Jan. 26, John S. Lefever, Florilla Brayton.

April 7, Joel Johnson, Mary Powers; April 15, John D. Yoder, Malvina Lyon.

May 5, Samuel Mitchell, Mary Tague; J. V. W. Montague, Martha Jackson.

June 9, H. I. Miller, —— ——; June 12, Seth Richardson, Catherine Defield.

Aug. 2, Matthias Cramer, Catherine Snick; Aug. 7, Philip Moore, Sarah Richardson; Aug. 24, James M. Newton, Francis P. Howard; Aug. 21, H. O. H. Vinton, Maria E. Hedges.

Sept. 1, Valentine Bogle, Malinda Searls; Sept. 13, Hiram F. Lambert, Harriet Greenwood.

Oct. 6, Barney Corby Numday; Sept. 13, Franklin F. Thomas, Mary Mansfield; Oct. 23, Henry Bumgardner, Ruth Ann Yoder; John McHenry, Sarah C. Yoder.

Nov. 9, James Morrison, Jane Shaw; Giles W. Mead, Caroline Powers.

Dec. 13, Jasper Gregory, Effa Ann Powers; Dec. 18, George Harshey, Susan Ball; Dec. 22, A. M. Slutter, Lyndia E. French; Dec. 30, Hiram S. Smith, Ruth A. Raymond.

1859.—Jan. 10, Hugh O'Donnell, Elizabeth Carrell; Jan. 10, Jackson Wood, Helen L. Taylor.

April 1, Geo. W. Stannard, Elizabeth Wilson; April 8, James Jackson, Mary J. Clark; April 25. Alex B. Warren, Elmira Crowell; Charles E. Biglow, Hewwira Jackson.

May 5, Daniel Perrin, Emeline P. Harrison; May 9, George C. Ball, Mary L. Cory; May 23, Daniel M. Dean, Elmira Knouse; May 25, James Choate, Esther Miller; May 27, Charles H. Hart, Sarah E. Howard.

June 14, Titus Wray, Catherine Cassady.

July 14, Nathan J. Robbins, Ruth Ann Whitney; July 22, Amos Pettit, Matilda R. Young.

Sept. 1, Hiram Losee, Phebe Smith; Sept. 5, Philip Shafer, —— ——; Solomon J. Askely, Emily Rex.

Oct. 14, Samuel Rex, Jane Askely; Oct. 15, Jared H. Lowder, Emeline L. Hutchins.

Nov. 17, Thompson Halsted, Antinetta Kinney.

Dec. 3, Harrison Ganett, Elizabeth E. Ready; Dec. 31, Wm. Christner, Mary Jane Halsted.

The number of marriage licenses issued for the several years from 1855 to September, 1882, inclusive, is as follows:

Year.	No.	Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1855	17	1865	49	1875	114
1856	25	1866	88	1876	141
1857	57	1867	69	1877	136
1858	27	1868	81	1878	141
1859	45	1869	96	1879	132
1860	14	1870	118	1880	114
1861	16	1871	111	1881	113
1862	29	1872	120	1882, to Sept. 7	91
1863	35	1873	119		
1864	25	1874	127	Total	2,250

POSTOFFICES AND POSTAL ROUTES.

The first postoffice in the county was established in Freeman, in August, 1854, and the first postmaster was Robert L. Freeman, who kept the office in his store on lot No. 1, block G, in precisely the place where since has stood the dwelling-house of C. W. Leaman. In 1855 Freeman disposed of his interest in the mercantile business to S. C. Goddard, who then became postmaster. The same year John Blunt was appointed postmaster, who transferred the office into his store, that of Blunt & Collins, on the northeast side of the river, described elsewhere. This office retained the name of Freeman instead of St. Charles, as the latter was also the name of a postoffice in Madison County, this State. This was the first postoffice northwest from Bradford, and to it people came from Mitchell and Cerro Gordo Counties, and even from Southern Minnesota. J. I. R. Frost claims to have been postmaster in Union in 1855.

During the year 1856 postal routes were established running from West Union to Freeman by way of Bradford, from Freeman to Shell Rock Falls by way of Rock Creek, and from Freeman to Mitchellville by way of Floyd, Gilmantown and Cora.

M. O. Walker, in 1856, ran a daily line of four-horse coaches from McGregor's Landing through West Union and Bradford to St. Charles, and a tri-weekly line from St. Charles to Mitchell Center. Distance from McGregor's to St. Charles, about ninety miles; fare, $6.50; from St. Charles to Mitchell, twenty-three miles; fare, $1.75. The stage from Dubuque intersected with this line at West Union. This contractor proved to be negligent, and a Mr. Sharpe, in 1859, commenced also to operate as mail carrier.

In October, of this year, D. D. W. Carver, of the *Intelligencer*, was appointed postmaster at St. Charles City. About this time a postoffice was established at Watertown, near the northern line of the county, in Floyd Township, but was soon discontinued in 1869, the mails for the people in that vicinity to be sent to Orchard, Mitchell County. Flood Creek postoffice was discontinued in 1861.

In the latter part of the winter of 1860–'1, a short time before Dr. Smith was appointed postmaster, many of the citizens of Charles City concluded to choose a man to present to the General Department for appointment as postmaster. Hand-bills were circulated, calling for a mass-meeting at Cheney & Brackett's Hall, March 2. In taking the vote, E. A. Teeling and R. G. Reiniger were appointed tellers, who used a hat for a ballot-box. Mr. Teeling noticed that one man deposited more than one ballot, whereupon a discussion arose which soon ended in a real row, the fisting and cuffing, for a rarity, commencing around the ballot-box (hat) at the secretary's table, and proceeding like a wild contagion toward the rear of the audience. During this *melee* the lights were put out, or went out. Sundry non-resistants perched on window-sills, or took points of observation in other out-of-the-way places, and looked on as witnesses. The whole situation was about as amusing as it was serious. The only declaration of the result of this "election" ever known was this: A citizen met one of the candidates next morning and said, "Good morning, Mr. ———; what was the result of the postoffice caucus last night?" "G— d— it! what's that to you, young man?" was the reply.

Concerning this meeting, the *Intelligencer* has the following:

"The impression prevailed that more or less 'packing' had been done, and there was a determination on the part of some of the citizens that that process of carrying nominations should be stopped. The meeting organized by electing Milo Gilbert for Chairman and R. G. Reiniger, Secretary. An informal ballot was ordered, and resulted as follows: D. Davidson, twenty; G. B.

Eastman, nineteen ; A. W. French, fourteen : J. V. W. Montague, ten ; J. W. Smith, two ; E. B. C. Wright, two ; V. W. Baker, two ; S. Wiggin, one. A direct ballot was now ordered. To shut off Democrats, it was decided that none but Republicans should be allowed to vote. Soon our *late* Democratic postmaster offered his vote, and, being refused, insisted that he was a Republican,—a new convert, and a most zealous one,—and in proof he shouted 'Hurrah for old Abe.' His vote was received, double and treble voting was noticed, crimination and recrimination arose, and soon a half dozen quarrels were in full blast in various parts of the hall. The chairman sought in vain to keep order, and at length declared the meeting adjourned *sine die.* The hall was then cleared by putting out the lights. "

The above instance, however, does not show that the citizens of St. Charles were any more riotous than the best of communities anywhere, but the attempt to choose postmasters by popular vote under our system of government must always lead to bitter personalities.

In September of this year (1861), the name of the postoffice at St. Charles was changed to Charles City, and the *Intelligencer* changed its heading accordingly.

Mail "facilities" having been for a long time very far from "facile," a meeting of many of the leading citizens and business men of Charles City was held March 5, 1862, for the securing a more prompt and faithful transportation of the mails. A. B. F. Hildreth was Chairman of the meeting. For two weeks there had been no mail *via* Dubuque. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted :

WHEREAS, Since the transfer of mail route No. 11,013 (leading from West Union *via* Nashua to Osage), from Joseph Sharpe to M. O. Walker as contractor or carrier, the mails north of Bradford have been carried in an inefficient and exceedingly irregular manner,—the drivers often changing the running days each way without authority, thus losing time and failing to connect with other mail lines ; and

WHEREAS, There has been no mail received since February 28 (although many teams have since passed daily over the route), whereby over 20,000 inhabitants, who are principally supplied through this channel with their mail matter, have been deprived of the same, to the great detriment of the business interests of this region of country ; therefore

Resolved, That we, together with all citizens residing together in the valley of the upper Cedar River and its tributaries, labor under serious disadvantages in the transaction of our business, and our grievances are just cause of complaint.

Resolved, That past experience justifies us in using our influence with the *proper authorities* in requiring the present mail contractor to transport the mails over the route above specified according to the terms of this contract, or that he be *promptly removed*.

Resolved, That we earnestly protest against any person receiving, in future, a mail contract who has repeatedly and persistently proved his faithlessness in former contracts; and we will use our influence in withholding public patronage from such individual.

Resolved, That the secretary [of this meeting, Geo. C. Dean] be and is hereby instructed to forward a copy of these resolutions to the Contract Office of the General Postoffice Department at Washington, and to cause the same to be published in the Charles City *Intelligencer*.

This movement resulted in the appointment of Messrs. Nichols & Co., as mail contractors, who proved faithful to their trust.

In 1866 A. E. Haskell, of Fort Dodge, obtained the contract for carrying the mail tri-weekly between Charles City and Calmar, to which latter point the McGregor Western Railroad had been completed. A semi-weekly mail was carried between Charles City and Clear Lake, by J. C. Stearns, of Charles City.

Soon after this period the railroad was built through this county, and the principal points supplied with daily mails.

BRIDGES.

These are almost as great a necessity to the progress of a community as the roads, of which they are often an essential part; but as they are comparatively costly, pioneer settlers cannot afford to build them, especially reliable ones, and hence a great privation has to be suffered, for many long years. Temporary bridges are built at first, of logs, boards and brush, to be carried away by the first freshet. The experience of Floyd County of course, has been no exception to the general rule. The first wagon road to become well marked by travel, was that up the Cedar River on the west side, from Cedar Falls and Nashua (or Bradford), to Floyd and Osage.

In pursuance of notice the citizens of Floyd County, met at Cheney & Brackett's Hall, St. Charles City, June 8, 1859, to devise ways and means to build bridges in the county. S. Hackey was appointed Chairman and R. G. Reiniger, Secretary. After some remarks from gentlemen in different parts of the county, it was thought advisable to give the voters a further opportunity to consider the matter; and that the subject might be more fully presented to them, the chair was instructed to appoint a committee of three in each township, whose duty it should be to call a meeting of the voters of their respective townships to discuss the propriety of laying a tax on the property in the county for the purpose aforesaid, and to see that the several townships are fully represented at the next convention, agreebly to which the chair appointed the following committee:

Rockford—A. R. Prescott, George Wyatt and Horace Stearns; Floyd—Moses Conger, Chester Butterfield and H. Wilbur; Riverton—S. Clark, Charles Young and Jacob Beck; Union—D. Ripley, Isaac Teeples and John Wallace; Niles—Newman Dutcher, —— Rowe and J. B. Dawley; Rock Grove—T. T. Gilbert, W. W. Roberts and J. Hemphill; Ulster—John Ball, ——Welch and John Chapman; Cedar—D. Crawford, W. B. Howard and Isaac Nadin; St. Charles—M. Gilbert, R. W. Humphrey and J. Blunt. Adjourned to July 2.

At the meeting July 2, a committee was appointed to ascertain where public bridges were necessary, and the amount to be expended upon each bridge; and they resolved that $12,500 should be raised by tax, to be expended as follows: At St. Charles, $3,000; Floyd, $3,000; Rockford, $2,000; Rock Grove, $2,000; Union, $2,000; Cedar, $200; on the main road leading from St. Charles to Marble Rock, over Flood Creek, $100; on Flood Creek, near John Balls, in Ulster, $100; and on Flood Creek, on the county road, west of Abram G. Shroll's, $100. A committee was appointed to draft a petition to circulate and present to the County Court. Adjourned *sine die.*

An editorial appeared in the next issue of the *Intelligencer*, advocating the issue of county bonds, on the ground that the people were apt to be too loth to vote a direct tax upon themselves.

Others advocated the issue of county warrants, which would be receivable for taxes; but warrants were more liable to depreciate than bonds, and the idea of issuing them was abandoned.

The iron bridges in the county are noticed in the sketches of the respective towns or townships where they exist.

UPPER CEDAR VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Aug. 11, 1871, a call was issued for a meeting of physicians in Charles City, to organize a "Medical Association." It was signed by Drs. J. W. Smith, L. P. Fitch, J. W. Nabersburg and E. J. Williams, all of Charles City. In pursuance of this call a meeting was held Sept. 22, in the Odd Fellows Hall in Charles City. Present: Drs. S. B. Chase, of Osage, a graduate of Bowdoin Medical College, 1849; J. W. Smith, of Charles City, Yale Medical College, 1850; Wm. S. Pitts, of Fredericksburg, Rush Medical College, 1868; Henry W. Turner, of Osage, Ohio Medi- College, 1861; J. W. Nabersberg, of Charles City, Iowa University, 1865; J. K. Gardner, of Lawler, Michigan University, 1870; E. W. Wilbur, of Rockford, Philadelphia University, 1870; A. H. Wight, Dover, University of Michigan, 1870; J. L. Whitley, of Osage, Rush Medical College, 1869; John G. Ogden, of Mason City, New York City University Medical College, 1847; and L. P. Fitch, of Charles City, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, 1864.

A preliminary organization was effected, with Dr. Chase as Chairman, and Dr. Fitch, Secretary *pro. tem.*

After remarks upon the advisability of organizing a district medical society, by Drs. Smith, Chase and the other gentlemen present, it was resolved to organize a district medical society.

The chair appointed Drs. Smith, Turner and Pitts a committee on Permanent Organization.

The committee presented a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted by the society. The name of the society to be "The Upper Cedar Valley Medical Association," and that it includes the counties of Floyd, Mitchell, Howard, Chickasaw, Bremer, Butler, Franklin, Cerro Gordo, and Worth.

The following officers were then chosen: President, Dr. S. B. Chase; Vice President, Dr. J. W. Smith; Secretary, Dr. L. P. Fitch; Treasurer, Dr. Wm. S. Pitts.

Regular annual meetings to be held on the second Tuesday of June; a semi-annual meeting has also usually been held in December; each to be held at such place as the society shall direct.

Since the organization, the following have become members, viz., from Floyd County:

*Dr. E. J. Williams, Charles City; Dr. M. M. Grannis, Charles

*Deceased.

City; Dr. Irving W. Smith, Charles City; Dr. S. Riddill, Nora Springs; Dr. C. C. Birney, Nora Springs; Dr. W. A. Clayton, Marble Rock; Dr. J. D. McKenzie, Floyd; Dr. W. H. Nichols, Rockford.

From Chickasaw County: Dr. S. S. Troy, Nashua; Dr. C. Billings, Nashua; Dr. H. M. Mixer, New Hampton; Dr. A. Babcock, New Hampton; Dr. F. O. Sherwin, Lawler.

From Mitchell County: Dr. A. H. Moore, Osage; *Dr. Elmer Nichols, Osage; Dr. S. A. Curvath, Mitchell; Dr. Harris Fellows, Riceville; Dr. John S. Wells, Riceville.

From Cerro Gordo County: Dr. A. A. Noyes, Mason City.

From Bremer County: Dr. H. Nichols, Plainfield.

From Worth County: Dr. N. L. Kean, Northwood.

At this meeting—1882—the association numbers about twenty-five members; holds regular meetings, and includes most of the physicians of Floyd County. In professional ability, and the interest of its proceedings, it compares favorably with other similar societies.

The annual meeting of 1872 was held at Osage; all other meetings have been held at Charles City, as the most central place.

FLOYD COUNTY SABBATH-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION OF IOWA.

This association was organized July 16, 1867, in Charles City. A constitution was adopted, and R. B. Clarke, of Charles City, was elected President; Vice-Presidents, E. C. Chapin, Charles City; H. W. Bronson, Floyd; J. S. Childs, Rockford; Secretary, Rev. D. N. Bordwell, Charles City; Treasurer, David Pettit, also of Charles City. The present officers are, A. Schermerhorn, President; Dr. E. W. Wilbur, Wesley Brownell and W. E. Holbrook, Vice-Presidents; C. A. Slocum, Secretary and Treasurer. This organization has been kept alive, and its efficiency has been marked in advancing Sunday-school work in all its branches and in all the churches. By the by-laws its regular meetings are held annually, from place to place but the county is now divided into three districts, wherein meetings are to be held every month or so. This is one of the permanent organizations of Floyd County.

THE DRIVE-WELL SWINDLE.

A meeting of citizens interested was held at the council room in Charles City, Feb. 8, 1879, to devise means for resisting what is know as the "drive-well swindle." Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth was chosen Chairman and E. J. Gilbert, Secretary, and a committee

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* Deceased.

appointed to confer with the well agent. They made him these two propositions: 1. Each man having a drive well to deposit $10, subject to the order of the owners of the patent, provided the cases then in litigation should be decided in their favor by the United States Supreme Court. 2. If the owners of the patent would take $5 royalty and give twenty days for payment from date of publication of notice to that effect, no resistance to be made.

The agent said he had no authority to make concessions, but the propositions struck him as fair and business-like, and he would consult with his superiors.

A permanent organization was effected, with the following officers: A. B. F. Hildreth, President; A. G. Case, Vice-President; V. G. Barney, Treasurer; E. J. Gilbert, Secretary. Membership fee, $1. A large number of letters were written to parties in different States, making inquiries as to progress in pending suits. But this association soon disbanded, as it was ascertained that pending litigation began to result in favor of the proprietors of the patent. The people using the drive-well had all to pay the $10 royalty.

In April following news came from New York City, that Judge Blatchford, of that place, had rendered a decision invalidating the drive-well patent; but it seems that the claims of the patentee were finally sustained. In some of the States the claims of Greene are successfully resisted.

FLOYD COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This association was organized many years ago, and while kept alive did a fair proportion of work. In the career of such a society there are no marked features to form pabulum for history, and at present the Floyd County Bible Society is "resting on its oars," probably waiting for the contemplated universal canvass proposed by the American Bible Society.

ANECDOTAL.

The tedium of heavy history is often relieved by a comical or a peculiar incident; and while most such events in this county are related in connection with the respective village and township histories in this volume, or in the general chapters, a few unclassified anecdotes we publish in this place.

Pressing for Music.—A young man from the country, one evening in 1860, about to call on some musical young ladies in a Floyd County village, was told that he must ask them to sing, and that if they refused, he should *press* them. Accordingly, he commenced by requesting Miss Mary to favor him with a song. She gently declined, saying she had "a cold," etc. "Well, then, Mith," said our hero, "thuppothe I thqueethe you; don't you think you might thing then?"

Poor Smitten Pedagogue!—In 1860 one of the fairest and plumpest girls in a Floyd County school was called out upon the floor one day for violating one of the master's rules. After interrogating her a few moments, the master exclaimed, "Will you give me your hand?"—"Yes, sir, and my heart, too," replied the girl, as she presented her hand and eyed him rather bewitchingly. Perfect silence reigned for a moment, and a tear was seen to glisten in the teacher's eye. The ferule was laid upon the desk, and the blushing girl was permitted to take her seat, after being directed to tarry when school was out. As a sequel, it was understood that a wedding was agreed upon.

A Negligent Wife.—In 1858, a Floyd County man being about to start on a journey to Chicago, his careful wife exclaimed, "Don't, Charles, go off with that hole in the elbow of your shirt; for if the cars should rnn off the track and you should be killed, people would think me a very negligent wife." Husband (buttoning up his coat)—"Ahem! yes, I dare say they would."

No Gods in Iowa.—A schoolmaster in Floyd County, just from the East, asked one of his pupils how many Gods there were. The boy scratched his head for some time and replied, "I don't know how many Gods you have East, but we have none in Iowa."

Loved her a Cow's Worth.—In one of the western towns of the county, in 1867, a young man sought the hand of a certain young lady in matrimony. She evaded an affirmative answer for two years, and then went East, where she soon received a letter from him, stating that he had consulted a lawyer, and ascertained that he could recover from $200 to $500, but that if she would give him an order for the possession of a cow, which she owned, he would consider the matter settled.

A Matrimonial Dance.—A woman was divorced from her husband in the county, in May, 1865. Shortly afterward she married another man, and went to Idaho. In a short time she became

dissatisfied with him, deserted her new home, came to Franklin County, this State, where she married a third time. In a few weeks she deserted husband number three, and returned to this county, where she commenced again to live with her first husband, who had, in her absence in the West, married a second wife and deserted her.

Not "Aul Hefers."—A Floyd County constable being directed to serve an execution, was told that the property to be levied upon consisted of three heifers, and that after taking charge of the same he must indorse a return describing the property. With a view to be entirely correct, and not finding "aul hefers," he specified as follows: "I went to level on the three hefers butt they want aul hefers onely wun was A shee hefer the uther was a mooley bull, and the uther wun was a bulley mule."

A Motley Squad.—In August, 1870, a band of Indians (or gipsies), claiming to be of the Cherokee nation, visited Charles City and probably other points in this section of the county, mainly for the purpose of selling certain medicines, as there was a "medicine woman" among them. There were ten or twelve of the party, including papooses. Two were young ladies (?) and adepts at horseback riding. One young man in Charles City, desiring to take a ride on horseback (or pony-back) with one of these copper-colored maidens, was refused at first, but insisting, she very politely told him in plain English to "go to hell." The filthy stuff they sold for medicine may have been nothing more than a decoction of old soup-bones and rotten wood. They sold $40 or $50 worth during their short stay here. A number of young men endeavored to outwit them with reference to their medical skill, but received more than they sent. These rovers could not all have been Indians, as some had light-colored hair, blue eyes and a fair skin; and they could speak English, German and French. They had four covered wagons, but no tents.

FLOYD COUNTY MAP.

A very reliable map of this county was drafted and published in 1878 by Warner & Foote, of Red Wing, and now of Minneapolis, Minn. It is drawn on the scale of one and three-fourths miles to the inch. It was a subscription work and sold for $12 per copy.

RELIEF TO WESTERN SUFFERERS.

During the year 1874 a large section of Northwestern Iowa was afflicted with a total failure of the crops from the locusts, and the people became dependent upon the public for the necessaries of life. In response to their wants the citizens of Floyd County responded not only liberally but promptly.

Also in the spring of 1882, when Grinnell, Ia., was devastated by a cyclone, the citizens of this county maintained their prestige in prompt and liberal contributions for the relief of sufferers at that point. The unparalleled alacrity with which the people of this county flew to the aid of Chicago during the great fire of Oct. 9 and 10, 1871, was incredible. Within twenty hours after that fire broke out, and before it had done more than half its work, the citizens of Charles City met and made arrangements for contributions.

TOWNSHIP HISTORIES.

CHARLES CITY.

THE BEGINNINGS.

Joseph Kelly was the first white settler within the present bounds of Charles City. For a full account of his location here, and particulars concerning other early comers to this point, see the introductory portion of the first chapter. Mr. Kelly chose this spot for the eligibility of its situation and the water-power. The river crossing here was known as the "ford" of the Cedar, and had been the location of a Winnebago village. Jerome Watson came with Mr. Kelly, but did not like the place so well, and went down the river, purchasing near Bradford. After entering his land here, Mr. Kelly returned to Wisconsin to make preparations for a permanent location the following spring. Accordingly, in the spring of 1851, he returned to this place; but his family did not come until 1854, when they erected a cabin on the spot where the Christian church now stands.

During this year, 1852, about twenty-five families arrived, among whom was John Blunt, who built the first house on the east side of the river, raising it on the 10th of June. This was at what is now the west corner of Hulin and Joslin streets, where the cellar may yet be seen. Others were Edward Haskell, Horton Mandeville and Dr. Robert L. Freeman, who erected a log house on the west side and used it for a store.

Freeman.—This was the first village plat laid out in the present county of Floyd, the date being April 8, 1854. The county was not then organized. This village was on the southwest side of the river, and a copy of the plat was recorded in Chickasaw County, by order of James H. Lyon, Judge. In said order it appears that Dr. Freeman and Mr. Mandeville acknowledged that the disposition of the land as shown by said plat, was "with their free consent and in accordance with their desire." The surveyors certifi-

cate, made by Seth Richardson, Surveyor, states that the situation of said plat is on the south half of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 95, 16; and that the streets running north and south are sixty-six feet wide, and those east and west, sixty feet wide; that the blocks are 300 feet north and south, by 320 east and west, with an alley of twenty feet running through the middle of each block north and south. The blocks are indicated on the plat by letters; to wit, from A to S, inclusive, with block J omitted, and in lieu thereof a block marked "Public Square," now occupied by the Fourth Ward School building.

St. Charles.—The original town plat of St Charles was dedicated by Joseph Kelly and Melinda Kelly, his wife, in an article dated Sept. 22, 1854, which article was acknowledged before B. Dunnwiddie, Notary Public, with a certificate attached, signed by David Wiltse, Prosecuting Attorney, acting Judge, in the absence of the county judge, stating that he was satisfied that the requirements of the code of Iowa had been fully complied with. This certificate was signed Jan. 18, 1855. Said plat was situated upon a portion of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 1, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 12, in township 95 north, range 15 west of the fifth meridian. The streets are at an angle of north 32° east, so as to be at right angles with the streets parallel with the river. The plat consists of eighteen square blocks, 264 feet square, and six half-sized blocks on the north side. Block nine of the plat was dedicated as a public square, and is still so used.

When Mr. Kelly settled here, he brought with him his son Charles, then a lad of fourteen or fifteen years of age, and, thinking that a boy courageous enough to go out thus into an unknown and an unbroken land ought to be remembered, he called the "ford" Charlestown, in his honor. But in the course of time it was found that there was another Charlestown, in this State. The name of this place was then changed to St. Charles; but the fates were still against them, for there was another St. Charles in the State; namely, in Madison County. Hence, in 1860, the postoffice was changed to its present name, Charles City. The name of the original town has never been formally changed. In 1857 Dr. N. H. Palmer laid off an addition on the east side, with the streets

corresponding with the cardinal points of the compass, and called the plat "Charles City."

During the latter part of February, 1857, St. Charles was incorporated by the Legislature as a town or village, changing th name to "St. Charles City," and the "*St. Charles Republican Intelligencer*" forthwith for one issue changed its name to "*Charles City Republican Intelligencer*," considering the "St." superfluous. The result accorded with the *Intelligencer's* suggestion, both city and postoffice being since known by the pretty name of "Charles City."

This year, 1854, the village grew rapidly, the county was organized, by the election of officers in August, and St. Charles was selected as the county seat. Freeman's was the first store in the place, and the first hotel was that of Gilbert & Pooler, opened the previous year.

A company of capitalists from Rockford, Ill., afterward bought up a large interest in the town from Mr. Kelly, so that in 1855 the proprietors of the town were Joseph Kelly, Duncan Ferguson, R. M. Waller, Milo Gilbert, Wm. Hulin, Luke Joslin, R. M. Brantingham and William Spriggs. Lots were for sale by Wiltse & Fairfield.

Dr. Freeman was the first postmaster at this point, the office being in his store on the west side. He was succeeded in 1856 by John Blunt, who of course had the office in his store on the east side. The next postmaster was S. W. Stanberry, the next, Dr. J. W. Smith, who was succeeded in 1869 by B. F. Wright, the present incumbent. In the chapter of Miscellaneous items a further account is given of the post-offices and post routes of the county, with anecdotes.

Kelly & Co.'s Addition to St. Charles was made May 29, 1857. It consisted of eighty-two full and fractional blocks, lying on all sides of the original plat of St. Charles, and was platted by Joseph and Miranda Kelly, Milo and M. C. Gilbert, R. M. and E. J. Waller, R. M. and J. Brantingham, William Hulin, Luke Joslin, George E. and E. B. D. Woodward (by their attorney, Duncan Ferguson), and Duncan and Agnes M. Ferguson. The dedication was duly acknowledged, at the above date, and approved before J. V. W. Montague, County Clerk.

Gilbert's Addition consisted of twelve full and four half blocks, being the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 12, township 95, 16. The streets are with the cardinal points of the compass, those running east and west being a continuation of the streets of Freeman, sixty feet wide, and the streets north and south sixty-six feet wide. The plat was dedicated by Truman T. and Almira Gilbert, June 20, 1857. This addition was named "Charleston."

Kelly's Addition to St. Charles was made only four days afterward. It consisted of two blocks, numbered 27 and 28, and were dedicated to the county of Floyd, block 28, to be occupied by the court-house and grounds, and block 27, to be disposed of as the county authorities saw fit. This subdivision was surveyed by Ronaldson & Lee, Surveyors.

"Charles City" is a small plat as an eastern suburb, consisting of four full and four half blocks. It is the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 6, Township 95, 15, and was made by Dr. N. H. Palmer, April 3, 1858, the dedication being acknowledged on that day before Wm. B. Fairfield, Notary Public, and approved by David Ripley, County Judge.

Lane's Addition to the City of St. Charles consisting of seventy-four full and fractional blocks, was duly dedicated by Robert T. and Mary Lane, Dec. 22, 1864, before Duncan Ferguson, Notary Public, and approved by Abner Root, County Judge. It was surveyed and platted by David Wiltse, Surveyor. It lies on all sides of the previously platted St. Charles and additions, and squares the city out to the Government survey of the land. It does not extend over into any other section except No. 6, township 95, 15.

Holcomb & Ferguson's Subdivision of lots 15 and 16 in block 139, of Lane's subdivision of St. Charles was made June 9, 1869, on Park street and joining the west of Iowa street.

Taylor's Subdivision of lots 17 and 18, in block 131, of Lane's Addition, was made May 2, 1871, at the corner of the county and the town line roads, by Charles M. Taylor.

The manner in which Main street came to be located where it is, is somewhat interesting. In the fall of 1853 John Blunt proposed to A. L. Collins to build a store in partnership. The latter, accepting, cut and hewed out some logs during the ensuing winter. Employing a man to haul them in the spring, the teamster asked

him, "Where shall I unload the logs?"—"Oh," replied Collins, "anywhere over there [pointing] where you can find a stake." No thought was then entertained of any importance in laying out streets or the precise location and situation of a building. Main street was for many years known as "Mill street."

EARLY SETTLERS.

Of the fathers of Charles City, several remain here or in the county to this day, as Joseph Kelly, A. L. Collins, Milo Gilbert, G. B. Eastman, S. B. Starr, R. M. Waller, A. B. F. Hildreth Sanford Harwood, B. F. Cheney, Dr. J. W. Smith, and others, who are therefore well known to the public. Biographical sketches of these veterans of Floyd County history appear elsewhere in this volume, as in the chapters on the Courts and Bar the Press etc. Luke Joslin, R. N. Brantingham and Wm. Hulin, although among the original proprietors of St. Charles City, never resided here, but rather at Rockford, Ill., where they have long since died. Jackson Spriggs died in Pennsylvania, Dr. Freeman was here but a short time. After selling a few lots in his plat, he sold all his land here, about 1855, and removed to Elkadar, Clayton County, Ia.

Duncan Ferguson was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1809, and came to America in 1851. Being an engineer and surveyor he was always in public positions, and made for himself a good name as a railroad engineer, Government surveyor or banker. In 1856 he, with others, came to Charles City, and laid out the village. He resided here two years, doing a banking business in company with G. B. Eastman, and returned to Rockford, Ill., where he died in May, 1882.

CITY OFFICERS.

Charles City was incorporated as a city in the early part of 1869. The first meeting of the City Council was held June 9, 1869, the members thereof, and the other city officers having been elected on the eighth of June. The first act of the council was to adopt a motion made by C. A. Slocum, to the effect that the Mayor should appoint a committee of three to prepare by-laws and ordinances for the consideration of the council. Mayor Gilbert appointed C. A. Slocum, J. S. Root, and S. G. Bryant, who reported at the next meeting of the council a set of ordinances, which were

all adopted. In March, 1871, Charles City was ascertained to be a "city of the second class."

The officers elected each year since the incorporation, have been as follows:

1869.—Mayor, Milo Gilbert; Recorder, A. W, French; Marshal, Charles P. Collins; Treasurer, Wm. Hausburg; Street Commissioner, A. L. Collins; Councilmen, S. G. Bryant, William Hausburg, J. S. Root, S. M. Wilson, C. A. Slocum.

1870.—Mayor, Milo Gilbert; Recorder, A. W. French; Marshal, L. G. Burroughs; Treasurer, Wm. Hausburg, Street Commissioner, J. M. Miner; Councilmen, Jackson Wood, E. A. Teeling, William Hausburg, Sanford Harwood, J. R. Waller.

1871.—Mayor, C. S. Otis; Recorder, George P. Morris; Marshal, J. L. Ferris; Treasurer, H. C. Baldwin; Street Commissioner, H. H. Case (resigned), S. G. Bryant (unexpired term); Councilmen, E. Andrews, Dr. J. W. Smith, Charles A. Slocum, John Kuck, Dr. W. L. Palmer.

1872.—Mayor, D. W. C. Duncan; Clerk, Eugene B. Dyke; Marshal, S. O. Page; Treasurer, J. W. Lehmkuhl (resigned), H. C. Baldwin (unexpired term); Solicitor, J. Evans Owens; Street Com'r., S. O. Page; Councilmen: 1st Ward, C. W. Fletcher, J. G. Patterson; 2d Ward, Sanford Harwood, Frank Burnham; 3d Ward, C. N. Clark, F. T. Swift; 4th Ward, J. N. Parsons, John Howard.

1873.—Mayor, J. E. Owens; Clerk, Eugene B. Dyke; Marshal, George Leaman; Treasurer, H. C. Baldwin; Solicitor, J. Evans Owens; Street Commissioner, George T. Leaman. Assessor, A. W. French; Councilmen: 1st Ward, J. G. Patterson, C. W. Fletcher; 2d Ward, Frank Burnham, Sanford Harwood; 3d Ward, F. T. Swift, A. H. Brackett; 4th Ward, J. N. Parsons, N. Phelps.

1874.—Mayor, J. E. Owens; Clerk, Eugene B. Dyke (resigned), E. J. Gilbert (unexpired term); Marshal, L. M. Loper; Treasurer, Morton Wilbur; Solicitor, A. M. Harrison; Street Commissioner, J. C. Stearns; Assessor, A. W. French; Councilmen: 1st Ward, C. W. Fletcher, L. J. Waller; 2d Ward, Frank Burnham, John Howard; 3d Ward, A. H. Brackett, Ira K. Lee; 4th Ward, J. N. Parsons, N. Phelps.

1875.—Mayor, W. D. Balch; Clerk, J. S. Bradley; Marshal, L. M. Loper; Treasurer, Morton Wilbur; Solicitor, A. M. Harrison; Street Commissioner, J. C. Stearns; Assessor, A. W. French; Councilmen, 1st Ward, L. J. Waller, John Ferguson; 2d Ward, John Howard, Frank Burnham; 3d Ward, Ira K. Lee, A. H. Brackett; 4th Ward, N. Phelps, T. W. Clapp.

1876.—Mayor, C. W. Fletcher; Clerk, J. S. Bradley; Marshal, B. M. Loper; Treasurer, Morton Wilbur; Solicitor, S. P. Leland; Street Commissioner, J. C. Stearns; Assessor, A. W. French; Councilmen: 1st Ward, John Ferguson, Carl Merckel, Jr.; 2d Ward, George P. Morris, John Howard; 3d Ward, A. H. Brackett, E. G. Barney; 4th Ward, T. W. Clapp, A. M. Thomas.

1877.—Mayor, C. W. Fletcher; Clerk, J. S. Bradley; Marshal, L. M. Loper; Treasurer, W. D. Balch; Solicitor, S. P. Leland; Street Commissioner, J. C. Stearns; Assessor, A. W. French; Councilmen: 1st Ward, Carl Merckel, Jr., John Ferguson; 2d Ward, John Howard, George P. Morris; 3d Ward, E. G. Barney, A. H. Bracket; 4th Ward, A. M. Thomas, Charles A. Slocum.

1878.—Mayor, C. W. Fletcher; Clerk, J. S. Bradley; Marshal, Ira K. Lee; Treasurer, Morton Wilbur; Solicitor, A. M. Harrison; Street Commissioner, J. C. Stearns; Assessor, A. W. French; Councilmen: 1st Ward, John Ferguson, Carl Merckel, Jr.; 2d Ward, George P. Morris, John Howard; 3d Ward, A. H. Brackett, J. E. Rich; 4th Ward, Charles A. Slocum, V. E. Bort.

1879.—Mayor, A. R. Spriggs; Clerk, J. S. Bradley; Marshal, Ira K. Lee; Treasurer, S. F. Farnham; Solicitor, A. M. Harrison; Street Commissioner, T. C. Bumgardner; Assessor, A. W. French; Councilmen: 1st Ward, George R. May, Eli Brownell; 2d Ward, John Howard, T. A. Hand; 3d Ward, J. E. Rich, O. Pomeroy; 4th Ward, V. E. Bort, N. Phelps.

1880.—Mayor, Carl Merckel, Jr.; Clerk, J. S. Bradley; Marshal, L. M. Loper; Treasurer, George P. Morris; Solicitor, A. M. Harrison; Street Commissioner, T. C. Bumgardner; Assessor, Eli Brownell; Councilmen: 1st Ward, Eli Brownell, George R. May; 2d Ward, John Howard, M. Martin; 3d Ward, O. Pomeroy, George P. Smith; 4th Ward, N. Phelps, V. E. Bort.

1881.—Mayor, P. W. Burr; Clerk, J. S. Bradley; Marshal L. M. Loper; Treasurer, George P. Morris; Solicitor, A. M. Harrison; Street Commissioner, T. C. Bumgardner; Assessor, Eli Brownell; Councilmen: 1st Ward, George R. May, C. M. Carr; 2d Ward, M. Martin, J. E. Owens; 3d Ward, George P. Smith, Carl Merckel, Jr.; 4th Ward, V. E. Bort, E. A. Teeling.

1882.—Mayor, J. S. Trigg; Clerk, J. S. Bradley; Marshal, George T. Leaman; Treasurer, W. E. Holbrook; Solicitor, P. W. Burr; Street Commissioner, Charles Inglehart; Assessor, Eli Brownell; Councilmen: 1st Ward, C. M. Carr, W. A. G. Tripp;

2d Ward, J. H. Elliott, M. Martin; 3d Ward, Carl Merckel, Jr., W. A. Fairbank; 4th Ward, E. A. Teeling, D. H. Ferguson.

Sometimes the city has elected a board of officers and aldermen in favor of license, sometimes a board opposed to it, and occasionally some of both parties at the same election. This year (1882) the whole board is "no-license."

BUSINESS MEN IN EARLY DAYS.

It will be interesting here to glance at the business directory of St. Charles from 1856 to 1860, as appeared by the business cards and advertisements in the *Intelligencer* during those years.

General Stores—Blunt & Collins, John Ferguson & Co., Wright & McNabb, Wright & Bro., Cheney & Brackett, Montague & Co., Rumpf, Lehmkuhl & Co.

Boots and Shoes—Ferguson & Sampson.

Hardware—Gilbert & Waller, Ferguson & Stanley ("Mill street, opposite the new hotel").

Drugs and Books—A. B. F. Hildreth, Hildreth & Carver (books, wall paper, lands, marble works, etc.), Fessenden & Montague, Smith & Atkinson.

Blacksmiths—Wm. M. Langstaff, Levi Schermerhorn, C. E. Bigelow, R. D. & C. E. Bigelow & Co., Franklin R. Wooley, Wooley & Snyder.

Architects and Builders—Theodore Mix, James Jackson, Cole & Jackson.

Carpenters—Lutz & Terry.

Cabinet Maker—John Howard.

Painters—Heath & Atkinson, John Heath.

Tailor—T. Donohue.

Clocks, Watches and Jewelry—D. Gilbert, Haskins & Sawyer.

Harness and Saddlery—Pettit & Ferguson.

Livery—J. N. Montgomery.

Baker—John Muir.

Shingles—Uzziel Weeks.

Real Estate—A. L. Collins, Abner Root, Patterson, Lee & Ronaldson (land agents, surveyors and civil engineers).

Law and Real Estate—Samuel B. Starr, G. G. Reiniger.

Law—A. K. Eaton, T. D. Pooler, Wm. H. Sawyer, French, Wiltse & Fairfield, G. G. Reiniger, I. W. Card & R. G. Reiniger, H. C. Stinson, D. W. Poindexter, J. G. Patterson.

Justice of the Peace—Joshua Jackson.

Physicians—J. W. Smith (Eclectic), W. A. Fessenden, S. Riddill.

Bankers—Ferguson, Eastman & Co.

Insurance—Wm. B. Fairfield.

Hotels—Joseph Kelly ("St. Charles Hotel"), Christopher Martin (leased the former in February, 1857), Smith & Goddard (opened a new hotel Jan. 1, 1857, called the "Magnolia House").

Miller—Joseph Kelly.

Nursery—Geo. E. Dunbar.

Sugar Mill—Sanford Howard. (Probably the first in the county).

Newspaper—St. Charles *Intelligencer*, started July 31, 1856, the first number of which was sold at auction for $20. A full account is given in the chapter on the Press.

We now reach a point in the growth of Charles City, where, according to the law of divergence of functions, as taught in modern scientific works in connection with evolution, material and moral interests differentiate into distinct departments, as business associations, factories, banks, schools, temperance organizations, military affairs, railroads, churches, clubs and a great variety of other movements; and while most of these are treated to some extent, and some of them thoroughly, in more appropriate chapters in this work, it is our duty here more fully to detail those things which in their bearings are confined almost or quite exclusively to Charles City. Our order will be, first, factories and banks; then churches, secular societies, educational affairs and miscellaneous.

MANUFACTORIES, ETC.

Water-Power.—A log dam was first built at St. Charles in 1854, by Joseph Kelly, the original owner. The same year and the year following he started a saw-mill for an upright saw, and also the foundation of a flouring mill; and in the summer of 185 he entered into contract with Col. John P. Knight, to start a three-run flouring mill. This was built, and put in operation in February 1856; and at that time it was the only mill in Floyd County, or indeed in all this part of the country, the nearest neighboring mill being at Cedar Falls. It was known as the frontier mill, and for many years it alone held sway throughout this region, patrons coming even from Minnesota,—from as far north as Blue Earth County. This mill was operated until 1875, when it was torn down to make room for the present structure.

The Charles City Water-Power Company was organized in March, 1875, with Milo Gilbert, President ; John G. Patterson, Secretary ; and W. D. Balch, Treasurer. The Board of Directors comprised the above named men and F. T. Swift, John P. Taylor, R. G. Reiniger and A. R. Spriggs. There were seventy-two stockholders, subscribing from $250 to $8,000 each in $25 shares, making a total of $100,000. They immediately assessed ten per cent. on the stock and proceeded to build a new dam.

March 4, 1876, the water-power was conveyed to this company, the deed filed for record, and the keys to the grist-mill given up to President Gilbert, who employed E. A. Teeling to take charge of the same. Mrs. Kelly carried out her verbal agreement to the letter and subscribed $4,000 stock. She also yielded the claim for rent against the lessee of the mill property. She sold the power for $25,000, after she had been previously offered $50,000, and $70,000, so desirous was she to revive business and property value in Charles City.

The board immediately took possession of the old mill which stood upon the water-power erected in 1855 by Joseph Kelly, Sr., and operated the same until some time in July following, when it was taken down to make room for the present mill and improvements then being made by the company ; and the erection of the dam and the digging of the race through the solid rock for the present flouring mill power continued until the south side basement was built. The present mill was put in operation in February 1876, and the Water-Power Company has continued to operate it until the present time. It is now under the management of H. C. Ireland, Superintendent, who has had charge of all the matters pertaining to the company for the last three years. The company at present is officered by Milo Gilbert, President ; J. P. Taylor, Vice-President ; S. F. Farnham, Treasurer ; and Alexander Spriggs, Secretary.

The works consist of a flouring mill, with a capacity of 200 barrels of flour per day ; one sixty-inch turbine wheel, under a nine-foot four-inch head of water, being equal to about sixty-five horse-power. It has a full set of Stephens corrugated rolls, and all modern machinery of a first-class flouring mill. The brands manufactured here are the "Directors'," "Fancy Patent," "Minnesota Patent," "Straight" and "Family." The structure has also attached to it a feed mill for wheat, rye, buckwheat and corn, consisting of two run of stone, propelled by a Leffel turbine wheel

affording an eighty-five horse power. A portion of the power is now being attached to the plow factory in process of erection by the Charles City Plow Company. The presses of the *Intelligencer* office are also run by this power, communicated by cable over the tops of the intervening buildings.

This great flour manufactory is called the "Centennial Mills," in honor of the year it was put in operation. Much of the time it is run night and day, and the products are marketed mostly at home and in Dakota.

The present dam is substantial and neat, permitting a beautiful sheet of water to fall over its crest and slide down an apron at an angle of forty-five degrees, thus affording a pleasant and attractive scene to all passers by upon the bridge a few rods below. A remarkable feat is performed here occasionally by some young men which we ought not to leave unnoticed. Undressed they proceed out to near the middle of the dam, and slide headlong down the apron, a distance of about twelve feet, into the depths below, sometimes upon their backs and sometimes with their faces downward. Like loons they emerge in the distance unharmed and happy.

Charles City Plow Factory.—This institution had its origin in the efforts of its present senior proprietor, F. R. Wooley, who in 1856 commenced blacksmithing here in a small way, and in 1859 commenced the manufacture of plows in this place, which were superior to those of Eastern make. In 1862 he built a factory which he conducted until 1876, where the present shop stands, opposite the east corner of the public square. The business so increased that this year (1882), the company erected, across Main street from the Centennial Mills, a three-story brick building, 34x80 feet, at a cost of about $3,500, with power derived by shaft and pulley from the mills just mentioned, equal to twenty-five horse power, leased for ten years. The machinery and other works are of course not included in the above estimate of cost The company is about to be formed, or re-organized, on the stock principle, and will manufacture plows for all grades of farm work; breaking, riding, sulky, corn plows, etc., and make repairs. They use patent steel, branding their plows after the name of the city, and contemplate extending their trade over the broad prairies of the North and West.

"*Boss Harrow*" *Company.*—The initiatory of the business of this company is given in the biographical sketch of H. S. Howard, in a subsequent portion of this work. The harrows made by this

company were patented by John E. Perkinson, of Wisconsin, and introduced here by Mr. Howard. In the winter of 1877–'78, Messrs. Howard and Gulchers made 120 of these harrows and began to wholesale them. They sent a few to Fargo, Dakota, and Lake Park, Minn. The winter of 1878, 300 were manufactured, under the firm name of Quinby & Howard, and they extended their trade to a number of points in Minnesota, Dakota, and Iowa.

In 1879–'80, Mr. W.H. Davis purchased Mr. Quinby's interest, and the firm became H. S. Howard & Co., and they manufactured 600 harrows. The winter of 1880–'81, Mr. Howard, W. H. Davis, and Walter Davis from Wisconsin, manufactured 2,000 harrows, and built a small factory near Mr. Tait's Tow Mill in Charles City, using Mr. Tait's power. In July, 1881, H. C. Raymond, of Charles City, became a partner in the business, furnishing one-half the cash capital; and the fall of 1881 and spring of 1882, the company manufactured between 3,000 and 4,000 harrows. The spring of 1882, Walter Davis retired from the firm, and W. H. Davis and H. C. Raymond, deciding that the business demanded new shops and better facilities for manufacturing, built their present shops, adding improved machinery, and an engine. They now occupy a building 250 feet long by 24 wide, and give direct employment to sixteen men. This factory is one of the leading manufactories of Charles City.

The Charles City Furniture Manufactory, by Stevens, Hering & Co., was established in April, 1870, under the firm of Elkins & Hering. In 1872 the firm became Stevens, Hering & Co., the parties being B. W. Stevens, W. C. Hering and E. J. Fisher; the latter is manager of the factory. This institution gives employment to twenty-five men, who make fine furniture of all kinds, bank and store counters, church, office and lodge furniture, shelving, etc. This stock is sold both by wholesale and retail at their store on Main street. This building is twenty-two feet front by ninety feet deep, and two stories high. One man is employed as a traveling agent. This is one of the leading business institutions of Charles City.

Elm Springs Creamery.—This is a new and rapidly growing institution, located about twenty rods below the bridge on the west side of the river, where there is a large spring of perfectly pure water, shaded by a noble elm. The original building is two stories,

with basement 24 x 40 feet in size, for a cheese factory, and a wing 18 x 36 for a creamery, two stories high. The lower floors are in a quarry where stone has been dug. One basement floor is of wood, with a drain; the other is flagged with smooth limestone. In one corner of the cheese factory is the boiler room, for furnishing steam to heat the milk from which the cheese is made. This room is so close that no heat gets through the partition or emerges through the door; so the only heat which gets there must come through the steam pipes into the milk vats. A stone vault or sub-cellar is cut off from the creamery of the basement, where the finished butter is kept before shipping. In the main butter-room are water reservoirs, where the cream is raised or cooled before churning.

On the second and third floors we find the storage for cheese while in process of curing, and another room for receiving the milk and cream daily. One churn changes cream into 160 to 250 pounds of butter at a churning.

During the season of 1882, a large addition to the south side of this building has been made, one story and a deep basement.

The present proprietors are Burt White, J. S. Trigg and H. C. Raymond.

G. H. Bennett, in the spring of 1863, put in operation a good carding machine in Charles City. Mr. Rider, of Floyd, a disabled soldier and an experienced workman, was employed to superintend it.

Treat & Klepper's Marble Works are located on Main street near corner of Water street. These works were first established by E. B. Moore some ten years ago. Six years since Mr. Treat bought out the yard and conducted the business alone until August, 1882, when the present copartnership was formed. They turn out first-class work.

W. Winternik started the first marble works in the county eighteen years ago. At that time there were but two marble yards in the State—one at Dubuque and a small shop at Cedar Falls. His works are located on Main street, near Kelly street. He works all kinds of marble, granite, etc., and has a good custom. He formerly worked in Chicago, commencing there thirty-five years ago.

Quarries.—The Cedar River, near Charles City, is lined with good building-stone, and several quarries have been worked. A number of beautiful buildings—in fact all the best of them—are

built of this stone, as the Union House block, Dr. Smith's business block and residence, the two school-houses, two churches, etc. Some of this stone is capable of receiving a very high polish, and hence has been called "St. Charles marble." One species has been used for grave-stones but for this purpose it is not very durable.

IMPROVEMENTS GENERALLY.

In the winter of 1871-'2, the enterprising citizens of Charles City began to feel that special efforts should be made to secure manufactories and public institutions, as additional improvements to their beautiful town. Accordingly Feb. 3, 1872, a meeting was held and an executive committee appointed to forward the interests of the place. Feb. 10 a mass meeting was held at Raymond's Hall, where Judge Reiniger, being called upon, stated the object of the meeting. He said that Charles City had attained its full growth unless something be done in the way of public improvements; that there were projects for securing a State Normal School, manufacturing establishments of various kinds and for the location here of the machine shops of the I. & D. division of the M. & St. P. R. R. After remarks were made by several gentlemen respecting normal schools, Hon. J. G. Patterson offered the following resolution which was adopted: "That Hon. R. G. Reiniger, Prof. I. Shepard and Mr. J. F. Spaulding be appointed a committee to correspond with our Representatives in the Legislature on the subject of the passage of a normal school bill; that they select in or near Charles City a suitable site for such a school, ascertain for what it can be purchased, and learn from the citizens individually, as far as possible, what can be relied on in the way of money and means as a donation to secure the location of such a school at this place.

The question of asking for the location of railroad shops here at this time was a delicate one, as the county had been so backward in paying up its railroad tax. After considerable discussion, it was agreed to ask the railroad company how much bonus they would require, over and above the unpayed taxes due, to induce them to locate their machine shops at this place.

Mr. Taylor, from the committee on manufactures, reported that $250 had been subscribed for buying a lot for Stevens, Elkins & Co., to build a furniture factory upon, and asked for further time; which was granted.

The water-power question again came up, and after some deliberation a committee was appointed to ascertain the terms for which the water-power could be bought or leased, and to ask Mr. Joseph Kelly, the proprietor, how much he would help the enterprise.

Another committee was appointed to look after the manufacturing interests of Charles City generally. Milo Gilbert, R. G. Reiniger and J. P. Taylor constituted this committee. Messrs. Patterson, Mahara and Boulton offered donations of ground for manufactories. It was stated that during the preceding year $20,000 worth of plows had been sold in the city, which could just as well have been manufactured here.

Meanwhile the *Intelligencer* was working industriously to advance all these local interests.

At the next meeting, one week subsequently, most of the committees reported progress, and were continued in duty. On the water-power, the committee reported Mr. Kelly's terms, and were continued. Subscriptions were taken for this enterprise to the amount of $7,000, and the committee instructed to raise this to $10,000, as a bonus to any company that would purchase and improve the water-power. The enterprise of Stevens, Elkins & Co. was reported as making progress, a respectable subscription was raised "on the spot," and the committee instructed to "push things." At the next meeting, Feb. 24, $600, the amount required, was raised for the furniture factory. A. R. Spriggs, A. G. Case and J. G. Patterson were appointed a committee to secure the services of a competent engineer for examining the water-power and determining its capacity.

In March a letter from Mr. Lawler was published, informing the citizens of Charles City that the Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co., being embittered against the county for its dilatoriness in paying the tax it had agreed to pay, peremptorily declined to locate their shops at this place.

June 1 the committee on the water-power reported that they had entered into a contract with Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, whereby they had the refusal of the power for forty-five days for any company or corporation that might be organized to purchase the same, at $40,000, payable $4,000 in cash, and the balance on or before ninety-nine years from date, with interest at eight and three-fourths per cent., payable semi-annually. The committee was instructed to proceed with the raising of subscriptions as speedily as practicable.

The idea of levying a tax was advanced, but, after some discussion, was abandoned. Then the plan of raising stock, in $100 shares, was proposed and adopted. A committee was appointed to draft articles of incorporation, and all hands resolved to rush business.

At a meeting held in the Christian church, April 30, 1881, to encourage the proposed railroad and local enterprises generally, F. A. Roziene, H. C. Raymond, A. R. Spriggs, V. G. Barney, J. P. Taylor and Milo Gilbert were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for a board of trade, with power to correspond with railroad companies and capitalists in relation to any of the interests of Charles City; to call a meeting to receive their report and for organization. May 17 following this company organized as the "Charles City Improvement Association," with constitution and by-laws, and by the election of the following officers: F. A. Roziene, President; H. Raymond, Vice-President; D. Townsend, Secretary; W. D. Balch, Treasurer; A. R. Spriggs, V. C. Barney and Dr. J. W. Smith, Executive Committee. Article II of the constitution states the object of the association to be "to promote manufacturing industries now located or to be located here; to encourage the development of desirable enterprises of whatever character, looking to the material advancement and improvement of our city." The constitution was signed by nearly or quite all the business men of the city, who took hold in "solid earnest." The present officers are the same as at first elected. The association is now watching for opportunities.

THE BRIDGE.

A bridge across the Cedar at Charles City that would withstand wind and flood must necessarily be expensive, and the early settlers needed such a bridge as much as do the people at the present day; but they had not the means for building it. Hence much exercise of patience was required, in waiting for means to be accumulated sufficient to construct a reliable bridge. A part of the season the river could be "forded," and the rest it could generally be ferried, except when flood-wood or ice or high water alone prevented. Ferry charges were often high, and the indignant citizens would make up a little fund and run a free ferry for a time.

Dec. 19, 1857, a bridge meeting resolved to proceed at once. Mr. Applebee presented a plan. On the 23d, S. Wiggin's plan was adopted. Bridge to be on Mill street. Committee on build-

ing—Milo Gilbert, Ira Brackett, P. C. Turner, D. W. Poindexter, R. M. Waller, Samuel Hackley, I. K. Lee and R. W. Humphrey. $2,200 was subscribed, and contract let to Mr. Wiggin, to be assisted by P. C. Turner. Length 195 feet; estimated cost $2,086.50. It seems, however, that the work did not go on, until in January, 1858, when it was started, but was carried away in the flood of that year. It was a huge wooden arch, with a curve of ten or twelve feet.

Dec. 11, 1860, a meeting was held to take into consideration the practicability of erecting a bridge across the Cedar at that place. Plans were submitted by O. D. Spaulding and O. Allbee, and a committee appointed to inspect them and report at the next meeting, December 22, at the Stone Hall. This meeting, however, was held a week later, when a plan was submitted by F. W. Crosby, of Tama County, and a committee appointed to raise funds. But little was done for some time. Other meetings were held, and the work dragged along, and the bridge was not really completed until March 28, 1864. In 1866 the most of the bridge and one pier were swept away, and a new wooden bridge was put up in its place, being completed the last week of March, 1867.

In 1870 a beautiful and substantial iron bridge was completed at this point. It is of the "L. E. Truesdell patent," an iron double truss, 240½ feet in length, two spans, respectively 123½ and 117 feet, with a roadway eighteen feet in the clear, and sidewalks five feet in the clear. The bridge is all of iron, except the floor beams and planking.

By contract the bridge was to cost $45 per lineal foot, or $10,822.50 for the whole structure, to be paid for in "Floyd County Bridge Warrants," bearing ten per cent. interest. W. H. and L. E. Truesdell, of Belvidere, Ill., were the contractors.

The stone work is substantial and well finished, and cost $3600. It was built under the supervision of Col. J. P. Knight and Judge A. L. Collins.

This bridge was completed June 8, following, and a test of its strength and solidity instituted which satisfied all parties. In 1882 it was replanked and repainted.

CHARLES CITY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For most of the following history we are indebted to the paper prepared and read last year by Miss Willian Knapp, of Charles City, now Mrs. Charles Dexter, of Minneapolis, Minn.

In 1855 there were very few families in Charles City, but those few were an enterprising people. They must have a school, and they did. A small house 18 x 20 feet, built and owned by Sanford Harwood, and located about where Judge Reiniger's residence now stands, was rented, Miss Melinda Palmer engaged as teacher, and the little school quietly opened. In the following winter Dr. J. M. Parsons assumed the title of teacher, and gathered his little flock in a building situated not twenty feet from the center of this room, or, to be more exact, on the present site of the Savings Bank.

The next summer Miss Palmer's name appeared again as teacher. This was the summer, 1856, when the first school-house was built. Mr. Sanford Harwood had the contract and erected a frame house 26 x 30 feet in size, on the block since occupied by our High School building. Eleven years it was a shelter and a second home for the children, and when it could no longer hold them, it was sold and removed to lots back of Woolley & Snyder's foundry.

In the summer of 1827 Miss L. E. Raymond, now Mrs. McKinley, was placed at the head of the school, which she tells us then numbered sixty pupils. She describes it as a happy, profitable term. She was succeeded in the winter by J. M. Brainard, a gentleman who is described as possessing a violin and a lovely little wife.

The season of 1857 was one of great prosperity, and an "academy" was started in Charles City, May 4, by J. M. Brainard, teacher. "Ainsworth's Academy," at present, is a select school of fifty-two pupils, taught by Mrs. Miner.

This closes the first period of development. Up to this time the school was supported by a pro rata tax, each man paying according to the number of children he sent, thereby exempting all the old bachelors and bald-headed men, but now a new law revolutionized matters. It was provided that each civil township should become a township district, to be divided into subdistricts each of which must have a school at least twenty-four weeks in the year. One director elected from each subdistrict formed a board of directors, who should organize and have charge of all the schools in the township district. It was also provided that the schools be supported by a tax on all assessed property. In accordance with the new law, the people of St. Charles Township elected a board of directors in the spring of 1858. May 15 those gentlemen met at the office of Dr. J. W. Smith, organized, and elected Dr. J. M.

Parsons, President; Harvey Kellogg, Vice-President; and Dr. J. W. Smith, Secretary; at that time the most important office. The other directors were A. W. French, R. W. Humphrey and William Harvey, all active men and willing to work for the public good.

With the organization of this board, a new impetus was given to the growth of popular education. Soon after, the board fixed the boundaries of six subdistricts, that part of Charles City lying west of the Cedar River becoming District No. 2, and on the east side District No. 3. We shall confine this history during the second and third periods to the latter.



CHARLES CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL.

Nov. 1, 1858, we find it recorded in Dr. Smith's well known hand: "B. T. Catlin is employed as teacher in Subdistrict No. 3 at $35 per month," and also: "Voted that twenty-four days be considered a month." Mr. Brant Tecumseh Catlin is described as a young man of fine education and gentlemanly bearing. He passed away from these scenes years ago, and now lives in one of the Eastern States.

In the spring of 1859 we pause to record the election of Mr. Asa W. French as Secretary of the School Board, an office which he continued to hold for twenty years. During this summer Miss

Mary D. Cheney was installed as school-ma'am over the large tangle of children. In September it is recorded: "Voted, that if the director can hire a room for $3 per month, and a teacher for $3.50 per week, we support two schools in Subdistrict No. 3 the coming winter." For two or three years previous, Misses Olive and Mary Cheney had taught a select school in a small building on the lots back of what is known as the Ely House barn. This room was rented of them for the winter, afterward bought and repaired and the school was divided, Miss Betsey Hunter, now Mrs. Atkins, of Decorah, selected as teacher of the primary department, and Mr. A. W. French placed over the higher school. Mr. French's report at the close of the winter term is the oldest in existence.

The two departments were continued during the summer following under Miss Mary D. Cheney and Miss Ellen L. Wilbur. In the winter, Mr. E. J. McClelland took Miss Cheney's place in the higher school, the primary having no change. He continued at the head of the school one year, when he went into the southern part of the State, and word has since been received that he is dead.

Feb. 23, 1861, a school meeting was held, when the principal business was to devise means for building a union school-house. For this purpose it was desired to unite Subdistricts Nos. 2 and 3, but a majority of the residents were opposed to union; some were opposed conditionally. A resolution was adopted for locating the school building on that side of the river where the largest subscription should be raised. Estimates of cost of the building were submitted.

About this time C. A. Slocum was engaged as principal.

Next follows, in the summer of 1862, Wm. N. Witted and Miss Katie Wright, and in the succeeding winter the same gentleman and Mrs. Alma L. Bennett. Nothing, save the names, has been learned of this year's labor.

In the summer of 1863 Miss Ellen L. Wilbur entered the higher school, was married in August, and signs her report with the name of Ellen L. Slocum. Miss Olive O. Cheney was engaged in the primary school the same term, and continued there three years and a half, with the exception of one term. In the winter of 1863 and 1864, Mr. Wm. N. Witted returned and continued in the school during the summer of 1864. Mr. Witted is spoken of highly as a very good teacher. We have learned that after leaving Charles City he went to South America, and there died of yellow fever.

Miss Matilda Smith took his place in the school, and Miss O. O. Cheney having gone East for the winter, Miss Lida Peters was engaged for the little people. This brings us to the spring of 1865. The school law of 1858, previously mentioned, had, with a few changes, become established beyond the fear of a repeal. Good houses were built in nearly all the subdistricts, for which the township district had paid. The increased number of children demanded a new school-house in No. 3. At a meeting of the Board of Directors, Dr. Smith being President, the people of Charles City asked, through him, for a house not costing less than $8,000. "You can't have it," said the board. "We must," said Dr. Smith. After much skirmishing it was finally voted to build a stone house, 50 x 60 feet in dimension, two stories high, each story to be fifteen feet in the clear, basement eight feet; we quote from the record. Limited by these instructions, which the Doctor dared not ask to have changed, he went to Chicago and procured the plans and specifications, which were afterward, with a few alterations, accepted by the board. Bonds bearing ten per cent. interest were readily taken.

ST. CHARLES GRADED SCHOOL.

Probably the first instance in the State of Iowa where a township established a graded school under the general school law, was the building of the magnificent school edifice at Charles City in 1865-'66; and for its erection and completion great credit is due Dr. J. W. Smith, then President of the School Board of St. Charles District Township. Besides devoting much of his time to the work, he advanced $175 from his own pocket for plans and specifications from Bloomington, Ill.

At the annual meeting of the district township in March, 1865, it was voted that a school-house be built, to cost not less than $8,000; and the contract for its erection was made shortly afterward. Then the difficult question arose, how shall the money be obtained to pay the contractors? The treasury contained less than $1,400, and the law, which limited the levy of taxes to five mills on the dollar, would give less than $2,000 per annum for school-house purposes in the entire township district; and out of these funds two other school-houses were to be built in other parts of the township. These latter houses were built, one of stone, 22 x 32 feet on the ground, and fourteen feet in the clear, at a cost of

$1,400; the other of wood, 20 x 30 feet on the ground and twelve feet in the clear, at a cost of $900. These were built at the same time that work on the larger structure in the village was going forward. The financial problem was solved by issuing warrants upon the treasury from time to time, bearing interest at ten per cent., payable annually. These warrants were cashed at par by various citizens friendly to the enterprise, and thus the means were provided to carry forward and complete the work.

Joseph Johnson, of Cedar Falls, was awarded the contract to do the mason work on the large house in the village. The work commenced June 28, 1865, but the contractor did not proceed as rapidly with it as was expected, and winter came before the walls were up. He concluded his bid was too low and went to Kansas. His bondsmen, however, made good the contract, probably at a slight loss.

The carpenter and joiner work was done by Robinson & Elliott, of Cedar Falls.

The building was completed by Jan. 1, 1867. It is 50 x 60 feet on the ground, and three stories high. The lower rooms, in the basement, are ten feet in the clear, and the second and third stories are each fifteen feet in the clear. The house is surmounted by an exceedingly tasteful tower, or belfry, which gives the whole structure a beautiful and commanding appearance. The material of which the walls are built is a handsome gray limestone, quarried near town. The windows are large, arched and elaborately finished. The plastered walls are all hard-finished, smooth, and white as snow. The wood-work is all grained in imitation of oak. There are six large rooms, each capable of seating from seventy-five to one hundred pupils. The seats and desks were purchased in Chicago. They are made of cherry, and are of two kinds,—one the combination seat and desk, and the other the collegiate desk and chair. Each room is slated entirely around, for black-board work. The reception room is situated between the termini of the two opposite flights of stairs in the second story. Ventilation good, closets large and commodious, and all the work well done.

The contract price of the house, for mason and joiner work, was $10,661.67, which does not include the furnishing bill. The amount paid for stoves and desks and placing the same in the different rooms ready for use, was $1,294.35, making the total cost $11,956.02.

During the building of this house labor was dear, new stone quarries had to be opened, and nearly all the lumber had to be hauled from Cedar Falls or Waverly, a distance of thirty to forty-five miles.

The opening of the first term of school in this building was formally announced for Monday, Jan. 21, 1867, with D. W. C. Duncan, A.B., as principal, assisted by a competent corps of teachers. The school opened with four departments,—primary, intermediate, grammar and high school,—the latter comprising spelling, algebra, natural philosophy, chemistry, geology, astronomy, higher mathematics, physical geography, languages, bookkeeping and analysis. Tuition free to all students residing within the township, and $5 to $8 per term to others.

GENERAL SCHOOL HISTORY RESUMED.

During the summer, while the work of the new school-house was going on, Miss Matilda Smith continued in the higher school, but in the following winter Miss Shepardson took Miss Smith's place. In those days they fastened the school-house door with a piece of bark, and drew close about the fire on cold mornings. It is also related that at noontime the children might often be seen flying out of the house pell-mell, behind them appearing John Chapman, wildly flourishing a broom. The door would close with a loud bang, and when the bolder ones crept softly up to the window, behold John setting before the fire, poker in hand, enjoying himself alone. Miss Shepardson was a fine teacher for such a turbulent school. In the summer of 1866, Miss Mary E. Stearns, now Mrs. John R. Waller, taught the higher department, Miss Cheney, as before mentioned, having charge of the primary. These were the last schools in the old houses, and brings us to the close of the second period.

Again we turn to the record—Oct. 6, 1866: "On motion of Mr. Allbee, it was voted to employ D. W. C. Duncan to teach and have supervision of the graded school in Subdistrict No. 3, at $1,000 per year. On motion of Mr. Humphrey, $16 per week was allowed to procure assistants, and it was provided that the principal should be consulted in the choice of assistants." We call attention to this because it is the first time the word principal is recorded, and indicates a new dignity.

Under Mr. Duncan's supervision five grades were established, taught by different teachers, whose names, had we space, we would gladly give. You will recall a few of them, viz: Miss Louisa Robinson, Miss Ruth Woodin, Miss Grace Davidson, Miss Helen Smith, Miss Laura Warn.

Mr. Duncan remained two years, when in the fall of 1868, S. F. Wood was employed as principal, at a salary of $800 per annum.

He was followed by G. W. Bennett, now editor of the *Mitchell County News*.

Then came James H. Magoffin, in the spring of 1870. Many pleasant and a few amusing incidents are told of his work here. We must beg leave to give one. It happened one afternoon as a young lady lifted the lid of her desk she discovered a litter of little pink mice. Of course a suppressed scream and a chorus of giggles followed. This called for an investigation on the spot. "Who did that? Who put those mice in Miss A's. desk?" and the gentlemanly teacher looked sternly at the *bad* boys, revolving in his mind what appropriate punishment he should inflict. There was dead silence in the room, when slowly arose a studious youth, who had the reputation of being one of the good ones, and in the low, measured tones of Irving Smith came the words, "Professor, I did." Mr. Bennett was taken wholly by surprise.

Mr. Magoffin's work closed here soon after the formation of the independent district. With that organization began the last period of our history, which must be passed over rapidly.

Charles City was set off as an independent school-district, taking in something more than sub-districts two and three, in the spring of 1871. The first Board of Directors for the district, organized at the council rooms, March 20th; members, J. S. Root, President, F. Burnham, Henry Pettit, Dr. J. W. Smith, F. T. Swift, J. W. Lehmkuhl. The school could now advance without hindrance. A new stone house was erected on the west side of the river, but was burned when nearly completed. About half-past two o'clock in the morning of Dec. 13, 1871, the fire was first discovered, and then it was under full headway. The loss fell upon the contractors, principally Mr. Bridge, contractor for the wood-work, who had an insurance of $1,400 upon it. Chris. Kuhnlee, contractor for the mason work, had no insurance. The total loss was $2,573.96. The origin of the fire is a mystery. The next year it was rebuilt, and is now the best one in the district. It is two stories high, built of beautiful dark gray limestone, with which the county

abounds, painted with black cement, and the corners finished off with light yellow stone. It is surmounted with a handsome bell tower. There are two school-rooms, each 24 x 35 feet, having forty desks, iron frame, wood work of oiled cherry. The rooms have large blackboards, ventilators, etc. The wood work is handsomely grained, the work of Taylor. The lower room is fourteen feet from floor so ceiling, the upper fourteen and one-half feet. The halls are commodious, and the stairway wide and roomy. The building is in every way superior to the one burned some time before, and is a splended advertisement for the mechanics who have had charge of building it, and an honor to the School Board that have gone forward with this good work, though they may have had opposition and grumbling to contend with. A. L. Collins was contractor for the whole job ; George Craig the stone work, and did it in his best style ; W. W. Dennis put many neat touches on the wood work.

In the fall of 1871, Irwin Shepard, of Chelsea, Mich., was employed as principal of the schools. He planned the High School course to extend four years of ten months each, making a sum total of forty months ; the requirements for entering the High School were as high then as they have ever been since. In 1878 the school year was reduced from ten months to nine, thereby reducing the course to thirty-six months. In 1879 two terms were taken from it, making it, as it now stands, thirty months long, or but three-fourths of the old course of study.

Mr. Shepard remained four years, taking the class of 1875 through the work he had planned. He then went to Winona, Minn., as principal of the High School there, was promoted to the superintendency of the city schools, and in 1879 became principal of the First State Normal School of Minnesota, a position which he now occupies.

Prof. Shepard was followed by S. F. Farnham, of Oldtown, Me., who remained in charge but one year, when he became cashier of the Charles City Bank, and dwells in Charles City to-day. Then a call was sent to Mr. J. C. Yocum, of Boscobel, Wis. He came in the fall of the centennial year, and, happily for the citizens, has remained even to this day. Under Mr. Yocum's tuition a second class of three members graduated in 1878, a third class of six members in 1879, a fourth class of seven members in 1880, and a fifth and crowning cl assof fifteen members in 1881.

Three years ago by the advice of Prof. Yocum, an association was formed of the alumni of the school. This society last year numbered thirty-four members.

At the commencement exercises of June 17, 1881, Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth delivered the address before the graduating class, which we would gladly put here in print had we space.

PRESENT STATUS OF THE CHARLES CITY SCHOOLS.

Buildings.—These are six in number. The principal building on the east side of the Cedar River is of stone, two stories in height with a basement. It contains five commodious school-rooms, one recitation room and the superintendent's office, all of which are heated by furnaces placed in the basement. It accommodates the high school, two grammar schools, and two primaries. It is provided with physical and chemical apparatus, an herbarium, a cabinet of minerals, a small zoological collection, and a good outfit of maps, globes, and other appliances for successful teaching. It is surrounded by a play-ground containing eight city lots. On the same grounds is a two-story frame house containing two rooms, each accommodating sixty primary pupils.

There is a commodious frame house in the Third Ward which will seat fifty pupils. In the eastern part of the independent district, and belonging to the city system, there is a new school-house, the seating capacity of which is about thirty.

On the west side of the river are two school-houses. The principal one is of stone two stories high with two rooms, seated for about sixty pupils each. It is well furnished and commodious and is warmed by a furnace placed in the cellar. Its grounds comprise an entire block, handsomely fenced and containing an abundance of fine shade trees. In one corner of these grounds is located a one-story frame, seating sixty primary pupils.

All of the buildings are well supplied with black-boards, maps, globes, charts, etc.

Course of Study, Enrollment, etc.—The course of study covers a period of twelve years, including the high school, and differs in no material respect from the courses found in all well organized city schools.

For several years the annual enrollment of pupils has averaged about 800, with an average daily attendance of nearly 600, and a record of 99.7 per cent. in punctuality. During the year just

closed (June 25, 1882), the entire enrollment has been 809 with an attendance of seventy-two pupils in the high school department.

The enumeration of the Charles City Independent School District in the summer of 1882, gave 485 males and 462 females; total, 947.

That the schools are prosperous and are appreciated by the citizens, is shown by the fact that, during the year, 1,538 adults have visited the various departments to witness the daily school exercises. The city has been unusually fortunate in electing for its school officers men who take a lively interest in educational affairs, who are wisely economical, and judiciously liberal in the expenditure of the public money, and who promote the efficiency of the schools by discouraging frequent changes of teachers.

Present Board of Directors: Hon. A. B. F. Hildreth, President; W. D. Balch, B. W. Stevens, Dr. L. P. Fitch, P. W. Burr and A. R. Spriggs. J. R. Adron is Secretary, and F. A. Roziene Treasurer.

BANKS.

First National Bank.--The stockholders met at Taylor's Hall Jan. 30, 1871, for the purpose of organization. A. B. F. Hildreth was called to the Chair, and Alex. R. Spriggs was elected Secretary. Articles of association were adopted and signed, and the number of directors determined to be seven. The following were then elected Directors: A. G. Case, John P. Taylor, Milo Gilbert, H. C. Raymond, A. B. F. Hildreth, John Kuck and C. C. Siver. These men elected A. G. Case, Pres.; J. P. Taylor, Vice-Pres.; and C. C. Siver, Cashier. The bank opened for business, April 18 following, under favorable auspices. Capital, $50,000. Present officers: A. G. Case, President; H. C. Raymond, Vice-President; H. C. Baldwin, Cashier. The other Directors—H. F. Lambert, C. P. Ellis, V. G. Barney, R. M. Waller and A. B. F Hildreth.

Charles City National Bank was organized as a private bank in November, 1876, by J. P. Taylor, S. F. Farnham, H. C. Johnson, E. Austin, and J. P. Austin, by the election of Mr. Taylor, President; Mr. Austin, Vice-President, and Mr. Farnham, Cashier. Capital, $50,000. In 1882 this institution was organized as a National Bank, with the same officers, and Frank V. Taylor as Assistant Cashier. Directors—J. V. Taylor, E. Austin, S. F. Farnham, F. V. Taylor and J. P. Austin. This bank was first opened near

the northeast corner of the park, in the building now occupied by the express and telegraph companies; and in 1878 it was moved to its present locality, near the *Intelligencer* office. James G. Fisher, of Windsor, N. Y., is a prominent stockholder in this bank.

Bank of Reiniger & Balch.—This bank was established Oct. 1, 1865, with a capital of $10,000, by Mitchell, Fairfield, & Co., the firm comprising George Mitchell, now of Milwaukee, Hon. Wm. B. Fairfield, now deceased, and Wm. D. Balch. On the first of October, 1866, Mr. Mitchell sold out to E. C. Chapin, and the business was continued under the name of E. C. Chapin & Co., until 1873, when Mr. Chapin sold his interest to the other partners, and the firm name was changed to Fairfield & Balch, with $25,000 capital stock, and Skinner & Fairfield, of Hudson, N, Y., as special partners. In 1876 Judge R. G. Reiniger purchased the interest of Judge Fairfield, since which time the bank has been conducted by Reiniger & Balch. This institution is well and favorably known, as the most reliable men have always had it in charge. B. A. Wood is Cashier. In October, 1881, Messrs. Reiniger & Balch bought out Montague & Smith at Mason City, changing their bank to the "First National Bank of Mason City," of which Mr. Balch is Vice-President.

The Floyd County Savings Bank was organized Aug. 21, 1873, with the following stockholders: A. B. F. Hildreth, A. G. Case, J. W. Lehmkuhl, W. G. Tripp, S. B. Starr, J. G. Patterson, S. M. Cook, C. Merckel, John Kuck, H. C. Raymond, C. P. Ellis, and F. A. Roziene. These gentlemen elected A. B. F. Hildreth, for President, F. A. Roziene, Vice-President, and H. C. Baldwin, Secretary and Treasurer. Capital stock subscribed, $50,000. The General Assembly of 1873–'74 passed a new banking law, identical with the national banking law in its provisions, excepting, of course, that it did not allow the issue of currency. It requires all the capital stock to be paid up. Accordingly, on the 31st of August following, this bank was reorganized, with the following stockholders: A. B. F. Hildreth, H. C. Baldwin, C. P. Ellis, C. D. Ellis, A. E. Ellis, H. C. Raymond, D. Townsend, A. G. Case, W. H. Dyke, M. G. Egloff, W. H. Hausberg, J. Kuck, J. W. Lehmkuhl, J. G. Patterson, R. G. Reiniger, S. B. Starr, B. W. Stevens, J. H. Stolle, and F. A. Roziene. Capital, $25,000, paid up. The directors formerly elected served until the second Tuesday of January, 1875, when the following were chosen: A. B.

F. Hildreth, J. W. Lehmkuhl, J. G. Patterson, H. C. Baldwin, F. A. Roziene, C. D. Ellis. This board chose the following as officers: A. B. F. Hildreth, President; J. G. Patterson, Vice-President; F. A. Roziene, Secretary and Treasurer.

The present Trustees are: A. B. F. Hildreth, S. B. Starr, S. M. Cook, B. W. Stevens, H. C. Baldwin, John Kuck, F. A. Roziene; and the officers are, A. B. F. Hildreth, President; S. B. Starr, Vice-President; F. A. Roziene, Secretary and Treasurer.

The bank is located on the east side of Main street, opposite the middle of the park, and is a great convenience to those of limited means who desire their savings taken care of and made productive. Women and children find it a good place to deposit their surplus moneys, jewelry, etc.

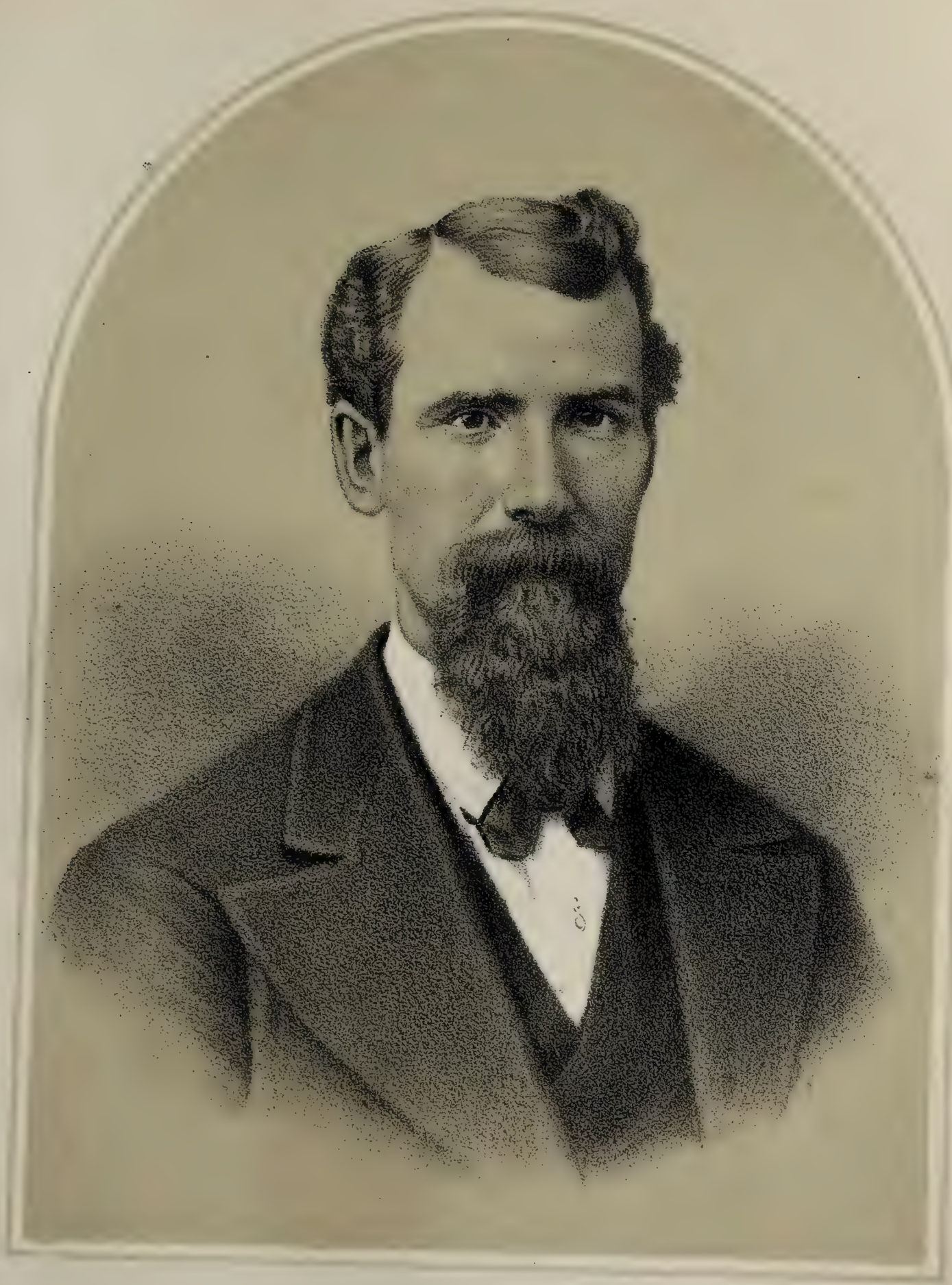
HOTELS.

Next after John Blunt's log "hotel," the Magnolia House was opened, in 1857, by Smith & Goddard, and then Kelly's Hotel. Both these were burned in the great fire of 1862. Soon after this, Mr. Kelly commenced rebuilding his house, but was interrupted by a trip to California. The size of this building was to be 60 x 80 feet and four stories high, and the material to be brick or stone. This structure, however, never got higher than the foundation walls. In the meantime, other hotels were established.

At the present time, the principal hotels in Charles City are the Union House, kept by Charles Shaw; and it is a first-class hotel in every respect. The Leonard House is near the depot. The Park House is eligibly located, near the west corner of the park.

When Mr. Shaw purchased the hotel, he remodeled and refurnished the entire building, and it is now the finest hotel in Northwestern Iowa. It has forty elegant sleeping-rooms, one beautiful parlor, and one of the most pleasant and commodious dining-rooms in the State. The kitchen is a model of neatness, and Mr. Shaw employs the best cooks and waiters.

The building is of limestone and brick; is two stories high above a basement. It contains two large and convenient sample rooms for the accommodation of traveling and commercial men. There are also two finely-furnished billiard-parlors connected with the hotel, and a commodious office, baggage-room, closets and writing-rooms.



A. B. Wedway

Mr. Shaw, the proprietor of this hotel is a thorough gentleman, and pays particular attention to the wants and comforts of his guests, and takes pride in making his hotel the best in Northern Iowa.

RELIGIOUS.

The First Baptist Church and Society is one of the oldest church organizations in Charles City. Articles of incorporation of the church and society were adopted Feb. 8, 1858, which provided for the management of the affairs of the church, for the admission of members, etc., in the usual manner. The first officers of the church were elected at this same meeting, Feb. 8, 1858, and were as follows: Trustees, Sanford Harwood, Milo Gilbert and V. W. Baker; Secretary, G. H. Whitehead; Treasurer, Harvey Kellogg. The present officers are: Trustees, C. Danforth, J. M. Dutton, Abram Smith; Secretary, O. Pomeroy; Treasurer, G. H. Whitehead. The society built a church when they first organized, completing it in January, 1858. In 1871 this was moved back, an addition built in front, and the whole entirely refitted.

Sept. 21, 1860, the Cedar Valley Baptist Association held their 5th anniversary with the Baptist church at St. Charles City, continuing three days. The attendance was large, there being present 150 persons from abroad, of whom sixteen were clergymen. The season was one of unusual interest and the meeting was one of extraordinary success, in all respects. With the growth of the city and the church, other important meetings have been held here.

First Methodist Episcopal Church.—The first meeting of the church was held in an unfinished log barn; Mr. and Mrs. Howard were living in the house at the time. John Ball was a Methodist minister, and was passing through Charles City on his road to Elkader for provisions. He was requested to preach there; but as there were nothing but log houses in the town, they did not know where to hold the meeting. Mr. and Mrs. Howard finally consented to hold the meeting in their own house; and so the meeting was to be held in a fortnight from that time. There were only three members at that time, but all the people in the neighborhood came to the meeting, and were delighted. It was a splendid thing for the country, as the people were running wild, as is usually the case with the early settlement of a

new country. There was but one chair in the house, and the men sawed blocks and placed puncheons on them, and by covering them with shawls, made them as comfortable as possible. It was very cold weather, and there was no stove or even a fire-place. They were wondering what they would do for fire when all at once they saw Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow coming, carrying a large kettle on a pole between them which proved to be full of flaming charcoal; This was placed in the room and it furnished warmth enough to make the room comfortable. They had a successful meeting and about a year afterward a church was organized.

The first stationed preacher was Wm. P. Holbrook, appointed by the Iowa Conference in the fall of 1854. The first class was organized in October, 1855; class leader, Newman Dutcher; Mary L. Dutcher, J. M. Howard, Harriett M. Howard and Rachel Kellogg were the members. The first quarterly conference met in Oct. 1856. The second paster was Rev. I. D. Rust; R. L. Ricker followed, Revs. J. D. Witted, T. W. Thurston, G. Larkin, W. F. Paxton, Wm. Smith, S. M. Bronson, were the next to follow. They served one year each with one exception, the minutes do not show who served two years. Until 1866 the church here was connected with the church at Floyd; at that time it was organized into a separate charge. Rev. H. S. Church was the pastor, serving one year.

In the summer of 1867 the work of erecting the present church building was begun. The corner-stone was laid Sept. 9, 1867, Rev. John W. Clinton officiating, assisted by the pastor. The church basement was completed and dedicated Jan. 24, 1869. The balance of the church was not completed until the following summer. W. P. Watkins, was pastor in charge from September, 1867, until September, 1869. Under his pastorate the church membership increased from seventy to one hundred and seventy-four, and the church edifice was erected. The cost of this structure, with furniture, lots, etc., was $14,555. It was dedicated Nov. 28, 1869, by E. O. Haven, D. D. Some time after leaving here Mr. Watkins, in a fit of insanity, drowned himself. Rev. J. B. Casebear was appointed pastor in 1868, and served two years. Rev. L. H. Carhart followed two years, and during his pastorate one of the most remarkable revivals in the history of the church occurred. Over 100 persons were converted and united with the church. Rev, A. C. Manwell, from Wisconsin, served two years. Rev. R. N. Earhart followed the next two years. September, 1877, Rev. J. S.

Anderson was appointed, and in the middle of his second year he withdrew from the ministry and from the church, and his year was completed by Rev. John Bowman, who was at one time an independent candidate for Congress. He is a man of great controversial powers and energy; he ran against Henry O. Pratt, who was elected and served two terms, after which he was converted and has since become a popular preacher and is now located at Toledo, Iowa. F. X. Miller, in 1879, was appointed pastor and remained two years; in the fall of 1881 George Elliott was appointed minister in charge, and is at the present time pastor, and is a graduate of Cornell College, Iowa. The present officers are: Trustees—Edward Klinetop, H. C. Ireland, J. A. Pitcher, M. Martin, Geo. Cairns, C. C. Crowell, H. F. Miles, John Gordon and John Spalding. Stewards—Geo. Cairns, S. P. Yeomans, M. D., M. H. Howard, John Gordon, J. A. Becker, H. F. Miles, John Spalding, H. C. Ireland, Wm. and F. Morse; Recording Steward, M. H. Howard; Supt. S. S., E. D. Ruggles; Treas., W. E. Holbrook; Class-Leader, J. P. North; Chorister, Prof. J. C. Yocum; Organist, Miss Emma Ruggles. The church is in a very healthy condition; the present membership of the church is 209; the Sabbath-school membership is about 200, with an average attendance of about 150.

German Society of M. E. Church.—The commencement of this church was in 1864. John Kuck and wife were the first to move in this matter, meetings being held at their house, till 1865, when the first pastor came and located among the people and the society was organized. The first officers were: Trustees, John Kuck, Alvin Berg, H. Stover, Fred Schlick, and Geo. Muller; Treasurer and Clerk, John Kuck; Class-Leader and Steward, John Kuck; Pastor, Rev. J. G. Achenbach, who served two years. The church edifice was built in 1868 and dedicated July 4, of that year. Size 26 x 40 feet, cost $3,300. Rev. H. R. Fiegenbaum was the next pastor, and served three years; the church was built during his pastorate. Chas. Kruckholm came in 1870 and served two years as pastor. F. Fischer followed the next two years. Rev. E. J. French served one year; E. Uhel followed as pastor, three years. H. Kaste, served the next three years. Rev. A. Brenner is the present pastor. There were more or less revivals each year, the most successful ones occurring under Revs. H. R. Fiegenbaum

and Uhel. The present membership is about 200. There is a Sabbath-school in connection with the church; Fred Pfeiffer is the present Superintendent. There are about eighty scholars, who attend regularly.

When first organized this was called the Charles City Mission and included the territory of four counties, Floyd, Mitchell, Chickasaw and Bremer, over which the first pastor traveled. The church is now in a prosperous and healthy condition, its membership being in Charles City and near by.

This society finding its growth so great have for the accommodation of its communicants, erected a second church some six miles from the village, where a goodly congregation worship; Rev. Bremer is the pastor, and services are held Sabbath afternoons by him and local preachers. This church was built in 1881, size 26 x 40 feet, costing $1,500. There is also a Sabbath-school in connection with this church, numbering about thirty children; the Superintendent is A. Hirsch.

This church was the first mission organized in what is now called the Charles City District, comprising some twenty-five counties.

The First Congregationalist Society.—This was organized at a meeting held Oct. 29, 1858, at the house of Rev. J. H. Windsor. Those present at this first meeting were Rev. J. H. Windsor, Samuel Hackley and wife, Josiah Knight and wife, Ira Brackett and wife. Articles of faith were adopted, and subscribed to by the above parties.

Rev. Mr. Windsor was their first pastor, and he was followed July 1, 1862, by Rev. William A. Adams. During his pastorate the society was incorporated (Sept. 15, 1862) with the following members: Samuel Hackley, George C. Dean, William A. Adams, William B. Fairfield, A. B. F. Hildreth, G. G. Rieniger, Milo Gilbert, A. W. French and W. B. Covell. At this meeting a constitution and compact were adopted.

In April, 1863, A. B. F. Hildreth and William B. Fairfield were selected as a committee to procure a site for a church edifice. The society had previously met in Masonic Hall, over the present express office. Oct. 30, 1864, Rev. D. N. Bordwell, of the Congregationalist church, at Lansing, Ia., was invited to fill the pulpit, and he at once accepted the call. He remained five years and was very much beloved by his congregation. He worked faithfully for the welfare of the church, and the membership was greatly

increased. During his pastorate the present church was built. It was completed in the fall of 1867, and will seat about 350 persons. The building committee were William B. Fairfield, E. C. Chapin, C. W. Fletcher and John A. Mitchell. The church was dedicated Jan. 28, by Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Dubuque. The music on the occasion was conducted by Col. L. L. Huntley, of the same place, formerly of Charles City.

The membership of the church had reached about 100 when Mr. Bordwell resigned in 1869, and Aug. 6, this year, Rev. H. B. Woodworth, of Ellington, Conn., was called to the pulpit, at a salary of $1,200. He accepted the invitation and remained till Sept. 6, 1872. He was a man of marked ability, and was very popular with his congregation. He resigned to go to Decorah, Ia., and was succeeded Nov. 24, 1872, by Rev. J. A. Cruzan. Mr. Cruzan was a successful minister, and especially popular with the young people. He left after preaching one year, going to Ohio, from there he went to Portland, Oregon, and he is now in the Sandwich Islands, receiving a salary of $3,000 a year. There was then an interim of several months when the society held no regular services. Rev. I. Wadhams, of Belle Plaine, Ia., was the next pastor, being called Oct. 23, 1874. Mr. Wadhams was a very earnest worker, and stood high with the congregation. He remained about three years and a half, and was followed by Rev. N. M. Clute, at a salary of $1,500. Mr. Clute was very well liked and was one of the strongest workers that have filled the pulpit of the Congregationalist church.

The present pastor, Rev. A. G. Brande, came in January, 1882. The society is fairly prosperous. The male members of the church number 75, the females, 115; total, 190. The Sunday-school connected with the church has a membership of 200, and is very prosperous. J. S. Trigg is the present Superintendent.

Grace Mission, Protestant Episcopal.—In 1872 Bishop Lee organized Grace Mission, at Charles City, Ia., and appointed T. A. Hand, Warden ; Abner Root, Treasurer ; B. F. Cheney, Secretary. The Rev. Wm. Wright, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Nashua, held services on alternate Sundays until December, 1876, when the Rev. Hale Townsend held services on alternate Sundays, he being a missionary of the Northern Convocation of the Diocese of Iowa, Rector of St. John's parish, Mason City. In 1877 there were twenty families connected with this branch of the Episcopal church, and the mission procured grounds for a church edifice,

but have not built a church. In 1876 the Rev. S. C. Gaynor took charge of the mission, dividing his time between the churches of Charles City and Mason City, but he removed to Silver Cliff, Col., in April, 1880, since which time the mission has had only occasional services and no settled clergyman.

St. John's Lutheran Church, was organized February, 1872. The officers were: Henry Nieman, W. Harring, C. Boeck, J. H. Stolle, Trustees; C. Wilke, Pastor; he remained in charge about three years. In June 1872, the church edifice was commenced and on Dec. 21, 1873, it was dedicated. It is 28 x 50 feet, and cost $2,500. There is a membership now of about eighty souls. Also Sabbath-school each Sunday, before service; there are about forty scholars; the Superintendent is Rev. E. Casselman. The present officers are: F. Karl, F. Turow, E. Schwart and F. Schuhknecht, Trustees; F. Karl, Treasurer; F. Turow, Secretary.

Edward Berg was the first secretary of this society, and held his office until he resigned two years ago; he has been a zealous and efficient officer.

In February last the society celebrated its tenth anniversary by a jubilee, on which occasion Mr. Berg read the history of the church, showing the many trials it had passed through, and how to the grace of God it had survived them all.

The next pastor was P. Vogel, who came in October, 1875, and served until April, 1876, when on account of ill health he retired; he was followed by F. Mutschmann, who remained till April, 1879, when he was removed by the synod. On application of the members of the congregation, he was followed by the present pastor, E. Casselman, who was installed in June, 1879. The condition of the church is very prosperous..

Christian Church.—This body was organized Jan. 25, 1862, with a membership of seventeen, under Elders John Kain and N. A. McConnell, since which time the pastors have been, N. E. Corey, J. Hurd, G. W. Sweeny, L. S. Brown, D. H. Gary, J. K. Connell, F. Walden, and others. The church edifice is a neat stone structure, and was built in 1866. Average membership, about ninety to 100.

Church of the Immaculate Conception, Catholic.—The first services in the county, according to the ritual of the Catholic church, took place at the residence of Henry Ingram, in Floyd Township, in 1854. The family of Philip Sharkey was at that time the only other one joining in this worship. The next year that of James

Welch was added. Father Slattery was the priest. Services were held from time to time until about the beginning of the war, when a resident priest, Father Martin, located in Charles City, and administered to an increasing flock, first in Taylor's Hall, then in the court-house and in private houses. He was an Englishman by birth, and a very talented man. Rev. McManus, in 1865, was the next priest, then Urbani, a native of France, who was here about fourteen months, 1868–'9, and then, in 1870, Rev. Feely, a native of Ireland, settled here, remaining until 1878, when he was succeeded by Father F. J. Gunn, the present pastor. Mr. Feely, soon after his arrival, commenced the erection of a church building, 120x45 feet, at about three squares southeast of the public square. When the foundation walls were completed, the work ceased for want of funds. A question being raised by a member of the church, as to what had become of the proceeds of certain entertainments, in the autumn of 1877, a committee was appointed, consisting of one Catholic and one non-Catholic, who investigated the accounts, and found that Father Feely had expended legitimately, not only all moneys coming into his hands, but had also advanced several hundred dollars from his own purse.

The rear portion of the foundation was roofed over and finished off the first year, so that religious services can be held there temporarily; but the prospect is bright now for an early completion of the structure. The plan contemplates a brick building, with one tower, 150 feet high, one seventy-seven feet and one fifty-seven feet, the whole building to cost about $16,000. At present, about ninety families or more worship here, and a Sunday-school is well attended, where Father Gunn administers instruction. The religious services here are held about three Sundays each month, high mass at eleven A. M. The congregation is named the "Church of the Immaculate Conception, of Charles City."

November, 1871, a Catholic fair was held in Charles City, which netted $608. Great interest was manifested in the votes for "the most deserving gentleman," and also "the most deserving lady."

The prizes were a gold-headed cane for one and a silver tea set for the other. As the time drew near at which the polls should be closed, there was considerable excitement, and $5 and $10 worth of votes would be put in at a time. J. S. Root received the cane, having a majority of ninety-eight over P. O'Hair. The cane brought $124. Miss Mary O'Hair received the tea set, having a majority of 116 over Mrs. Frank Lenz. The tea set brought $149

Father Francis Joseph Gunn, Priest of the above described church, is a native of Strokestown, County Roscommon, Ireland. born Dec. 26, 1851, a son of Thomas and Katharine Gunn, *nee* Murray. He attended school in his native town until sixteen years of age, when he took a three years' classical course at a private school. He then entered All Hallow's College in the city of Dublin, graduating from that institution, and was ordained into the holy priesthood, June 24, 1877. On Sept. 29, of that year he landed in New York City, and after spending one month in travel he came to Iowa, locating in Burlington. He traveled through the States of Iowa, Missouri and Illinois until he was appointed priest of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Nashua, Chickasaw County, Ia. He also had charge of the church at Wapsie, Howard County. Since coming here Father Gunn has labored earnestly and faithfully in the church and has succeeded in doing much good, both spiritually and financially. He is a man of superior mental endowments, and fine oratorical powers. Through his untiring zeal arrangements have been made for the erection of a new church, and the work is being rapidly pushed forward.

Evangelical Association.—A church or religious organization by the above name exists in Charles City, meeting in a small building on the west side.

Floyd County Bible Society.—A society bearing the above name was organized in Charles City in 1858 or 1859, Samuel Huckley, or Dr. J. M. Parsons was the first President: J. W. Smith was Secretary, and C. W. Atkinson, Treasurer. The same officers were continued for several successive years.

SOCIETIES.

Almond Chapter, No. 53, R. A. M.—This chapter was organized Dec. 11, 1869, with the following officers: H. B., E. A. Haskell; K., Abner Root; S., J. F. O. Smith; Secretary, E. Winne; Treasurer, H. Ely; C. H., W. G. Tripp; P. S., A. Campbell; R. A. C., A. N. George; G. M. 1st V., S. A. Allen; G. M. 2d V., Hanson Ely; G. M. 3d V., A. B. Rodgers; S., E. S. Blake. Mr. Haskell held the office of H. P. until Nov. 4, 1870, when W. G. Tripp was elected to the position which he has held ever since. H. N. Crain succeeded Mr. Winne as Secretary, Feb. 28, 1870; J. F. Parkhurst followed Sept. 18, 1871; M. G. Egloff, Jan. 15, 1872, and E. B. Dyke, Sept. 3, 1877, who still holds the office.

The following are the present officers: H. P., W. G. Tripp; K., J. P. Taylor; S., H. C. Baldwin; Secretary, E. B. Dyke; Treasurer, E. Werder; C. H., G. R. May; R. A. C., V. Baltuff; P. S., A. N. George; G. M. 1st V., Jos. Hecht; G. M. 2d V., John Ferguson; G. M. 3d V., J. N. Waller; Tyler, Thos. Simmons. The regular convocations occur on the second Monday evening of each month. The council degrees were conferred on the chapter Nov. 18, 1878.

St. Charles Lodge, No. 141, *A. F. & A. M.* was organized Oct. 1, 1858, at Masonic Hall, on the site of the present express office, with a charter membership of fifteen. Their names were, Abner Root, E. B. C. Wright, S. W. Stanley, John Blunt, Thomas Simmons, H. C. Stinson, Robert G. Reiniger, G. G. Reiniger, Edwin Klinetop, H. C. Smith, D. W. Poindexter, A. L. Collins, C. H. Haskell, Seth Hungerford and I. M. Montgomery. Abner Root was appointed W. M., to open the lodge. The charter was issued June 8, 1859. The first officers elected under this charter were: S. W. Stanley, W. M; E. B. C. Wright, S. W; D. W. Poindexter, J. W; E. P. Harrington, Treasurer; A. L. Collins, Secretary; R. G. Reiniger, S. D; D. Gilbert, J. D; Thomas Simmons, Tyler. The present membership is seventy-six. The present officers are: George R. May, W. M; W. M. Dennis, S. W; J. L. Burnett, J. W; W. G. Tripp, Treasurer; W. W. Dennis, Secretary; Charles Schroeder, S. D; A. H. Treat, J. D; T. Simmons, Tyler. The lodge is in good condition financially. It meets at Masonic Hall on the Thursday on or before the full moon.

Excelsior Chapter, No. 51, *Order of the Eastern Star.*—This society has for its object the promotion of social intercourse, mutual assistance, and the exercise of charity and benevolence. It is in many respects similar to the Masonic fraternity, and is in fact closely connected with that society. Its membership is confined to the wives, mothers and sisters of Masons. There are about fifteen chapters in Iowa, of which four are in Floyd County. They are located at Marble Rock, Rockford, Nora Springs and Charles City. The fourth annual convention of the Grand Chapter of Iowa was held at Charles City with this chapter May 10 and 11, 1881, which of course was an honor to the entertaining chapter. The convention was held in due form, and there were twenty-five official, as well as several visiting delegates present.

Excelsior Chapter was organized June 18, 1878, at Masonic Hall. The meeting was called by Mrs. Jennie Mathews, of Rock-

ford, who acted as presiding officer, and organized the chapter. The officers first chosen were as follows: Mrs. O. N. Williams, W. M.; Eugene B. Dyke, W. P.; Mrs. N. M. Miner, A. M.; Mrs. M. E. Reiniger, Treasurer; Mrs. M. T. Dennis, Secretary; Mrs. N. Lender, Conductress; Mrs. M. J. May, A. C.; Mrs. Julia A. Raymond, Warder; Mrs. P. F. Farnham, Adah; Mrs. Bina Wood, Ruth; Mrs. Fannie Smith, Esther; Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Martha; Miss Sue Harwood, Electa; Mrs. E. B. Dyke, Organist. There were in all about sixty charter members. Mrs. Williams was the Matron of the Chapter continuously until January, 1882, when Mrs. Eugene B. Dyke was elected to the office. The other officers at present are as follows: Eli Brownell, W. P.; Mrs. Eunice Mitchell, A. M.; Mrs. E T. Bort, Treasurer; Mrs. E. R. Spaulding, Secretary; Mrs. M. J. May, Conductress; Mrs. Josie Waller, A. C.; Mrs. M. Tripp, Adah; Mrs. Binah Wood, Ruth; Mrs. Emily Ducharm, Esther; Mrs. E. P. Crane, Martha; Mrs. Augusta Darby, Electa; E. B. Bort, Warder. There are now about sixty members. The chapter is financially even, and is prosperous in every way. It meets at Masonic Hall the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Charles City Lodge, No. 158, *A. O. U. W.*, was organized April 6, 1878, with thirty members. First officers were: P. M. W., J. E. Rich; M. W., P. W. Burr; Recorder, J. S. Bradley. Foreman, M. Martin; Overseer, C. E. Ferguson; Financier, Jacob Baier; Receiver, C. M. Ferguson. Present officers: P. M. W., Ira K. Lee; M. W., P. W. Burr; Recorder, J. S. Bradley; Foreman, Wm. Gierman; Overseer, W. N. Fisher; Receiver, S. F. Farnham; Financier, L. M. Loper. Meets Friday nights of each week in the council-room. Present membership twenty-six.

Charles City Lodge, No. 4, I. O. G. T.—This society was organized April 28, 1859, by Deputy G. W. C. T. Detwiler, now G. W. C. T. of Kansas. The first principal officers were, I. W. Card (now of Mason City), W. C. T.; T. A. Hand, Secretary; Miss Mary Cheney, W. V. T. The society organized with a large membership, which soon reached the incredible number of over 300. During the war however, the interest died out and about 1864 the lodge disbanded. The meetings were held in Cheney & Brackett's Hall, now a part of the Union House. After the

hall was enlarged it was called Union House Hall, or Gilbert's Hall. Some time afterward the lodge was revived, and after running for a time, disbanded again, about 1867 or 1868. Soon after this it organized a third time, by E. A. Teeling, and met for a long time in Odd Fellows' Hall. The officers were Mrs. Mary Hackley, James Jackson,, Silas Card, Miss Jennie C. Jackson, E. P. Harrington, Samuel Hackley, T. A. Hand, Miss Emma Meacham, G. H. Whitehead, Mrs. L. A. Hildreth, A. B. F. Hildreth, Mrs. A. B. Smith. Mr. Teeling was called away on business for some time, and the society went down again. In February, 1880, it came to life once more, and now has a membership of seventy-six in good standing, meeting every Friday evening in Temperance Hall, which is in a one-story building on the east side of the park. The present officers are, E. A. Teeling, W. C. T.; Miss Goodlander, W. V. T.; C. C. Crosby, Secretary; Miriam Davidson, Treasurer; James Ferguson, Financial Secretary; H. Fisher, Chaplain; Harry Baltuff, Marshal.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. of the State of Iowa is to meet in Charles City next year, 1883.

The Floyd County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was organized April 2, 1880, at Charles City, Miss F. X. Miller, President, Mrs. E. C. Spaulding, Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Teeling, Treasurer. There was a vice-president in each township whose duty it was to urge the formation of auxiliary unions in places where there were none. There are now seven unions in the county, all doing much work for the temperance cause. The present offiicers of this organization are Mrs. J. C. Lockwood, President, Pleasant Grove; Mrs. Rebecca J. Wilson, Secretary, Charles City; Mrs. F. Stevens, Treasurer, Riverton.

Woman's Christain Temperance Union of Charles City.—This society was first organized in September, 1875. Its first officers were: President, Mrs. William Hunter; Secretary, Mrs. B. F. Wright; Treasurer, Mrs. J. P. North. The object of this association is the suppression of the vice of intemperance with God's blessing. This union has helped to organize a large number of other sister unions throughout the county; and they have zealously labored for seven years for the elevation of man from the influence of intemperance. They now see some fruit of their labors—there not being now a saloon in the city. Present officers: President, Mrs. E. Aspinwall; Secretary, Ellen L. Slocum; Treasurer, Mrs. L. Hartsham.

Grand Army of the Republic.—A post of this order was organized in the fall of 1866, by E. A. Reiniger, Hon. R. G. Reiniger, T. H. Saxton, H. A. Humphrey, C. A. Slocum and C. W. Fletcher. Judge Reiniger was chosen Commander; Mr. Humphrey, Officer of the Day, and E. A. Reiniger, Lieutenant of the Guards. Regular meetings were held for a year or two, and occasional meetings for several years more.

Charles City Guards, Company F, Sixth Regiment, I. N. G.—This company was organized in September, 1877, as Company L, Sixth Regiment, with fifty members. The officers were: Captain, Jacob Baier; First Lieutenant, H. C. Baldwin; Second Lieutenant, H. F. Miles; Sergeants, E. B. Dyke, G. R. May, M. Wilbur, L. F. Smith; Corporals, Charles Kicherer, Wm. Gauge, A. H. Treat, E. J. Gilbert. The officers of the business organization were: President, P. W. Burr; Vice-President, S. F. Farnham; Secretary, W. L. Palmer; Treasurer, A. R. Spriggs. During the coming winter, the militia law was changed, and Company L disbanded.

April 8, 1878, Company F was organized with sixty-three members, and the following officers were elected: Captain, E. B. Dyke; First Lieutenant, J. L. Black; Second Lieutenant, C. M. Ferguson; First Sergeant, C. L. Dyke; Duty Sergeants, C. B. Hamlin, Alexander R. Spriggs, E. A. Teeling, Oliver Toncha; Corporals, Ed. Winne, Jr., Warren Drummond, A. D. Kellogg, E. Brubaker, E. E. Peterson, Geo. Collins, Arthur Stohl, Geo. McGregor. In the succeeding March (1879), Captain E. B. Dyke was elected Major of the Sixth Regiment, and First Sergeant C. L. Dyke succeeded him as Captain. In September of this year the company took part in the first regimental encampment at Osage, and became noted as "foragers," especially in milking the prize cows on the fair grounds. At the prize drill Company F was awarded first money as the "best drilled and best disciplined company in the regiment," an honor which was well earned. The next year the regiment camped at Charles City. Lieut. C. M. Ferguson meantime had been commissioned as Regimental Quartermaster, and W. L. Palmer appointed Sergeant Major; Oliver Toncha, Color Sergeant; C. H. Hoard, Drum Major, and I. S. Large, Fife Major, quite an honorable list for one company.

In January, 1881, Captain Dyke having resigned, H. C. Baldwin was elected his successor; P. M. Wilbur and Chas. Snyder being Lieutenants. In August, 1881, a change again occurred, the commissioned officers resigning and C. L. Dyke again becom-

ing Captain, Arthur Stohl and J. D. Fowler being his Lieutenants, The regiment this year camped at Des Moines, with the balance of the Second Brigade. In May, 1881, Lieut. Fowler resigned and E. E. Smith was elected to succeed him. The Second Brigade camped in June at Waterloo, and Company F acquitted itself with credit. The present officers of the company are: Captain, C. L. Dyke; First Lieutenant, W. A. Stohl; Second Lieutenant, E. E. Smith; First Sergeant, A. G. Aldridge; Duty Sergeants, Bartley Morgan, H. F. Murphy, Anson J. Leach, Erwin Perry; Corporals, Abner Whitney, Wm. Goodrode, C. W. Collins, A. D. Kellogg.

Charles City Cemetery Association.—This association was first organized Dec. 29, 1857, for the purpose of purchasing and platting a piece of ground for the interment of the dead, and to superintend the sale of the lots. The first officers elected were: David Wiltse, President; J. G. Patterson, Secretary; John Muir, Treasurer; Abner Root, Harvey Kellogg and E. P. Harrington, Trustees. Walter M. Stuart, who had served as sexton for several years, was formally appointed sexton by this board. Subsequently the organization almost died out, until 1865, when a reorganization was effected, since which time the association has kept itself active. The annual meetings occur on the first Monday of January. The old organization purchased eighty acres—now the western part of the cemetery—for $340, to be paid for as the income from the sale of lots would warrant; but during its existence, which became merely nominal, there was no income, while about ninety interments were made. These interments were irregular and unrecorded, so that eventually it required considerable trouble to identify and record them. Since 1865, Mr. V. W. Baker, the efficient Secretary, has kept a faithful record of the name of each person buried in the cemetery, the number of the lot, his or her age, nativity, cause of death, etc. For this purpose he surveyed the grounds and platted them as neatly as the art of surveying requires. His maps are beautiful.

Wm. N. Fisher, subsequently devoted a piece of his land, northeast of the first plat, to burial purposes, and more recently the association has purchased and added nearly two and a half acres northeast of that. On this a residence now stands, which is to be removed, while a lot is provided across the way eastward for a sexton's residence. A portion of the new

grounds, including Mr. Fisher's, seems flat and wet, but it does hold standing water. The plan of the grounds, as surveyed, is very beautiful, and ere many years, when the walks are improved and the present designs for improvement carried out, it will equal any cemetery in the West in respect to tasteful appearance. For the purpose of so beautifying these grounds, the ladies of Charles City have formed an association, an account of which we next proceed to give.

The present officers of the Cemetery Association are: Joel W. Smith, President; Nathan Phillips, Treasurer; V. W. Baker, Secretary; Trustees: B. W. Stevens, George F. Boulton and E. A. Teeling.

The Catholic cemetery is a beautiful piece of ground of three or four acres, about a mile and a half southeast of the city on the Chickasaw road, northeast of the river.

We ought to state here that twenty-eight interments were made in the old burying ground, in the western portion of the city, from which all the remains have been removed to the new cemetery except those of Mrs. Crosby and child, an Irishman, name not given, and, possibly, one or two others. In early days, when it was undecided what ground should be permanently chosen for a cemetery, some desired the fine locality afterward occupied by Hon. Wm. B. Fairfield, southeast of the city; and by some a lot near the present depot was talked of. In the mean time a few burials were made on private property.

The first burial in the new cemetery was that of John Wyman, who was drowned.

Ladies' Cemetery Improvement Association of Charles City.—Pursuant to notice, a number of ladies and gentlemen met June 8, 1882, at the council room, to organize a ladies' cemetery improvement association. Judge Reiniger was called to the Chair, and J. S. Bradley appointed Secretary. Committees were appointed for various purposes, and at the next meeting, June 15, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers elected: Mrs. M. E. Reiniger, President; Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Hering, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. M. E. Baker, Recording Secretary; Mrs. V. W. Baker, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. E. M. Waller, Treasurer; Executive Committee: A. B. Hildreth, B. W. Stevens, Mrs. R. Kellog, and Miss Amanda Waller. All the moneys which have so far been raised have been by subscription, and this has been liberal, nearly $200 having been contributed to their fund. Almost

half this amount has been expended in cutting out walks preparatory to graveling. It is proposed to raise additional funds by public entertainments of some kind.

Relief Society.—On Thanksgiving day, 1871, a committee of eight women were appointed to take steps toward organizing a relief society. They met twice, adopted a constitution, and published an appeal to the citizens. The above committee comprised Mesdames Charles Slocum, T. Conway, D. H. Saxton, B. F. Wright, B. McDonald, Schroeder, J. M. Stowe and L. S. Brown. This society has given public entertainments, and was favored with contributions for the poor, to the great credit of the citizens. And now, annually, as this Puritanic festival comes round, the citizens assemble in some hall or church, and appoint a committee to distribute the offerings the more favored willingly give. Long may this be a custom of the generous and God-fearing men and women of this New England-like town, Charles City!

Charles City Fire Company.—This company was organized Dec. 14, 1881, and the following persons were duly elected its officers: A. R. Sprague, President; D. Townsend, Vice-President; W. D. Burnham, Secretary and Treasurer. The company has both honorary and active members, the honorary paying $1 per year for the support and maintenance of the company, while the active members do all the work. The officers of the active company are: Foreman, Capt. H. C. Baldwin; First Assistant Foreman, P. M. Wilbur; Second Assistant Foreman, Geo. Collins; Nozzleman, W. D. Burnham; Investigating Committee, Peter Rose, E. B. Perry and Joseph Dunster. There are about sixty honorary members and about thirty active members. Meetings are held the nights of the third Tuesday of every month. Officers are elected annually. This company has a chemical engine of about one hundred gallons' capacity, costing about $1,400. There is also a hook and ladder apparatus which belongs to this company, consisting of common and adjustable ladders, ropes, buckets, etc. They are well prepared to do battle with the fiery element. They also have a good and comfortable engine-house, which is kept in good order. The engine-house and engine-keeper, who must be an active member, and who is appointed by the Common Council, is H. C. Hoard.

Oct. 5 a test was made of the new fire apparatus just purchased at Chicago. Several loads of dry-goods boxes, barrels, etc., and straw and shavings were piled up, and the whole thoroughly saturated with kerosine oil. The engine, already charged, was stationed

about a hundred feet from this mass of combustibles. Fire was set to the latter, in a minute it was all ablaze, the hose was turned upon it, and in one minute more the flames were completely subdued. The machine holds one hundred gallons of water, is charged with carbonic acid gas, and is always ready for use. It can be recharged in three or four minutes.

Public Library.—As early as 1857 the establishment of a public library in this place was urged, and at times afterward the matter was brought up, until Nov. 11, 1871, when a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing a library association under the laws of the State. J. G. Patterson, C. S. Otis and E. A. Teeling were appointed a committee to draft articles of incorporation. It was proposed to raise $1,000 to commence with. An appeal was issued to the people, setting forth the advantages and importance of a public library. Nothing much, however,was effected until the spring of 1878, when a public reading-room was opened, and a small nucleus of a library established. The reading-room had a reasonable share of patronage for the first year, but very little was done toward enlarging the book collection. The expenses of this year were $500, leaving cash on hand $150. Efforts were now renewed for increasing the number of volumes in the library, with some degree of success.

There are now (September, 1882) nearly 500 volumes in the library, and the library-room is also kept open as a reading-room, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., from 1:30 to 5 P. M., and from 6 to 9:30 P. M., daily, except Sundays. The room is kept open for reading on Sundays, 2:30 to 5:30 P. M.

The Librarian is Miss Nellie Kelly. Of the association the Directors are: A. B. F. Hildreth, W. D. Balch, S. F. Farnham, Burritt Harwood, B. W. Stevens, J. W. Smith, Henry F. Miles, V. G. Barney, F. A. Roziene and Alexander R. Spriggs. The officers are: A. R. Spriggs, President; W. D. Balch, First Vice-President and Treasurer; H. F. Miles, Second Vice-President; S. F. Farnham, Corresponding Secretary; B. Harwood, Recording Secretary. Executive Committee: Messrs. Hildreth, Balch, Stevens and Barney.

The association publishes a neat little pamphlet, giving a list of books in the library and the rules and regulations.

Lyceum.—As early as Dec. 6, 1856, a lyceum, or debating club, was organized in Charles City, by the election of A. B. F. Hildreth, President; Sanford Harwood, Vice-President; T. D. Pooler, Sec-

retary; and G. G. Reiniger, Treasurer. Constitution and by-laws were adopted and critics appointed. Meetings to be held weekly, at the school-house when that place should not be otherwise engaged.

In the beginning of the winter of 1859–'60, a similar society was organized and flourished during that and the succeeding winters. Lectures by parties from abroad were secured by this club. The lyceum was revived again Dec. 20, 1864. In 1866 an amateur dramatic club was organized, which continued until January 1, following, when it suspended, as the churches essentially took away their line of work. A lyceum was organized Nov. 26, 1871, which flourished during the ensuing winter.

Anthenæum Society.—In April, 1881, a young men's debating club was organized in Charles City under this name, with J. S. Bradley for President; E. I. Angell, Vice-President; H. L. Spaulding, Secretary; B. F. Holcomb, Treasurer; Walter Stuart, Censor; S. B. Allison and E. E. Smith, Editors; E. I. Angell, A. McG. Huffman and J. A. Ferguson, Programme Committee. The society sat with closed doors, in the council rooms, Tuesday evenings. Honorary members were elected from time to time.

Gymnasium.—Under this name a society was organized some years ago for physical exercise; but it soon gave its funds in aid of a lecture association and died out.

Driving Park Association.—At a meeting of the signers to the call for an association of this kind at Charles City, held in the Union House parlors, June 21, 1882, A. R. Spriggs was elected Chairman and George R. May, Secretary, on temporary organization. The "Charles City Driving Park Association" was then organized by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year: J. S. Root, President; Morris Despres, Vice-President; S. F. Farnham, Treasurer, and R. D. Owens, Secretary. This meeting decided to have a trotting and running July 14 and 15, or the week following, and to give $1,500 in purses.

During the ensuing month (July) an exhibition was held at the Charles City fair-grounds, which was attended with much interest.

The Sportsman's Club of Charles City has had a rather precarious and desultory existence. The game has included everything from a painted glass ball to a wild buffalo; the sports have included all ranks; and the toggery varied from the coon-skin cap, fawn-skin jacket and buckskin breeches, with a flint-lock rifle, to the high-

toned uniformed team of pigeon shooters with the latest breach-loading Spencer's.

The organizations have varied as wide as the surroundings, and to do justice to them would require from the historian a wide field of investigation. As everything pertaining to Charles City must start with Uncle Joe Kelly, so must sporting begin with 1850–'52 when he chased the deer, elk, and wild turkeys, over the present site of this city, killing ten elk near where the brewery now stands. William Flint and Dave Green killed two buffaloes just west of Flint during the same years. In the winter of 1856 there was a deep snow which crusted over and the people went out with clubs and dogs and slaughtered all the deer; Uncle Joe would not go. He said there was no "sport" in it. The dignity of a true hunter would not allow of such advantage of the game. In December, 1871, the first organization was effected, but the club did no acts entitling it to a name in history till its reorganization in 1878, with the following officers and members: L. Lender, Captain; W. D. Balch, President; A. M. Harrison, Secretary; A. G. Case Treasurer; E. C. Chapin, Jacob Baier, J. E. Owens, Directors; M. G. Tower, E. J. Fisher, S. Northcote, J. P. Taylor, C. M. Ferguson, John Ferguson, Charles Kitcher, D. H. Saxton and C. L. Dyke.

Base Ball.—This fascinating art has been represented in Charles City, by a club which engaged in two or three contests with similar clubs elsewhere. It was strong and well managed, but died out the next year.

The Fresh Water Marines.—This club was organized in May, 1881, with a membership of nine. P. M. Wilbur is Admiral; Burt Harwood, Commodore; P. R. Guiwits, Captain; Fred Barney, First Mate; Arthur Dennis, First Lieutenant and Gunner; C. DeTorrence, Ensign; H. A. Baltuff, Commissary; Arthur Mooney, Cook. Fred Barney removing from the city in the spring of 1882, Jo Clemens was elected First Mate in his stead. The object of the club is health and recreation. They established a camp on the Cedar River, four miles north of Charles City, named "Camp Wildwood, Home of the Fresh Water Marines."

In former times a number of small clubs and societies have enjoyed a short existence; as, the "Independent Society," in 1870–'71; the "Bantams" and the "Shanghais," the "Bachelors" club, etc. The latter was formed in 1871–'2, by twelve or thirteen bach-

elors of Charles City, who had their annual reunions, suppers, etc., for about three years, when so many of them had slipped into the bridal noose that not a sufficient number were left even to man the board of officers.

Knights of Horatius.—This dramatic club was organized Dec. 9, 1876, by gentlemen exclusively, and flourished for about four years. Its officers had Latin titles, as Horatius Primus, Quæstor, Princeps, Cliens, etc. The first officers were: Myron Morrell, H. P.; C. E. Judd, N. C.; C. D. Torrence, Q. P. Other prominent members were Arthur W. Dennis, HarryA. Baltuff, F. E. Barney, Jos. Clemens, M. T. Billings, E. C. Hartshorn, W. R. Hurd, B. M. Cleveland, I. K. McAdams, B. Ferguson, etc. The club was formed for mutual improvement in literary and histrionic cu ure, and held their regular meetings at the office of J. Evans Owens.

The Bas Bleu Club was organized in 1875, with a membership of twenty. The following officers were elected: Miss Ella Patterson (now Mrs. Billingsly, of Vinton, Ia.), President; Miss Cary Barney, Ida Smith and Hattie Dyke, Dramatic Committee. The object of the society was mutual improvement and a good time. They gave a number of plays, parties, dances, and receptions, and gave over $200 for the benefit of the poor. This club was comprised of young ladies, and in their dramatic entertainments they were assisted by the Bas Sale Club. There were few changes made in the officers. The club disbanded some three years after its organization and the money left in the treasury was expended in books. The society was a very pleasant one and afforded much amusement.

The Bas Sale Club.—About a year after the organization of the Bas Bleus, a society of gentlemen organized themselves into a club to be known as the Bas Sale (soiled stockings), and gave a number of dramatic, literary and musical entertainments. First officers: Dr. I. S. Abbott, President; Phil. Wilbur, Vice-President; Sam. Despres, Secretary; Alex. Despres, Treasurer; Frank Koehler, Musical Director; Emory Morse, Chaplain; Shale Ellis, Sergeant-at-arms; Niel Dyke, Business Manager. Mr. Koehler afterward left Charles City, and Geo. Kay was elected to fill his place. Among the exercises indulged in by this club were mock trials, in one of which Mr. Sam. Despres distinguished himself by imitating broken German, especially the dialect of a certain German lawyer in Chicago. The meetings of this society were held

in Dr. Abbott's dental parlors. Only three of the above mentioned gentlemen now reside in Charles City.

The Clio Club was organized in the spring of 1879, and was without doubt the finest and most successful dramatic organization in Northern Iowa. It was the last dramatic club in the city. Its career was successful from the first and never failed to pack a house. The members finally became scattered, and thus ended the organization. The officers were: President, J. Evans Owens; Secretary, P. R. Guiwits; Treasurer, S. H. Starr; Stage Manager, W. D. Balch; Executive Committee, E. A. Owens, W. S. Harwood, Miss Hattie Dyke, Phil. M. Wilbur. This is but a very brief sketch of one of the most useful societies in Charles City. It was indeed an ornament to the city and a benefit to its members.

Sax-Horn Band.—This band was first organized by L. L. Huntley, in 1864 or 1865. After he left the city the band did but little or nothing, until a German teacher from New York came and endeavored with his native tongue to drill the class, but with poor success. The next leader was Prof. J. F. O. Smith, who "led" them on to victory for about two years. The band then comprised twelve to fifteen pieces.

May 22, 1866, concert and supper at Union Hall, by the Charles City Sax-Horn Band, proceeds to by a wagon for their use to cost $500. It was a brilliant success. The desired chariot was soon afterward obtained,—a magnificent vehicle. During 1867 the band had a law suit, considerable opposition and a very discouraging time, but weathered it all bravely.

About this time the society, with the aid of friends, purchased a fine band wagon, costing $550. This wagon is still the property of the band.

Next after Prof. Smith came Joseph Kelly as leader, then Hall, Gibson, and then the "Sixth Regiment Cornet Band."

Nov. 3, 1880, the band was reorganized under the leadership of Earl J. North, with thirteen men, and still flourishes, consisting of Earl J. North, solo, B-flat cornet; A. Harvey, E-flat cornet; Bird Cairns, first alto; James Ferguson, second alto; Warren Klinetop, first tenor; George Brown, second tenor; Everett Kellogg, solo baritone; Henry P. Mapes, bass; Irving Kellogg, drum and cymbals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Many small items of interest cannot well be classified with the regular lines of history, which have "threads" extending through

a number of years; and we are therefore obliged to throw them together under the head of "miscellaneous," arranging as well as we can with some reference to their general character.

TEMPERANCE.

Charles City is noted for its sober-mindedness. The citizens generally are not only "temperate," with reference to drinking spirituous liquors, but even given to total abstinence. During the summer of 1857, drinking and gambling are chronicled as being "introduced." Doubtless, however, both these things had been indulged in prior to this, but it became more bold. Three parties were arrested, one convicted, and a formal notice published in the city paper that special efforts would be made to convict others who might be guilty.

The above instance is typical and representative of the fight between law and order on the one side, and drunkenness, gambling, laziness and disorder on the other. When in 1869 Charles City became an organized "city" in law, and officers and aldermen had to be elected, the usual contest sprung up, of course, between the license parties, and sometimes one party would carry the day, sometimes the other, and sometimes "both," or neither.

In 1879 the license party carried every ward. Up to within three or four days of the election it was generally believed that "prohibition" was ahead, but then a general belief sprung up that a few were setting up a ring to control county politics, and straightway there was a general bolt. "In view of the result," said the *Intelligencer*, "the verdict cannot be otherwise than, 'Failed from an overdose of politics.'" At the present time, 1882, the common council is anti-license, and is very difficult for parties to obtain spirituous liquors to drink as a beverage. Even the druggists refuse to sell such liquors, for any purpose whatever.

IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

April 27, 1865, appropriate public exercises were held in Charles City, in accordance with the proclamation of the Governor that the day be observed with humiliation and prayer on account of the assassination of Lincoln. This was the day of his funeral services. Under the auspices of an organization, there were a procession, music, oration, etc. A full account is given in Chapter VIII.

IN MEMORY OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

As soon as the sad news of the death of President Garfield was confirmed, Mayor Burr issued the following proclamation, September 20:

To the Citizens of Charles City:—Information having been received of the death of James A. Garfield, President of the United States, by the hand of an assassin; and whereas, it is deemed fitting that some expression of the emotions excited by this most calamitous event should be evidenced in a public meeting of the people of this city, therefore it is requested that all places of business be closed from and after 3 o'clock this afternoon; that the nation's citizens repair to the Baptist church at 4:30 P. M., for such services as shall be thought proper in view of the sorrow.

"P. W. BURR, Mayor."

Accordingly a large audience assembled at the church, where the Mayor called it to order in a few appropriate remarks. Short addresses were made by B. F. Wright, G. F. Boulton, Dr. S. P. Yeomans and Rev. C. T. Tucker, who were called upon by the Mayor to address the meeting. At the close, the Mayor appointed a committee of arrangements for holding funeral services the following Monday, the day of Garfield's interment. The programme for the day was, 1. Dirge, by North's Cornet Band; 2. Invocation, by Rev. C. T. Tucker; 3. Hymn; 4. Introductory, by Chairman, G. H. Nichols; 5. Eulogy, by B. F. Wright; 6. Hymn; 7. Short addresses, by Mayor P. W. Burr, J. Evans Owens, A. W. Cook, A. M. Harrison, Major M. Lynch, Rev. Father Gunn and Rev. E. Casselman; 8. Selected poem, by H. C. Raymond; 9. Hymn; 10. Closing prayer and benediction, by Rev. H. Kaste. 11. Dirge, by the Band. These services were held on the Public Square, where a large and attentive audience assembled.

MEETINGS.

Oct. 10, 1871, the second day of the fire at Chicago, the citizens organized for the collection and forwarding of the necessaries of life to the destitute of that fated city.

Oct. 19, annual joint meeting of the Garnavillo and Mitchell Associations of Congregationalists at Charles City. April 11, 1872, first grange organized.

July 9, 1872, Methodist campmeeting in O. W. Hart's grove, eighty rods from the Milwaukee depot, Charles City. Weather

favorable and a good time enjoyed. A hundred or more converts professed religion.

Aug. 25, 1874, Union Camp-meeting, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal church. Oct.13-14, Fourth District Press Association met in Charles City.

May 10, 1881, Masonic Hall, meeting of the Grand Chapter of the O. E. S. of Iowa; Mrs. R. C. Mathews, Rockford, Grand Matron.

June 7, 1881, ninth annual session of the Decorah District Conference of the M. E. church.

May 10-11, 1882, Editorial Association for the Fourth Congressional District.

June 21-23, convention of School Superintendents.

This list could doubtless be extended.

CASUALTIES.

1857, prairie fires around Charles City, destroying much property. To stand on an eminence a few miles east of the village and see the hills around it covered with fire was a magnificent spectacle.

1855, William Grow, drowned: the first death in the county. Elsewhere noticed.

1857, July 4, John Hill seriously wounded by the bursting of a sledge hammer under a pile of anvils.

1858, April 27, John W. Wyman, a highly respected young man, twenty-three years of age, was drowned in the Cedar just below the dam of the new saw-mill. He approached too near the dam, on the lower side, in a skiff, and the falling water capsized his boat and precipitated him into the raging waters. Two or three men endeavored immediately to swim to his rescue, but failed on account of the violence of the currents.

Mr. Hillman, of Union Township, was killed at Charles City by being thrown out of a wagon, his head striking against a saw-log near Kelly's mill. He was intoxicated.

1861, Feb. 10, Sunday, at St. Charles City, a lad of half a dozen years found himself an involuntary prisoner in the Baptist church. It appears that he had fallen asleep and remained so at the close of service, and being unperceived by the sexton he was locked in. Some time during the night he awoke, and finding how matters stood he made the church hideous with his outcries. A gentleman,

living near, arrived just in time to hear the glass jingle and see the boy emerge through the broken window.

1862, June 30, Enoch Harvey was caught and drawn around a shaft in a steam saw-mill and killed.

1862, Oct. 10, A. H. Buel was killed in a well, by a bucket falling upon him.

1862, Oct. 23, great conflagration in the city, which consumed two hotels, six stores, two jewelry shops, one tailor shop and one law office. Loss about $50,000. This constituted the greater portion of the business part of the city. The fire broke out in the roof of the Kelly Hotel about 2:30 P. M., when the wind was high, and it immediately became uncontrollable. By special efforts, the *Intelligencer* office was saved. The hotels destroyed were the Kelly Hotel and the Magnolia House ; the law office was that of G. G. & R. G. Reiniger ; the other principal losers were J. W. Lehmkuhl, Carl Merckel, D. Davidson, J. Stolle, Messrs. Smilie & Bennett, the jewelers, and Ferguson & Sampson.

1864, Sept. 8, the dwelling-house of Samuel Hackley, on the west side of the river, was destroyed by fire, with all the contents. The family, who were absent when the fire broke out, had not even a change of clothing saved. Origin of the fire unknown.

Sept. 26, Charles Allen's house was burned. No insurance. Origin of fire unknown.

1863, one case of small-pox, but very light. Rumor abroad made it that the place was badly afflicted with that disease.

1865, Nov. 2, George W. Kellogg, son of Harvey Kellogg, accidentally killed himself by the explosion of a gun, while he was attempting to kill an owl in a barn.

1866, January, the wife of Col. Abner Root was fatally burned by falling on a cooking stove at her residence.

1866, April 2, ninety feet of the Charles City bridge and one pier were taken away by the flood.

1866, July 4, Frankie Slick was killed by the explosion of a rocket.

1867, June 13, the wagon shop of Wm. Korenkie, on Clark street was burned ; loss, $1,200 ; insurance, $800. Origin of the fire unknown. Created great alarm, as other buildings were in peril.

1867, October, a child, seventeen months old, belonging to Friedrick Phin, of Charles City, was scalded to death, by drawing

upon itself a dish of hot sauce from the table, during a few minutes' absence of its mother.

1868, Oct. 14 (or 17), Frank Weldon (or Welding) was killed by the falling of a bent at the engine station-house of the Illinois Central Railway. His residence was at Iowa Falls, where he had a wife and child. This was the first railroad casualty in the county.

1868, Dec. 8, an alarming fire broke out in the court-house, but was soon extingushed. Damage only $25. Cause, defective lathing.

1868. One cold morning in December, Augustus Grams found a horse frozen in the river nearly up to the gambrel joints, and had to get an ax and cut away the ice in order to release him. It is supposed that the animal crossed a strip of ice to get a drink, and found it too slippery to return to the bank,—or else he decided to take a foot bath!

1869, Nov. 17, Henry Sage was struck by a train at the railroad bridge and killed.

1870. In the fall, C. W. Atkinson, a druggist, drowned himself in the river. He had been sick for some time and confined to his room, but suddenly escaped from his attendants in a fit of delirium to commit the suicidal act.

1871, April 6, S. G. Bryant's building, a two-story frame opposite the Union House, was burned down.

1876, Jan. 13, A dog belonging to Sheriff Miner stopped a runaway team in Charles City, by catching hold of the lines.

1876, June 24 (or 25), Herman Gherken (or Gherkins), was drowned near the dam.

1879, diphtheria prevailed. Charles City, by its council, appointed a board of health, which issued a proclamation forbidding assemblages of all kinds within doors, except court and election. Some people, of course, thought this a hard and inefficient measure, and disobeyed the regulation. This board was also accused (but wrongfully) of endeavoring to impede the temperance movement, which depends to a great extent upon holding meetings.

Milwaukee Depot Burned.—Just after the close of morning service, Sunday, May 15, the city was startled by the cry of fire. It was soon found that the Milwaukee depot was in flames, started in the roof by sparks from the locomotive of the stock express going east. The fire was discovered by the station agent, Mr. Gilbert, who, with his assistants, made every effort to extinguish it. This was found to be impossible, and attention was turned to saving the papers, etc., in the office and the articles in the baggage-

room. All was rescued except the telegraph instruments and one trunk. The freight room was full of goods, but little was saved. Six cars of freight on the side track were consumed. The loss was in the neighborhood of $10,000, with but little insurance.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Henry C. Aldrich, M. D. and D. D. S., one of the leading physicians of Charles City, was born in the city of Minneapolis, Minn. His parents were Cyrus and Clara A. (Heaton) Aldrich. She was a native of New York and he of Rhode Island, where he received his education. When a young man he emigrated to Northern Illinois, and was one of the owners of the Chicago & Galena stage line and helped build the Illinois & Lake Michigan Canal. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature and receiver of public moneys at the land office at Dixon, Ill. In 1856 he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and engaged in the real estate business. He was elected a member of the Minnesota Legislature and a member of Congress from Minnesota, in 1861. He died in October, 1871, aged sixty-three years. His wife resides in Minneapolis. She and husband had a family of three daughters and one son, two living, viz: Villa, wife of D. H. Wright, commission merchant at Minneapolis, Minn, and Henry C., subject of this sketch. He attended the Minneapolis High School and State University until 1877, when he began the study of dentistry graduating from the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania. then beginning the study of medicine, graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia. He located in Charles City, Ia., May, 1881, where he has since practiced the profession of medicine, establishing a large and lucrative practice. He is the city physician. Dr. Aldrich was married to Miss Mary Whitney at Minneapolis, Sept. 24, 1879. She was the first white child born at Clear Water, Minn., and in honor of that event was presented a lot in Clear Water, Minn. She was a daughter of Samuel N. and Abbie (Hay) Whitney. Dr. Aldrich and wife attend the Congregational church in Charles City. He is a member of and Medical Examiner in the Iowa Legion of Honor, and in politics a Republican.

Edgar F. Atherton, one of the leading merchants of Charles City, is a native of Vermont, born in Moretown, Washington County, March 23, 1844; his parents were Joseph L. and Lucy B.

(Adams) Atherton, natives also of the Green Mountain State. He resided in Moretown until 1858, when he came with his parents to Floyd County, Ia. They still reside on their farm in Cedar Township, and have a family of four children, three sons and one daughter, viz.: Ella A., who married John O. Adams; Eddie B., residing with his parents in Cedar Township; Walter E., also residing on the old homestead; Edgar F., subject of this sketch, was the eldest son; his parents moved to Floyd, Ia., when he was fourteen years old and resided there until 1870, when he went to Orchard Station, Mitchell County, and opened a store of general merchandise, remaining until the fall of 1879, when he sold out and located in Charles City, where he established his present business. He occupies a building 66 x 21 feet two stories in height and carries a full and complete stock of imported and domestic goods, ladies' goods, dry goods, notions, and clothes, hats, caps, gloves and mittens. Mr. Atherton married Miss Amelia Wilbur, June 6, 1869, at Floyd; she was born in Otsego County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Henry and Angeline (Moore) Wilbur, natives of New York, and of Quaker descent. Mr. and Mrs. Atherton are members of the Congregational church, and have had a family of two children, viz.: Earnest W., born Aug. 17, 1870, and Winifred L., July 11, 1877. Mr. Atherton is one of the enterprising representative business men of Charles City, and an old settler of Floyd County, having been identified with the county since 1858. He is a charter member of the V. A. S. Fraternity, Charles City Lodge. In politics rather independent and inclined to vote for the best man. He is of Scotch descent.

Edmund Austin, retired farmer, and Vice-President of the Charles City National Bank and Charles City Water-Power Company, was born in Skaneateles, Onondaga County, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1821; his parents were Silas and Mary A. (Patchen) Austin, natives of New York. He was a farmer and they were members of the Episcopal church, and had a family of five sons and two daughters; five lived to be men and women. Edmund, subject of this sketch, was the eldest child and soon after his birth his parents removed to Cayuga County, N., Y. where he farmed until his marriage to Eliza Browning, which occurred March 4, 1852. She was born in Sommersetshire, England; was a daughter of Mathew and Nancy (Davis) Browning, also natives of England. Soon after his marriage Mr. Austin moved to Skaneateles, N. Y., where he bought land and engaged in farming until the year o

1854, when he went to Winnebago County, Ill., and in the spring of 1855 came to Charles City, Ia., and purchased a farm in St. Charles Township which he still owns, and cultivated until March, 1882, when he rented it and moved into Charles City, where he bought a residence and has since lived, leading a life of retirement from active business. Mr. Austin and wife are members of the Christian church and have had a family of three children; the eldest, John P., died in infancy, and two are living, viz.: Sarah N., born Nov. 28, 1856, resides with her parents, and Willis B., one of the proprietors of the Centennial Mills of Charles City, born Jan. 19, 1859. Mr. Austin was elected Vice-President of the Charles City National Bank upon its organization in 1876 and has been Vice-President of the Water-Power Company since Feb. 1880. He owns a farm of 365 acres in St. Charles Township and 240 acres in Union Township. He also owns property in Charles City, and stock in the Water-Power Company and in the Charles City National Bank. He is one of the few old settlers of 1855 now living and has seen Floyd County change from its old uncultivated state to its present prosperous condition. When he came to Charles City there were but three frame buildings and a few log cabins. In politics Mr. Austin is rather independent.

V. W. Baker, carpenter, was born in Worcester County, Mass., June 12, 1820. His parents were Vickery and Priscilla (Walker) Baker, natives of Massachusetts. His father died in 1870 in Vermont, in which State his mother still lives, at the age of eighty-seven. The subject of this sketch received a common-school education in Vermont. He was married in 1852 to Sarah P. Durkee, a native of Vermont. They removed to Illinois soon after, and lived at Rockford until 1857, when they removed to Floyd County. They had four children, two of whom are living—Alice, teaching in Indianapolis, and Estella, at home. Mrs. Baker died in 1870, and he was again married, in 1871, to Estella M. Patton, a native of New York. They have had two children—Clifford, and Gracie (deceased). Politically, Mr. Baker is a Republican. He is a member of the Baptist church.

William D. Balch, of the firm of Reiniger & Balch, bankers, of Charles City, is a native of New Hampshire, born in the town of Claremont, Jan. 2, 1834. His parents were William S. and Adeline G. (Capron) Balch, natives of Vermont. He was a minister of the Universalist church and is still living, a retired minister, of Elgin, Ill., now in his seventy-seventh year. She

died in 1855. They had a family of eight children, four sons and four daughters. William D., the subject of this sketch, was the eldest son. When a child, his parents removed to New York City, his father having charge of a church there. He attended school in New York City until fourteen when he entered the Clinton Liberal Institute, at Clinton, N. Y., remaining three years. He returned to New York City and engaged in banking, on Wall street, until the spring of 1865, when he came to Charles City, Ia., and started the first bank in the city, under the firm name of Mitchell, Fairfield & Balch, and in 1867, E. C. Chapin, now editor of the Davenport, Ia., *Gazette*, purchased Mr. Mitchell's interest, and the firm remained Chapin, Fairfield & Balch, until 1873, when Mr. Chapin retired from the firm, and in 1875 Judge Reiniger bought Judge Fairfield's interest and the firm has since remained Reiniger & Balch. Mr. Balch married Miss Ellen M. Melville, Jan. 19, 1858. She was born in New York City and was a daughter of Henry B. Melville, a manufacturing jeweler, of New York City. Mr. and Mrs. Balch had four children, one living, viz.: Estelle L., born in New York City, in October, 1861. Their mother died in 1864. Mr. Balch married Miss Maria A. Palmer, at Charles City, Feb. 11, 1868. She was born in Maine, and is a daughter of Dr. William M. Palmer and Anna, *nee* Shaw. He was a physician, of Charles City. Mr. and Mrs. Balch have had four children, two living, viz.: Margaret and Stevens. Mr. Balch is one of the old settlers and an enterprising representative business man of Charles City. He was elected Mayor of the city one year, has been Treasurer of Charles City and Floyd County Agricultural Society, and also Treasurer of the Independent School District, a number of years. He is Vice-President of the First National Bank, of Mason City, and active in its management. In politics he has always been a supporter of the Republican party.

Col. V. G. Barney, formerly a marble manufacturer in Vermont, where he owned a quarry, is a native of the Green Mountain State, born in Swanton, Franklin County, Aug. 26, 1834, a son of George and Emma D. (Goodrich) Barney. They were also natives of Vermont and members of the M. E. church; they had a family of four sons and four daughters, Col. V. G. being the second son; he attended school until nineteen when he clerked in a store a couple of years, then took charge of the marble mills at Danby, Rutland County, Vt., and remained there three years;

then took charge of the mills at Swanton until 1861 when he enlisted in the Independent Company which afterward became Company A, First Vermont Regiment; enlisted for three months, and was Orderly Sergeant of the company; at the end of the three months returned to Swanton and soon after re-enlisted in Company A, Ninth Vermont Regiment, and was elected Captain of this company; remained as Captain one year, when he was Commissioned Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment, and held that position until the close of the war, when he returned home and engaged in the marble business four years; when, owing to trouble with his lungs from exposure in army, went to Florida six r hen removed with his family to Minneapolis, Minn. He engaged in the real estate business there three years, then came to Charles City, in 1872, and has loaned money and speculated in land here since. Mr. Barney married Miss Maria L. Hadwen, April 21, 1857; she was born in Danby, Vt., and was a daughter of John and Abigail (Baker) Hadwen; they were Quakers, and natives of New York; they had a family of nine children, seven daughters and two sons. Mrs. Col. Barney is a member of the M. E. church. They have had four children, viz.: Caroline E., born Feb. 7, 1858; Fred E., Oct. 10, 1859, is Assistant Cashier in Commercial Bank of Minneapolis, Minn.; Bertha M., born July 9, 1866; Frank, Oct. 3, 1871. Mr. Barney is one of the representative business men and citizens of Charles City, and is one of the directors of the First National Bank here. He owns a farm of 200 acres in St. Charles Township, 160 acres in Sioux County, Ia., eighty acres in Chickasaw County, and 400 in Wright County. In politics he is a Republican and cast the first vote for John C. Fremont for President of the United States. He has been a supporter of that party since. He is of Welsh, English and French descent. His father put in the first American marble tile flooring in the United States; he is still living and actively engaged in business at Swanton, Vt. Col. V. G. Barney's brother, Elisha L. Barney, was Colonel of the Sixth Vermont Infantry Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, in Virginia, in 1864. Mr. Barney has always taken an active interest in educational matters, and for the past six years has been a member of the School Board. He has been a member of the City Council two years. He is liberal in his views politically as well as religiously; he has always taken an active interest in any thing that promised progression to Charles City.

He secured an appropriation from City Council to lay out city park and set out the trees, and lay out walks. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Barney own the Park House.

J. A. Becker, Clerk of St. Charles Township and farmer, was born in Vernon, Oneida County, N. Y., on Dec. 24, 1837. His parents, Jacob and Melissa R. (Knox) Becker, were natives of New York, and had a family of two children, viz.: Melissa J., who married J. S. Freeman, and the subject of this sketch. His father died two weeks before he was born, and his mother afterward married Lyman Jacobs. J. A. lived in Vernon with his mother and stepfather on a farm and attended school until twenty-one, when he attended the Oneida Conference Seminary two terms; then took a three-months' course at Eastman's Business College Poughkeepsie. He then began teaching school, and taught winters and worked summers at the carpenter's trade seven years; then came to Charles City, Ia., in March, 1870. He has been engaged in farming since. He taught school in St. Charles Township the winter of 1871–'2. He married Addie L. Griswold, Oct. 23, 1867. She was born in Augusta, Oneida County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Warren H. and Aroxsa (Hart) Griswold. Mr. and Mrs. Becker are members of the M. E. church and have had one son, viz.: Warren Earl, born Aug. 30, 1881. In the spring of 1879, Mr. Becker was appointed Township Clerk, but by subsequent election has held that office since. He has held the office of Secretary of the School Board since 1872, and that of Assessor three years. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the enterprising, representative men of Charles City, and farmers of Floyd County, where he has been identified since 1870. He is of Mohawk Dutch and New England desent.

De Grand Benjamin, retired farmer, miller and manufacturer of cheese, was born in De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., Oct. 2, 1816, a son of Elias P. and Martha (Rich) Benjamin. She was from Connecticut, and he was a native of Dutchess County, N. Y. He was a miller and farmer. They were members of the Universalist church, and had a family of six sons and three daughters. De Grand, subject of this sketch, was the third son. He attended school—working on his father's farm—until twenty-one, when he engaged in teaching school in Madison County, continuing seven years. He was married to Miss Roxalina Sexton, Sept. 23, 1843, at Union Valley, Portland County, N. Y. She was born there and was a daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Carpenter) Sexton.

After Mr. Benjamin was married he located in Union Valley, and through his efforts a postoffice was established here and he was appointed Postmaster. He also owned and conducted a farm there. In 1849 he returned to the home of his boyhood and purchased a farm within two miles of his father, and engaged in farming and milling until his father's death. He inherited the old homestead of his father. The State changed the course of the river that propelled his mill for canal purposes, soon after, so he converted his mill into a cheese factory. In March, 1874, he came to Charles City, Ia., purchased some property and has since resided here, engaged in speculating and loaning money. Mrs. Benjamin is a member of the Congregational church. They have had three childrien, two living, viz.: Martha A., born March 27, 1847, and Alida H., born May 8, 1852. Mr. Benjamin is one of the enterprising, representative men of Charles City. In politics, he was first a Democrat, but at the outbreak of the war became a strong Republican and has since supported that party. He is a man liberal in his views, original in mind, and a strong believer in all men having equal rights. He is of English descent. He owns a nice home and eight lots in Charles City, and a farm of 120 acres in Scott Township, most all under cultivation and well stocked.

Edward Berg, one of the oldest and most prominent business men of Charles City, was born in Eutin, Oldensburg, Germany, on Aug. 6, 1844, a son of Adoph and Sophia Berg, *nee* Boessing, who had a family of seven children. They were members of the Lutheran church, and Mr. Adolph Berg was a Privy Councilor of the Government of Oldenburg. Edward attended school in Germany, making a specialty of the studies of chemistry and forrestry until twenty-two years of age, when he came to the United States, landed at New York, and from there went at once to St. Louis, Mo. He remained there a short time, and in December, 1867, came to Charles City, where he clerked for J. H. Stolle, until March, 1873, when he open his present store. He carries a complete stock of groceries, provisions and staple goods, also keeps a full line of crockery and chinaware. One department of his store is devoted to drugs and medicines of all kinds. This stock is valued at $3,000. He is agent for the German Fire Insurance Company, of Freeport, Ill., and has had the agency since 1871. Politically, he is independent in his views.

F. A. Burton, proprietor of the Charles City livery, feed and sale stable, was born in Andover, Vt., March 7, 1854; his parents were Horace and Mary A. (Taylor) Burton. They were natives of Vermont and had a family of four sons and three daughters. Frank A., subject of this memoir, was the youngest; he attended school in Andover, Vt., until thirteen or fourteen years of age, when he emigrated with his parents to Black Earth, Dane County, Wis., where he attended school two years; then worked in the Wisconsin pineries on the Mississippi River one year; then came to Charles City, and attended the High School four years; then he purchased his present livery, feed and sale stable. Mr. Burton married Miss Emma Henderson, at Charles City, Ia. She was born in Mount Carroll, Ill., in 1856, and was a daughter of Berry and Amanda C. (Youce) Henderson. Mr. and Mrs. Burton have one daughter —Miss Jessie M., born June 24, 1879. Mr. Burton is one of the enterprising, representative business men of Charles City. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff of Floyd County for four years. He owns and runs the largest and most complete stables in the city. He keeps from eighteen to twenty fine buggy and carriage horses and a full line of buggies and carriages. Mr. Burton has taken the premium for carriage horses at the county fair, ever since he came here. He is a thorough gentleman and has the confidence and respect of all who know him. Mr. Burton started at seventeen years of age to make his way in the world, and it is by his own efforts that he has educated himself and established his present business.

Joseph Clemens, of the firm of Joseph Clemens & Co., manufacturers of wagons, carriages and buggies, Charles City, was a son of Jacob and Gertrude Clemens, *nee* Guble, and was born June 30, 1829, in Ediger, on the River Mosle, Prussia, Germany. He was the youngest of a family of six children, and was the recipient of a practical business education in his native country. He also learned the furniture-maker's trade there, and when twenty years of age, came with three of his brothers to the United States. They landed at New York, and from there went to Milwaukee, Wis., where Joseph worked at the cabinet-maker's trade three years, and at the wagon-maker's one year; then went to Dubuque, Ia. He opened a shop there, and remained until 1867, when he went to McGregor, Ia., continuing there his former business. In July, 1872, he came to Charles City, where he has been prominently

identified with the business interests since. In September, 1857, Mr. Clemens married Agnes Zumhof, a native of Hanover, Germany. They have five children—Joseph, Jr., who is employed in his father's shop; Michael, clerking in Mile's drug store; Mollie, Lucy and Augusta. Formerly Mr. Clemens was Republican in his political views, but of late has become rather independent, voting for principle rather than party.

Maurice S. Cole, one of Floyd County's early settlers, is one of the oldest wagon-makers of this county. He is a native of Vermont, and was born in Sutton, Orleans County, on Feb. 14, 1827. His parents, Andrew and Mary A. Cole, were natives of Providence, R. I., and had a family of six sons and one daughter. Maurice, subject of this sketch, was the youngest. He lived on the farm with his father until sixteen, then went to Charleston, Vt., and worked one year at his trade, that of a wagon-maker; thence to Holliston, Mass., where he spent two years, learning the boot and shoe trade; he then returned to Charleston, Vt., and worked at the wagon-maker's trade until January, 1854, when he went to Gasconade County, Mo., and teamed there on the Missouri Pacific Road until October, 1855, when he came to Charles City, Ia., and teamed from Charles City and McGregor, Ia., until May, 1856, when he opened his wagon-shop, and has been engaged in this business since, and is now the oldest wagon-maker in the county. Mr. Cole married Mary A. Ingram, at Charles City, in 1858. She was born in Vermont, and was a daughter of Henry Ingram—a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Cole have one child, a daughter—Celia. Mr. Cole is one of the early, few old settlers now living in Floyd County. When he came to Charles City there were but three frame buildings in the town, and he has seen its change from a wild, uncultivated state to the present prosperous condition. In politics Mr. Cole is rather independent, and inclined to vote for the best man.

Charles P. Collins, Jr., stone mason and contractor, Charles City, is one of the old settlers of Floyd County. He was born opposite the town of Newport, at the head of Memphremagog Lake, Canada, Feb. 18, 1829. His parents were Charles P. and Mary J. W. (Rever) Collins; he was born in Chicopee, Mass., and she was a native of Canada; he was a painter and stone cutter and a member of the Baptist church, and she was a member of the Universalist church. They had one child, viz.: Charles P., Jr., subject of this sketch. When he was an infant he removed with his parents

to Lowell, Mass., where he attended school until nineteen, when he learned the stone-mason's trade; when twenty-three he went to Warner, N. H., and worked here and at Nashua until the spring of 1853 when he came West to Beloit, Wis., and worked at his trade here until the spring of 1857; then came to Iowa and located in Charles City. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donelson and Shiloh an was taken prisoner at Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and was taken to Corinth, Memphis, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., Mobile and Montgomery, Ala., thence to Camp Oglethrop, Macon, Ga., where he remained in the rebel prison four months, then was removed to Columbus, S. C., thence to Wilmington, N. C., thence to Raleigh, N. C., thence to the "Libby Prison." He was paroled Oct. 20, 1862. He went first to Annapolis, Md., from there to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., where he joined the fifteen men that were left of his company; he was then in the fight at Springfield, Mo., when he returned to St. Louis and was mustered out of the service on account of disability, March 17, 1863. He returned home to Charles City, until the fall of 1864, when he re-enlisted in Company C, Thirteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and went with Sherman on his march to the sea, around to Washington, thence to Louisville, Ky., and was discharged at Davenport, Ia., at the close of the war. He again returned home to Charles City, Ia., where he has since resided. Mr. Collins was promoted Orderly Sergeant of his company; at the battle of Fort Donelson he was wounded with a musket ball which passed through his right hand. Mr. Collins married Miss Elizabeth Osgood, April 11, 1841. She was born in New Hampshire. The fruits of this marriage were three sons and one daughter, viz.: Chas. H., who married Miss Eveline Clark; he is a mason and they reside at Verndale, Minn. Ellen M. is the wife of Frank Kellogg; he is engineer of the Charles City Furniture factory. William C. Collins married Miss Catherine Allen; they reside in Charles City, where he works at his trade of brick mason, and Frank E. Collins, engaged in farming at Osage, Mitchell County, Ia. Mr. Charles P. Collins married his present wife, Miss Minnie Cold, May 28,1868. She was born in Bennington, Bennington County, Vt., and was a daughter of Lorenzo Cold. Mr. Collins is one the few old settlers of Floyd County now living; he is one of the enterprising men and citizens of Charles City, where he has been identified since its infancy. In politics he is a Republican and has always been a strong supporter of this party.

William W. Dennis, Deputy County Recorder of Floyd County, is a native of Ohio, and was born on a farm in Wayne County, May 16, 1838. His parents were William and Rebecca (Luther) Dennis, natives of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Universalist church, and was by trade a carpenter and joiner, and also followed farming. She was a member of the Lutheran church. They had a family of four sons and four daughters, William, subject of this sketch, being the youngest son. He attended school winters, working on his father's farm until seventeen, when his mother died. He then worked at the carpenter's trade during the summer, attending school winters until twenty-one, and on May 19, 1861, he married Miss Angie Isora Logan at Seville, Medina County, O. She was born in Pennsylvania and was a daughter of William and Mary (Beale) Logan, natives of Pennsylvania and members of the Baptist church. After his marriage, on Nov. 14, 1861, Mr. Dennis enlisted in Company D, Third Battalion U.S. Infantry, and remained in the service three years. He was in various battles, among them the first siege of Corinth, Miss., in the month of April and in May, 1862. He fought in the battle of Perryville, Kentucky, Oct. 8, 1862; Stone River battles Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 12, of 1863, and the battle of Hoovers Gap, Tenn., June 26, 1863. The last sixteen months of his service he was detailed as a recruiting officer at Toledo, O., and was discharged at Columbus, O., Nov. 14, 1864. He remained in Ohio some time then removed to Bourbon, Marshall County, Ind., and followed his trade until July 19, 1865, when he located in Charles City, Ia. He followed contracting and building here until 1878, when, owing to failing health, he abandoned his trade, and on April 8, 1879, he was appointed his present office as Deputy County Recorder. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis are members of the Christian church, and have one son, viz.: Arthur W., born Feb. 19, 1862. He is clerk in the Charles City Savings Bank. Mr. Dennis is one of the enterprising representative men and citizens of Charles City, where he has been identified since June, 1865. He is Secretary of St. Charles Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 141, and has held this office seven years. He has been a Mason since twenty-one years of age. In politics he is a Republican and cast his first vote for A. Lincoln, first term. He is of English, Irish, Scotch and German descent.

Gustavus B. Eastman, retired banker and First Assistant Internal Revenue Assessor for Floyd County, Ia., is a native of Ver-

mont, born in New Haven, Addison County, Nov. 20, 1820. His parents were Silas N. and Amanda (Bird) Eastman; his father was a saddle and harness maker, and both were natives of Vermont and members of the Congregational church. They had a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters. Gustavus B., subject of this sketch, was the second son. When some three years of age he removed with his parents to Hopkinton, N. Y., where he lived three years; thence to Malone, Franklin County, where he attended school one year; then to Madrid, N. Y. There he attended school and worked in the harness-shop with his father until seventeen, when the family removed to Ogdensburg, N. Y.; one year later they moved to Heuvelton, and Mr. E. taught school in Morley, Canton Township, and other schools in the vicinity. He was Deputy Clerk of St. Lawrence County until 1846, when he came to Milwaukee, Wis.; remained here until the fall, when he went to Roscoe, Ill., and taught school one winter; thence to Rockford, Ill., and worked for William Hulin, County Recorder, one year, when he began to work for Robertson & Hall, lawyers and land agents and bankers at Rockford. In the fall of 1852 he went to Dixon, Ill., and opened a bank and land office under the firm name of Robertson, Eastman & Co.; remained there until 1855, when he came to Dubuque, Ia., and engaged in buying and selling Iowa lands at Dubuque and Decorah, until the spring of 1856, when he moved to Charles City, Ia., where he has since remained; he engaged in the land and banking business until the fall of 1858, and since then has been operating in lands. In 1862 he was appointed Assistant Internal Revenue Assessor of Floyd County, and held that position until Jan. 1, 1864, when he resigned to accept the office of County Recorder of Floyd County, and held that office eight years; since then has speculated in land and city property. In 1857 Mr. Eastman, Duncan Ferguson, Samuel Riddill and Samuel Hackley built a saw-mill in the north part of Charles City, this being the second steam mill in Charles City. Mr. Eastman married Eleanor S. Dixon at Rockford, Ill., Feb. 26, 1850. She was born at Geneva, N. Y., and was a daughter of George and Eleanor (Stevenson) Dixon. She is a member of the Congregational church. They had a family of three children, none of whom are living. Mr. Eastman is one of the old settlers, and one of the enterprising representative men of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1856. He has always taken an active interest in anything that promised progression to this city.

Though not a member of any church, has always been a liberal supporter, not only of one but all churches. In politics he was first a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has been one of its strongest supporters.

Rev. George Elliott, pastor of the M. E. church of Charles City, is a native of Ohio, born in Tucking County, near Pataskala, Lima Township, Dec. 14, 1851, a son of Alexander C. and Margaret (Hanawalt) Elliott. His father was a farmer in early life, and afterward a minister of the M. E. church; she was also a member of this church. They had a family of three sons and five daughters, George, subject of this memoir, being the eldest. When five years of age he removed, with his parents, to Green County, Wis., and soon after his father entered the ministry, and traveled in the Wisconsin Conference until George was fifteen, when he was transferred to the Upper Iowa Conference and located in Maquoketa. In 1868 George entered Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Ia., a Methodist institution, graduating in 1872. He went to Sabula, Ia., and edited a newspaper for one year, the Sabula *Index*, and thence to Humboldt and edited the Humboldt *Kosmos* one year. He entered the Upper Iowa Annual Conference of the M. E. church at Charles City, in October, 1874, an was appointed pastor of a church at Parkersburg, where he remained one year, and was stationed at Lansing two years, Mitchell one year, Cresco three years, and appointed minister of the First M. E. Church of Charles City, in the fall of 1881. Mr. Elliott married Miss A. M. Corfield, at Clinton, Ia., Nov. 12, 1875. She was born in Philadelphia, Pa., and was a daughter of William and Mary (Kemplon) Corfield. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott have three children—George, born Dec. 18, 1876; Phillip, Sept. 7, 1878; Mary, Nov. 1, 1880. Mrs. Elliott is also a member of the M. E. church. He is of Scotch, Irish and Dutch descent. He was one of the active workers in the late temperance contest, in favor of the amendment prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquor. His great-grandfather served in the Revolutionary war.

Charles Engelhart, business manager for his father, F. Engelhart, grocer, Charles City, was born near Gotha, Prussia, Germany, Nov. 7, 1846. His parents, Frederick and Mary (Otto) Engelhart, were natives of Prussia, and members of the Lutheran church. They had a family of four children, three sons and one daughter; Charles, subject of this sketch was the eldest. He came with his parents to America when seven years of age, landed in New York

City, after being eleven weeks at sea in a sailing vessel; the family settled on a farm twenty-four miles southwest of Chicago. Charles remained on the farm until twenty-two, when he married Johanna Grosskopf in New Bremen, Ill. They lived with his father one year, and he then ran a store of his own in New Bremen, one year, when he bought a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1872, when he came to Charles City, Ia. He farmed in St. Charles Township three years, since which time he has been engaged in the grocery business in Charles City with his father. He and wife are members of the German M. E. church, and have had two sons and one daughter, viz.: Louisa, Frederick and Ernest. Mr. Engelhart is one of the enterprising representative business men of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1874. In politics he is a Republican. He enlisted in Company G, Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, in the late Rebellion, and remained in the service until the close of the war. He was wounded twice: first at the siege of Vicksburg in front of the skirmish line in June, 1864, being shot in the hand and losing the fore finger of the right hand; and was wounded in the left thigh at Fort Craig in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, and he remained at Fort Monroe, Va., six months; was in all the battles of 1864 and 1865. At the close of the war he returned home to Illinois. His parents are living in New Bremen, Cook County, Ill.

E. C. Egloff, agent for the Illinois Central Railroad, is a native of Germany, born near Frankfort, on the Main River, June 17, 1851. His parents were William J. and Mary (Brandel) Egloff. The former was born in the eastern part of France, in the province of Alsace, April 9, 1804. At the age of five, he commenced study in a French school, where he continued until the age of thirteen. He then attended the University of Passau, in Bavaria, where he remained eight years, graduating as a classic student. He next took up the study of law, which he followed for three years, graduating with honors, afterward practicing his profession with success. He was appointed District Judge in 1850, which position he held until 1855, when he resigned to come to America. He came to Iowa, and settled in Delaware County, and farmed until 1859. He then opened a hotel and restaurant at Manchester, and in 1861 removed to Cedar Falls, Ia., and continued in the same business there for five years. In 1865 removed to Waterloo, Ia., and in the spring of 1868 came to Charles City and retired from active business. He removed to Mason City in 1871, and died

there, April 22, 1881. His wife is still living at Mason City. She and husband had a family of ten children, eight living. E. C., subject of this sketch, is the second son; he was but three years of age when he came with his parents to America, and eighteen years of age when he came to Charles City; he attended school here and assisted his brother, M. G. Egloff, who was the first station agent for the Illinois Central Railroad, at Charles City. E. C. remained here, studying telegraphy and station work until 1876, when he was given charge of Aplington Station; remained here some two years and three months, when his brother, M. G. Egloff, was appointed train dispatcher at Fort Dodge, Ia., and E. C. was appointed his brother's former position as station agent here at Charles City, which office he still retains. Mr. E. C. Egloff married Miss Rusha Cilley, at Mason City, Ia., Nov. 8, 1880. She was born in Illinois, and was a daughter of Nathaniel P. and Louisa (Miller) Cilley. Mrs. E. C. Egloff is a member of the First Methodist Church, of Charles City. Mr. Egloff is a member of the V. A. S. fraternity, Charles City Lodge. In politics he is a Republican, and is one of the enterprising, representative citizens and business men of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1868.

S. F. Farnham, Cashier of the Charles City National Bank, was born in Palmyra, Somerset County, Me., May 23, 1846, a son of Samuel and Eliza C. Farnham, *nee* Robinson, natives of Massachusetts, S. F. being the eldest of a family of four sons and three daughters born of this union. He received his primary education in Palmyra, and at the age of sixteen he entered the preparatory school at Bucksport, Me., which he attended two years, and was then matriculated in the Maine Wesleyan College at Kent's Hill, graduating from that institution June 7, 1870. He received the appointment of principal of the Old Town High School, which he accepted and retained five years, and in 1875 he came to Charles City. He was principal of the High School here one year, and upon the organization of the Charles City National Bank, he was elected its cashier, a position he has since held. On Aug. 27, 1871, he was married to Miss Phebe F. Johnson, of Dixmont, Me. She was a daughter of H. C. Johnson and Susan B., *nee* Edgerly. Two children were born of this union—Le Roy S., born June 6, 1872, died May 30, 1874; and Ralph H., born Dec. 5, 1881. Mrs. Farnham died Dec. 21, 1881. She was a member of Eastern Star Chapter, Masonic fraternity of Iowa, of which she

was Grand Associate Matron. Mr. Farnham is a member of Lodge No. 172, A. F. & A. M., and Easter Chapter, A. O. U. W., Charles City Lodge. He was elected City Treasurer in April, 1878, and held the office one year, and was also elected Treasurer of the Water-Power Company, of this city, in 1878. He still retains the office, and is also one of the proprietors and directors of that company. Politically, he affiliates with the Republican party, and is one of the prominent business men of Charles City.

John Ferguson, of the firm of Woolley, Snyder, Ferguson & Bailey, proprietors of the Charles City Plow Company, is a native of Scotland, born in the city of Glasgow Jan. 18, 1834, a son of Duncan and Agnes M. Ferguson, *nee* Hope. His father was born in Crieff, Scotland, and reared and educated in Glasgow. His mother was born in the north of Ireland. They had a family of seven children of whom John was the second son. The family emigrated to America in 1837, and located in Erie, Pa., thence two years afterward to Rockford, Ill. John attended school, engaged in clerking and learned the carpenter and joiner's trade there, and in September, 1855, he came to Charles City, where he embarked in the mercantile business. In 1857 he disposed of his stock to Wright & McKnabb and followed farming until 1874, when he again engaged in the mercantile trade, which he prosecuted until Jan. 1, 1882, when he sold out to his partner, S. H. Starr, and purchased an interest in the Charles City Plow Company, a prominent manufacturing interest. He was married in Charles City, to Mary E. Strawn, of Rockford, Ill., on March 10, 1856. They have had three children, Ida E., born Aug. 7, 1858, died while yet in the full bloom of youth on July 15, 1874; J. A., born Aug. 30, 1861, is agent for the New York Life Insurance Company of this city, and Marie M., born Aug. 20, 1867. The subject of this memoir is a member of St. Charles Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., and a member of the Chapter. He has served acceptably in many of the city offices and was a member of the City Council four years. Politically he favors the Republican party. He is one of the pioneer and enterprising citizens of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1855.

E. J. Fisher, of the firm of Stevens, Hering & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of furniture, Charles City, is a native of New Hampshire, born in Franklin, Merrimack County, Oct. 9, 1837. His parents, Ellis Fisher, who was a farmer, and

Hannah, *nee* Noice, were natives of the Green Mountain State, and had a family of nine children, of whom the subject of this memoir was the youngest son. He was educated in his native State, and at the age of fifteen went to Lowell, Mass., to learn the machinist's trade. He followed that occupation four years, then went to Manchester, N. H., and remained there three years, learning the furniture trade. From there he went to Boston, Mass., and worked at the cabinet-maker's trade, until his marriage to Abbie Haywood in December, 1861. She was born in Alexander, N. H., a daughter of Walter Haywood. Of five children born of this union three are living—Harry W., born Nov. 21, 1863, is working with his father in the factory; Frank, born Jan. 6, 1869, and Fred, born Aug. 6, 1873. After his marriage Mr. Fisher removed to Two Rivers, Wis., thence to Appleton, that State, where he worked in a furniture factory one year, then established a factory of his own at Leeman, Wis., four years later he took charge of the furniture manufacturing department, at the House of Correction at Milwaukee, Wis. In 1869 he became a resident of Charles City and a partner, in his present business. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, National Lodge, No. 165. Politically h favors the Democratic party.

William N. Fisher, Constable, sexton of cemetery, and farmer, was born in Washington County, Vt., June 13, 1829, a son of Silas W. and Emily (Peck) Fisher; father a native of New Hampshire, and mother of Vermont. Of a family of three children the subject of this sketch was the eldest, and is the only one living. He was brought up on a farm, and when within two months of age he left home and worked out two or three years, and in 1854 came West, to Rockford, Ill. In the spring of 1857 he went to Minnesota with three yoke of cattle to break prairie; but hard times came on and he lost nearly all. He then located in Charles City and started a meat market, which business he prosecuted extensively. Some seasons he would kill as many as fifty or sixty hogs at a time, which were hauled to market at McGregor. But in the following spring he abandoned the market, and did odd jobs until 1860, when he started for Pike's Peak; at Denver, however, he learned such facts as discouraged him from going further, and he returned, footing all the way from Omaha to Charles City. In the autumn of 1864 he was drafted and attached to Company G, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry; in the army, during the winter, he contracted rheumatism, and was sent to the hospital, where he

remained until July. After the close of the war he returned home to Charles City. Except what time he was in the war, he has been Constable ever since 1858. The first time he was elected he had failed of a nomination in caucus by a vote or two, and he ran independently, and yet was elected almost unanimously. In 1862 he was appointed Constable, the elected man not qualifying. He ran independently again in 1868, and was again elected. Mr. Fisher has done much for the interests of his community. In the way of fence-building he has done more than any other man in the county, and probably excels all in the neatness of his work. He has, by his business talent, accumulated considerable property and money, and is now independent and happy. Oct. 3, 1867, in Rockford, this county, he married Miss Mary Rudd, of Rockford, Ill., daughter of Joe M. and Miranda (Palmer) Rudd, her parents having been early settlers of Buffalo, N. Y. She is a member of the Christian church. Of their two children, Victoria E. is living, and Chester S. is deceased.

Luther P. Fitch, one of the prominent physicians of Floyd County, was born in Groton, Middlesex County, Mass., March 26, 1836, a son of John and Lucy L. Fitch, *nee* Sawtell, natives also of Massachusetts. They had a family of five children, three living—Luther P., W. H., a practicing physician of Rockford, Ill., and A. Lizzie, at present traveling in Europe. When the subject of this memoir was about three years of age, his parents removed to Winnebago County, Ill., and settled on a farm. There his boyhood was passed and primary education received. He attended school at Rockford, Ill., two years; at Groton, Mass., eighteen months, and at Beloit, Wis., five years; four years was spent in the Beloit College, from which he graduated in 1860. He spent nine months in the medical department of Michigan State University, then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons at New York City, graduating with honors in 1863. Upon leaving school he was appointed Surgeon of the Forty-seventh U. S. C. Infantry, and remained with this regiment until January, 1866, when they were mustered out of service. He then formed a partnership with Dr. C. J. Taggert, at Beloit, Wis., which continued six months when Dr. Fitch went to New York City for the purpose of attending lectures and receiving instruction in special branches of medicine. Eight months later he located in practice in Rockford, Ill., remaining there until October, 1868, when he came to Charles City. He has met with deserved success as a practitioner, and is well and

favorably known throughout the county as a skillful and reliable physician. On Oct. 13, 1869, he married Martha Baker, of Berlin, Wis. Two children have blessed their union, viz.: Charles L., born March 29, 1873, and Lucy, Jan. 20, 1875. Dr. Fitch is a member of the American Medical Association, of the Iowa State Medical Society, and is Secretary of the Upper Cedar Valley Medical Association. He was elected Director of the Independent District of Charles City School Board, in March, 1878, and still retains the office. Politically he favors the Republican party.

William Giermann, proprietor of the German meat market, Charles City, was born in Preuzlau, Prussia, Germany, July 19, 1845. His parents were Christian and Caroline (Haman) Giermann. They had a family of five sons and four daughters. William, subject of this memoir, was the youngest, and the only one in America. He attended school in Germany until fifteen, when he learned the butcher's trade four years; then served three years as soldier in the cavalry of the German army, and in 1870 came to America. He brought his girl with him, and they landed in New York and were married at New Bremen, Cook County, Ill., June 7, 1870. She was born in Germany, and was a daughter of Gottlieb and Caroline (Schultz) Frabel. Mrs. Giermann's maiden name was Emelia Frabel. In December, 1870, Mr. Giermann located in Charles City, and worked by the day at different work till 1864, when he began to work at the butcher's trade, and in March, 1878, established his present market. Mr. and Mrs. Giermann are members of the German M. E. church, and have five children, viz.: Miss Ida, born July 24, 1882; John, born May 25, 1874; Miss Emma, born April 14, 1876; Miss Emelia, Feb. 13, 1879, and Lydia, born Oct. 14, 1881. Mr. Giermann is a member of the A. O. U. W., Charles City Lodge, No. 158. In politics, a Republican. He is one of the enterprising business men of Charles City, where he has been identified since December, 1870. He built his present market-house in 1877, and it is the leading market in the city, and Mr. Giermann tries to please all his customers, and to that end buys the best the market affords. He also carries a fine stock of dried and smoked meats.

Geo. Gilbert, station agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, is a native of New York, and was born in Castile, Wyoming County, July 23, 1842; his parents were Seymour and Permelia (Mabie) Gilbert, natives of New York, and members of

the Baptist church. He in early life was a hardware merchant and in after years engaged in farming. He moved from Wyoming County, N. Y., to Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill., in 1846, where he died. He and wife had two sons and one daughter. Geo. E., subject of this sketch, was the second son; he lived in Winnebago County, Ill., on his father's farm, attending school until twelve when he began to run on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, as newsboy. Subsequently rose to the position of brakeman, then baggageman. In February, 1874, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers and remained in the service until the close of the war, when he returned to Rockford, Ill., and opened a grocery store. Eighteen months later he sold out and engaged in railroading on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway until September, 1869, when he came to Charles City, and began to work as freight agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and was warehouseman operator and clerked for E. J. Gilbert, three years, when he was appointed agent at Garner, Hancock County, and remained two years; then took charge of the station at Algona one year, and was appointed agent at Charles City, where he has since remained. Mr. Gilbert married Miss Ada J. Halsted, at Rockford, Ill., Oct. 22, 1866; she was born in New York, and was a daughter of Egbert and Ester (Kingsley) Halsted. Mrs. Gilbert is a member of the Congregational church. They have had three children, viz.: George H., Archer and Mabel I. Gilbert. Mr. Gilbert is one of the enterprising representative men of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1869. In politics he is a Republican.

Samuel G. Goddard, contractor and builder, and agent for the Domestic and Victor sewing machines, is a native of Michigan, and was born in Calhoun County, Oct. 26, 1829, he being the first white child born in this county. His father, Josiah Goddard, was born in Massachusetts, and when twenty-one years of age enlisted as Sergeant Major in the war of 1812, and participated in the battle of Plattsburg. After the close of the war he went to Detroit, Mich., where he married Miss Hannah Luckett; soon after his marriage he removed to Calhoun County, Mich., and was one of the first settlers of this county. He and his wife had a family of sixteen children, eleven sons and five daughters. Samuel C., subject of this sketch was the third son, he worked on his father's farm, attending school winters until fifteen, when he removed to Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill., and one year later to Green

County, Wis. They remained there and engaged in farming until October, 1848, when they came to Fort Atkinson, Winneshiek County, Ia. In 1851 Samuel C. started out with fifty cents in his pocket to make his fortune, and located in Bradford, Chickasaw County, Ia. He worked at the carpenter's trade and clerked in a store about a year, when he was elected County Clerk, he being the first to hold that office in the county. In March, 1854, Mr. Goddard came to Charles City, Floyd County, Ia., and bought the general merchandise stock of Robert L. Freeman, the first store keeper in Charles City. Mr. Goddard built the first frame house in Charles City, the town was then called Freeman, and Mr. Freeman was the first Postmaster and Mr. Goddard the second. Mr. Goddard sold his store to John and William Ferguson in the spring of 1856, then built the Magnolia Hotel, which he conducted two years, when it burned down in the fire of Charles City; he then clerked in Lehmkuhl's store ten years, since then he has worked at his trade, as carpenter and contractor, and engaged in the sale of sewing machines. Mr. Goddard married Miss Amanda Bigelow, at Waverly, Bremer County, Ia., July 16, 1857. She was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Julius and Philena (Dayton) Bigelow, natives of Connecticut; he was a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Goddard had five children, viz.: Cora, born April 26, 1858, wife of Harry A. Merrill (he is Cashier in the Rockford Bank, at Rockford, Ia.); Angie, born July 29, 1851; May, Sept. 21, 1863; Gladys, Feb. 22, 1865, and Guy A., March 8, 1867, who reside with their parents. Mr. Goddard is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. In politics he is a Republican. He is one of the oldest settlers, and is an enterprising representative citizen of Charles City, where he has been identified since March, 1854.

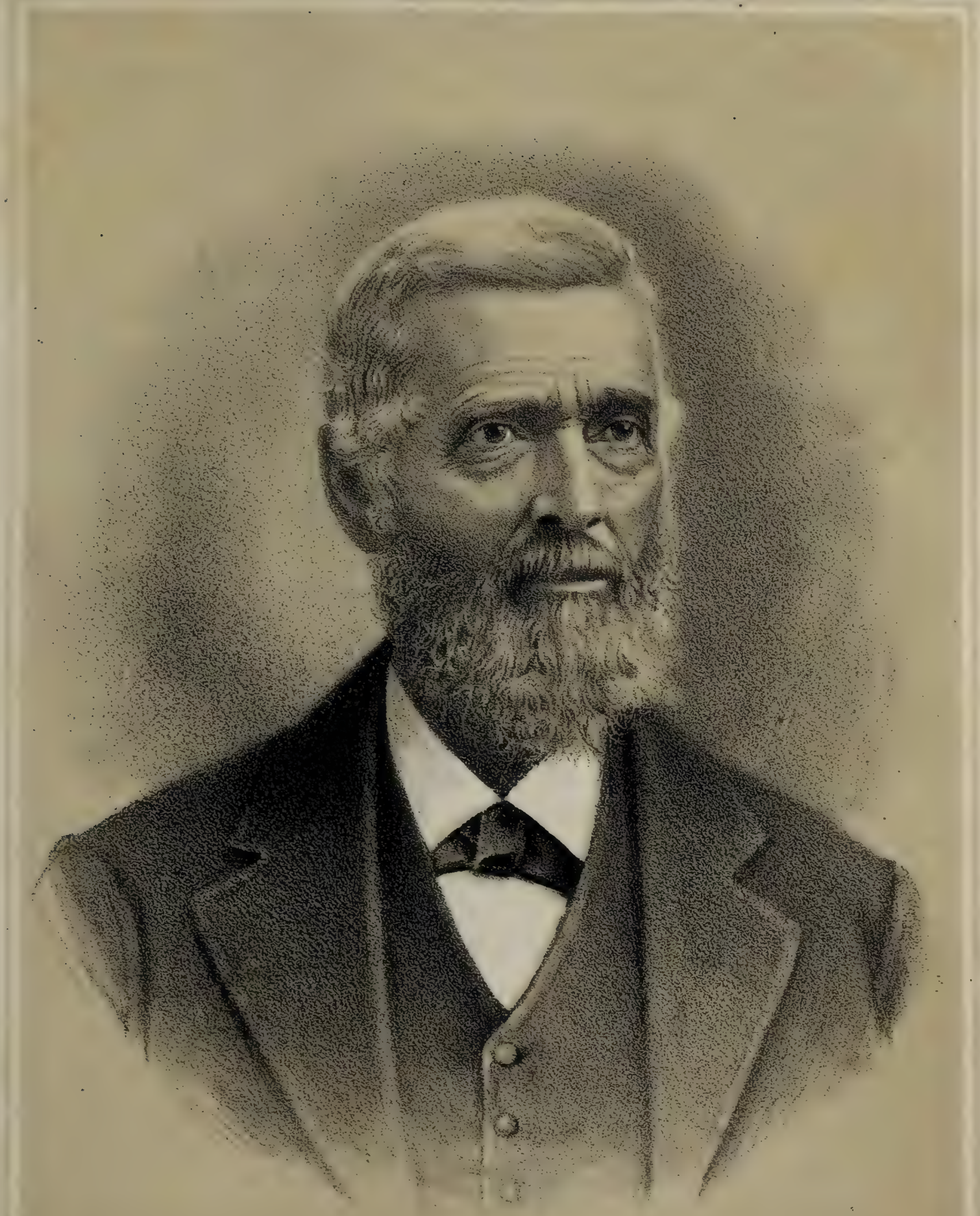
E. J. Guilbert, ex-County Treasurer of Floyd County, was born in Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill., June 18, 1848, a son of Milo and Margaret (Palmer) Guilbert; he a native of Vermont, and she of Ohio. They had a family of six sons and four daughters. E. J., subject of this sketch, being the eldest, was but six years of age when he came with his parents to Charles City, Ia., where his father, with Dr. N. H. Palmer, purchased of Joseph Kelly half the town. He built the first frame house here. E. J. attended school and worked on a farm until eighteen, when he was employed as bookkeeper, at Prairie du Chien, Wis., for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; worked there two years,

when he was appointed the first station agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, at Charles City, and retained the position four years. He was then elected Deputy County Treasurer for two years, and was subsequently elected County Treasurer, and held that office four years, when he purchased a farm of 160 acres, in St. Charles Township, where he has since been engaged in agricultural pursuits. Mr. Guilbert married Miss Estella Merrill, at Charles City, May 4, 1870. She was born in Harmony, Me., and was a daughter of J. N. Merrill, an attorney at Rockford, Ia., and Sarah E. (Parsons) Merrill. Mr. and Mrs. Guilbert have three children, viz.: Roy M., born July 27, 1871; Lulie, Aug. 6, 1873; and Margaret, Dec. 8, 1876. Mr. Guilbert is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and is one of the charter members of Hope Lodge, No. 76, and was president for one year. He was elected City Clerk of Charles City, for one year, and has held various local offices of trust. In politics, a Republican, and cast his first vote for Grant for President the second term. Mr. Guilbert is one of the pioneer children of Floyd County, and one of the enterprising, representative men of Floyd County, where he has been identified since fall, 1853. He is of Scotch and Irish descent.

William Hansberg, of the firm of Hansberg & Holbrook, is the oldest merchant in Floyd County, having been identified with the mercantile interests here since 1856. A native of Eckernfoerde, Schleswig, Germany. He was born July 2, 1833, son of John and Anna (Gerber) Hansberg, who were the parents of three children, of whom William was the eldest. His father died when he was four years of age, and he attended school in Germany until fifteen, then served a five years' apprenticeship at a trade in the town of Bredstadt, Germany. In July, 1855, he came alone to the United States; landed at New York after a forty-five days' journey at sea. From New York he went to Lyons, Clinton County, Ia., where he clerked in a store and warehouse for the old firm of Burrows, Prettyman & Pearsall, and at Commanche until 1855, when Mr. Pearsall died and he went to Waverly, Bremer County, Ia., and clerked in a store for Hazlett & Co. until April, 1856, when he came to Charles City with Rumpf, Lehmkuhl & Co., who built a dry goods store here, which they opened in June, 1856, employing Mr. Hansberg as clerk. In 1859 Mr. Rumpf withdrew from the firm, and in 1862 Mr. Hansberg was taken into partnership. They established a branch store at Floyd, of which

he was manager. In 1868 they closed the store at Floyd, and the business was conducted at Charles City, under the firm name of Lehmkuhl & Hansberg until the spring of 1876, when Mr. Hansberg purchased his partner's interest, and conducted the business until March 1, 1879, and then formed his present partnership with Mr. W. E. Holbrook. They are the recipients of a firmly established trade, and are known throughout the county as men of irreproachable business integrity. Mr. Hansberg was married Aug. 30, 1863, to Theresa Merckel, who was born in Andernach, on the River Rhine, Germany, a daughter of Carl and Anna M. Merckel, *nee* Just. Four children blessed this union, viz. : Mary, born May 31, 1864; Charles in November, 1866; Emil, born Aug. 18, 1868, died Sept. 21, 1869; Ernst, born Aug. 27, 1878. Mr. Hansberg was elected County Supervisor in the fall of 1880, and still holds the office. He was the first Alderman and Treasurer elected in Charles City, and has held numerous other township offices. Politically he is independent, and he and wife are members of the Lutheran church.

A. M. Harrison, a prominent lawyer of Charles City, and a member of the firm of Starr & Harrison, has been actively connected with the legal profession of Charles City since May, 1870. A son of Charles Harrison of New Jersey, and Catherine, *nee* DeWitt, of Ulster County, N. Y.; he was born on his father's farm in what is now the city of Pit Hole, Pa., on Nov. 5, 1847. His parents were members of the Old School Presbyterian church, in which his father was a Deacon many years. He attended school and assisted on the farm until 1862, when he, with his father and brother, began operating in oil. He worked with them and attended the academy at Pleasantville, Pa., until 1865, when he removed, with his father, to Fredonia, N. Y. He entered the academy at that place, and graduated there in 1868. In the fall of that year he was matriculated in the law school at Ann Arbor, Mich., graduating in 1870, and was admitted to the Michigan Supreme Court bar in April of that year. He came at once to Charles City, where he established an office, and soon after was employed in the law office of Starr & Patterson, and in 1873 was taken into partnership. They continued to practice under the firm name of Starr, Patterson & Harrison until the death of Mr. Patterson, which occurred Oct. 29, 1878. Since then the firm has remained Starr & Harrison. On Aug. 13, 1873, at Silver Creek, N. Y., occurred the marriage



E. D. Morhose

of A. M. Harrison and Lizzie Chapin, daughter of Charles and Calista A. (Gage) Chapin. She was born in that city on Feb. 4, 1852. Two sons have blessed this union, viz.: Gage M., born March 21, 1875, and Merton E., Oct. 18, 1876. Mr. Harrison is a member of St. Charles Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 141. He was, too, elected City Attorney of Charles City three terms, and served as Justice of the Peace from 1871 to 1881.

Sanford Harwood, dealer in boots and shoes, and manufacturer of harness, Charles City, is a native of New York, and was born at Hadley, Saratoga County, July 31, 1818. His parents were Jesse and Sarah (Scofield) Harwood. He was a native of Vermont, and farmer; she was a native of Massachusetts, and they had a family of four sons and four daughters. Sanford was the second son. When he was six years of age his father died. He then remained on the farm with his mother until seventeen, when he went to Chautauqua County, N. Y., and worked at the harness trade in Maysville two years; then went to Essex County and worked at Crown Point two years, then came to La Salle County, Ill., and located in the town of Lowell and farmed until spring of 1852, when he came to Independence, Buchanan County, Ia, where he purchased a farm, and farmed eighteen months; then, in fall of 1854, came to Charles City and engaged in farming until 1863, when he established his present business. Mr. Harwood married Miss Keziah Dryer, Aug. 31, 1843, at Lowell, La Salle County, Ill. She was born in Seneca County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Chester Dryer and Susan (Hobro) Dryer. Mr. and Mrs. Harwood are members of Baptist church, and have had a family of eight children, four sons and one daughter living, viz.: James C., printer and editor of *Wright County Monitor*, at Clarion, Wright County, Ia.; Miss Susie M. Harwood; Burt E., photographer of Charles City; William S., of editorial staff of Dubuque *Herald*; and Frank E., engaged in business with his father. Mr. Harwood has been a member of the City Council, member School Board, and Township Trustee a number of years, and member of County Supervisors in 1860—held this office two years. In politics, he is a Republican, and has always been a supporter of that party. He is one of the old settlers and enterprising representative men of Charles City, where he has been identified since fall of 1854.

Harwood & Mooney, photographers, Charles City, Ia., is one of the city's enterprising young firms. Though both are young men, they do some of the finest work in their line in the State.

The senior member of the firm, Burritt Harwood, is a native of Charles City, and was born Nov. 26, 1855. He received his early education here, attending the Charles City HighSchool, and afterward the Academy of Design, Chicago.

John Arthur Mooney, was born in Rockford, Ill., Oct. 10, 1857, and came with his parents to Charles City in 1873. He learned the art of photography with J. E. Rich, with whom he remained seven years. He then went to Independence, Ia., and engaged in the photographic business a short time, but subsequently returned to this city and formed the present partnership, under the firm name of Harwood & Mooney.

William C. Hering, of the firm of Stevens & Hering, furniture manufacturers, Charles City, is a native of Mecklenburgh-Schwerin, Germany, born Oct. 12, 1838, the only son of William and Sophia (Oden) Hering, likewise of German birth. They were members of the Lutheran church. William C. attended school in Germany until his fourteenth year, whan he immigrated with his parents to the United States, locating in Cincinnati, O. Two years later they removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where W. C. learned and followed the chair-maker's trade until 1869, when he came to Charles City, and in company with E. J. Fisher and W. E. Elkins established a furniture factory at this place. In 1870 Mr. Parkhurst became a partner, and July, 1871, he sold his interest to Mr. Stevens, one of the present proprietors. In October, 1874, the company bought out Mr. Elkins, and the firm has since remained Stevens, Hering & Co. The subject of this memoir was married Feb. 8, 1866, to Dora Stelling of Washington, Wis. Seven children have blessed their married life, of whom six are living—Hattie M., Jennie, Carrie, Lulu, Irwin and Ida. Arthur died in infancy. Mr. Hering is a prominent member of National Lodge, No. 165, I. O. O. F., and in politics is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

S. R. Hewitt, M. D., has been prominently identified with the medical profession of Floyd County, since 1869, a son of Samuel B. and Elmina Hewitt, *nee* Tucker. He was born in Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., July 22, 1839. S. R. was the eldest of a family of four children, and when he was six years old his parents moved to Sharon, Wis., and two years later to Fond du Lac. His

father settled upon a farm near by, and S. R. assisted on the farm and attended school during the winter months, until twenty years of age, when he entered the Baraboo, Wis., Institute. He spent one term in that institute, then taught school and studied medicine until his twenty-fourth year, when he went to Brandon, Wis., and continued the study of medicine under Dr. B. F. Dodson, three years. He then became a student in Rush Medical College, at Chicago, from which he graduated in 1867. He at once located at Berlin, Wis., in the practice of his profession, and shortly afterward went to Waupun, Wis., where he practiced two years, then removed to Nora Springs, Floyd County, Ia. In June, 1881, he came to Charles City, where he has since remained. He was married at Alto, Wis., on Oct. 30, 1867, to Alice E. Talcott, who was born at Kenosha, Wis., and was a daughter of Gilbert and Mary (Larabee) Talcott, natives of New York. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, Alice B., born April 25, 1871. Dr. Hewitt is a Mason and a prominent member of St. Charles Lodge, No. 141. In politics he is a Republican. During the time he was at Rush Medical College, Dr. Hewitt was the assistant of Prof. E. L. Holmes, of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Chicago, two years. He makes a specialty of surgery, and has successfully operated on many difficult and complicated cases. He was surgeon for the B., C. R. & N. R R. six years, and during the war was selected from the medical college as assistant surgeon of the Marine Hospital, where he remained three years and gained a thorough knowledge of this department of his profession.

William E. Holbrook, junior member of the firm of Hansberg & Holbrook, was born in Masonville, Canada East, Dec. 11, 1841. His parents were Abram and Azubah Holbrook, *nee* Perkins, the former a native of Vermont, the latter of Canada. They had a family of seven children; five lived to maturity. In 1852 the family moved to Freeport, Ill., where they remained until 1855, then came to Floyd County, Ia., settling on a farm of 400 acres in Floyd Township, which the eldest son had entered in 1854. William E. assisted on this farm and attended school until nineteen years old, when he taught school here two terms, then visited the home of his boyhood and Vermont with his mother and sister, where he taught school and worked on a farm until the spring of 1864, when he returned to Floyd. In June of that year he commenced clerking for Lehmkuhl & Hansberg, and came with them to Charles City in 1868. He was clerk and bookkeeper until

1879, when he was taken into partnership. On Feb. 27, 1880, he married Matilda Kellogg, who was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of John and Rachael Kellogg, *nee* Shelly, who settled in Charles City in 1854. Their union has been blessed with two children—Eugene W., born Dec. 3, 1870, and Cora G., Aug. 30, 1872. Mr. Holbrook is a member of Charles City Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; also of Almond Chapter. He has taken all the degrees of the I. O. O. F. Encampment. He was elected City Treasurer in March, 1882, and still retains the office. He has always been a strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party. His father died here on Nov. 6, 1859, and his mother is residing with her son, the subject of this memoir.

H. S. Howard, of the Boss Harrow Company, is one of the leading business men of Charles City, and was born at Saline, Mich., Aug. 4, 1842; he was a son of Rufus, whose ancestors were English. Rufus was born at Utica, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1817. He was a physician. He moved from New York State to Michigan, where he married Ann Cook, Nov. 27, 1839. In the fall of 1846 he moved to Cottage Grove, Wis. He died June 4, 1857, after an illness of seven days. He had an extensive practice as a physician, and was worn out by his zealous labors. His wife, Mrs. Ann Howard, died at the residence of her son, H. S. Howard, at Floyd, Ia., Thanksgiving Day, November, 1876. She and husband had a family of three sons and three daughters—H. S., W. P. and Murtie, who resides with her brother, H. S. Howard, subject of this sketch; he was the eldest. He enlisted, Aug. 29, 1861, in the Third Battery, Wisconsin Light Artillery, for three years, and was discharged in October, 1864. He served under Generals Buel, Rosecrans and Grant at the battle of Chickamauga, and was taken prisoner with ten other members of the battery, along with the guns, and taken to Richmond, thence to Libby Prison; and Nov. 28, 1863, they were moved to Danville, Va., and Nov. 29, 1863, took leg bail for Uncle Sam's land, and after a tramp of thirty days and nights through the rebel country and over the Blue Ridge and Alleghany mountains, he reached the Union lines at Camp Fayette, W. Va. After a week's rest in camp he visited his home, and returned to his command at Chattanooga, and after his discharge he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and attended the Eastman's Business College, from which he graduated. He then visited some friends in New Jersey, then took a position here as bookkeeper in the store of J. L———. Finding confinement in the

store imperious to his health, he decided to return to his home in the West. In 1868 began to sell farm machinery, which business has been followed with very little intermission, until the manufacturing of "Boss Harrows" has compelled the cessation of all other interests. Mr. Howard moved from Janesville, Wis., to Floyd County, Ia., October, 1874, and in a few months began to sell farm machinery at Floyd, and in the spring of 1876 manufactured a few "Scotch Harrows," for retail trade, and made two harrows of an entirely new pattern, a harrow patent by John E. Perkins, formerly of Verona, Wis. Mr. Howard made about sixty of these, and called them the "Boss Harrow," because all who used them called them the "Boss." These were made in 1876. A further account of this enterprise, under the firm of the "Boss Harrow Company," has been given on a preceding page.

John Howard, retired farmer and grain dealer, was born in Lawrence County, Ind., May 31, 1820, a son of Elbert and Phebe (McNeal) Howard, the former a native of Georgia, the latter of Kentucky. They were members of the Methodist church, and the parents of seven children. In 1834 the family moved to Illinois and settled in Kane County. In 1840 the subject of this memoir left home to make his own way in the world. He went to Waukegan, Lake County, Ill., and was there married, Jan. 16, 1848, to Harriet M. Gould, who was born in Utica, N. Y., March 8, 1819, a daughter of Louis and Nancy Gould, *nee* Hickox. Her father was a native of Massachusetts, her mother of New York. They were Methodists in their religious views, and were members of that church over fifty years. After his marriage Mr. Howard followed his trade, that of a furniture manufacturer, in Waukegan, until April, 1854, when he came to Charles City and opened the first cabinet-maker's shop in the county. The machinery in his shop was run by horse-power, and he made the first chair and brought the first lathe into the county. He continued in this business five years, then purchased a farm in St. Charles Township, which he cultivated until July, 1864, when he sold it and returned to Charles City. He engaged in grain and other business here until 1872, and since then has lived a retired life, having accumulated an ample competency for the support of his declining years. Mr. Howard and wife, Newman Dutcher and wife, and Mrs. John Kellogg organized the first church in Charles City, and their first meeting was held in an unfinished log barn, the sermon being preached by Rev. John Ball. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have been

faithful and active workers in the church since that time, and he has served as Trustee and Steward many years. They have had two sons, both now deceased, viz.: Louis Gould, born April 20, 1849, died Aug. 20, 1851, and John Gould, born Sept. 19, 1852, died May 14, 1853. Mr Howard can truly be classed with the pioneers and representative men of Floyd County, and his works for the good of the city will live after him, "By their works ye shall know them."

Charles Kelly, for whom the town of Charles City was named, is a son of Joseph Kelly, a native of Ohio, and Malinda, *nee* Rader, of Virginia. Joseph Kelly came to Floyd County in 1856, and laid out the town of Charles City, naming it for his son, and built the first saw-mill in the county. They had a family of ten children, six living—Charles; Melvina, wife of Christopher Martin, of Monroe, Wis.; Jane, wife of F. O. McCallister, a resident of Charles City; Harriet, widow of Chas. H. Haskell, is residing with her mother and conducts a milliner shop in Charles City; Mary, wife of D. W. Carver, editor of the Dubuque *Herald*, and Joseph, Jr., a musician and band leader in Buena Vista, Cal. The subject of this memoir was born in Monroe, Green County, Wis., Feb. 28, 1838, and was there reared and educated. In 1855, at the age of seventeen, he came to Charles City to join his father, and helped haul the machinery for his father's mill from Galena, Ill. He worked in the mill until his marriage to Ida Wrisley, which occurred Oct. 19, 1870. She was born in Rutland, Vt. In 1874 Mr. Kelly went to Oakland, Cal., where he was employed in the marble works until December, 1881, when he returned to Charles City, where he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly have one child, a son, William F., born Nov. 19, 1873. Mrs. Kelly is a member of the Congregational church. He is politically a Democrat, and is known as one of the old settlers and representative citizens of Charles City.

John Kuck, dealer in leather findings, saddles, hardware, buffalo robes, horse blankets, etc., Charles City, Ia., is a native of Germany, and was born near the city of Bremen, Prussia, Dec. 5, 1836. His parents were Henry and Anna (Gerken) Kuck, also natives of Germany. They had a family of eight children, seven sons and one daughter. John, subject of this sketch, was the third son, and is the oldest now living. He attended school in Germany and farmed until sixteen, and then came alone to America; landed at Baltimore, Md., after being eight weeks at sea. He went to Wheeling, Va., and two months after to Marietta, Ohio,

where he learned the harness-maker's trade and resided until twenty, then went to Le Sure, Minn. He was partner in a store of general merchandise there one year, then sold out and went to Galena, Ill., and worked at his trade until 1860, when he opened a harness shop at Lansing, Ia., and engaged in business here until 1864, when he came to Charles City, Ia., and established his present business. Mr. Kuck married Mary Meyer at Galena, Ill., June 1, 1860. She was born in Switzerland. They are members of the M. E. church, and have had a family of seven children, two living, viz.: Henry L., born Dec. 1, 1862; George W., born Dec. 14, 1868. Both work with their father in the harness shop. The mother died May 30, 1879, and Mr. Kuck married Lizzie Brandon April 22, 1880, at Charles City. She was born in Cook County, Ill., and was a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Sibbel) Brandon. They have one daughter—Bertha A. C., born Feb. 10, 1881. Mr. Kuck, in politics, is a Republican. He is one of the oldest harness-makers and business men of Floyd County and Charles City, having been identified with this city since July, 1864. He was a member of the Council of Charles City one year from Second Ward. He was one of the first members of the German M. E. church, which is now the Charles City District, embracing many counties, and was one of the first to organize the church in this city.

William M. Langstaff, blacksmith, Charles City, was born in Montrose, Susquehanna County, Pa., Oct. 22, 1830, a son of John and Rachel Langstaff, *nee* Bush, the former of English birth, the latter born in the Keystone State. They were the parents of nine children, William being the third son. His father died when he was eight years old, and he continued to reside on the farm with his mother until 1839, when the family moved to Brooklyn, Pa., where he learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1852 he went to Rockford, Ill., remaining there working at his trade one year, then went to Janesville, Wis., where he was married Jan. 31, 1854, to Margaret Warn, a native of Jacksonville, N. J., and a daughter of James M. and Margaret (Burlew) Warn, likewise natives of New Jersey, and the parents of six children. Mr. and Mrs. Langstaff had a family of three sons, two living—Will Leslie, born Dec. 5, 1855, at Janesville, Wis., is a merchant at Belmont, Ia., and Henry L., born in Charles City, July 31, 1860, is a printer at tanton, Pa.; Clarence, born Nov. 25, 1858, died Sept. 25, 1859. After his marriage Mr. Langstaff resided in Janesville until the spring of 1856, when he came to Charles City, where he established

a blacksmith shop, and has remained since. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, Charles City Lodge, No. 165. Politically he is a Democrat. He is one of the oldest blacksmiths now living in the county, having opened a shop here in 1856.

Jacob Leonard, proprietor of the Leonard Hotel, Charles City, was born near Bedford, Lawrence County, Ind., Dec. 12, 1819, a son of Henry and Martha (Raims) Leonard, natives of North Carolina. They had a family of thirteen children, eleven of whom lived to maturity. When Jacob was about two years old his parents removed to Monroe County, Ind., and settled on a farm. He was reared and educated at that place, and was married there on Dec. 20, 1843, to Catharine Berkey, who was born in Valonia, Jackson County, Ind., a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Iseminger) Berkey. Of nine children born of this union, eight are living—William H., editor and proprietor of the *Rock County Recorder*, at Janesville, Wis.; Margaret A., wife of William Ganges; Mary E., wife of Charles Leaman; N. Kate, wife of Joseph Flannigan; E. Hattie, who is cashier in a store at Janesville, Wis.; L. Agnes, who is a printer; Ester E. and Clara A. After his marriage Mr. Leonard farmed in Monroe County, Ind., until 1843, then taught school two years, and in 1845 went to Doe Prairie, where he farmed and taught until 1847, when he went to Green County, Wis., continuing in the same occupations there. In the spring of 1856, he came to Charles City, moving his family here the following year. He farmed, teamed and engaged in draying until 1875, then opened a grocery store, which he sold a short time afterward, and bought the Cleveland House. In October, 1879, he built his present hotel, which is a two-story building, containing fifteen sleeping rooms, parlors, dining-room, office and kitchen, all fitted up in good style. Mr. Leonard shows his guests every attention and is a popular landlord. He was elected Justice of the Peace for two years, but resigned the office before the expiration of his term. Politically he is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

Milton Martin, proprietor of the "Central Market," Charles City, is a native of New York, born in Oneida County, June 9, 1840. His parents were Ebenezer and Mercy (Doty) Martin, also natives of New York, and members of the M. E. church. They had a family of five children, two sons and three daughters. Martin, subject of this sketch, was the eldest son. When five years of age he removed, with his parents, to Winnebago County, Wis.,

where his father settled on a farm. They resided there four years, then moved into Ripon, Wis., where Martin attended school until fourteen, then worked with his father in the market until 1855, when he went to Wautoma, Washara County, Wis., and ran a hotel eighteen months. Subsequently returned to Ripon, and in the spring of 1858 went overland with a party to Pike's Peak and mined and prospected until fall, when he returned to Ripon, and removed with his father to Washara County, Wis., and farmed until the outbreaking of the late war, when he enlisted in Company F, First Wisconsin Cavalry, in spring of 1862, as a private, and was first appointed Sergeant, then First Lieutenant, and afterward Captain of the company, remaining until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn. He returned to Ripon and embarked in the market business. He was married to Miss Mercy A. Eggleston, at Ripon, May 7, 1866. She was born in Wisconsin and was a daughter of Giles and Catherine (Bullis) Eggleston, natives of New York. After his marriage, on Oct. 31, 1866, Mr. Martin located in Charles City, and established his present market. They have been members of the First M. E. Church of Charles City for the past ten years, and have had six children, viz.: Andrew, Cora, George, Ebenezer, Earl and Ellinor. Mr. Martin is a member of the A. O. U. W. and V. A. fraternities of Charles City. In politics he is a strong Republican, and voted for the amendment in 1882, and was the first Prohibitionist elected in the City Council, and is now serving his fourth year. He is one of the old residents and enterprising representative citizens and business men of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1866. He is of English and German descent. His great-grandfather was Captain on an English man-of-war ship in the Revolutionary war.

Carl Merckel, Sr., of the firm of Merckel & Son, hardware, Charles City, was born in Andernach, Prussia, Germany, Oct. 19, 1812, a son of Elias and Theresa Merckel, *nee* Kerig. Carl attended school and college until thirteen years of age, when he began learning the tinner's trade with his father, continuing with him three years. He then traveled in Holland, Belgium, France and Germany, until twenty; then worked with his father at Andernach until 1838, and on June 10 of that year he was united in marriage with Anna Marie Just, a native of Andernach, and a daughter of John Just, who had charge of a forest in Germany. After his marriage Mr. Merckel worked at his trade in his native

place, until 1852, when he came to America; landed at New York City, after a fifty-two days' journey. He worked in Albany, Rochester and Buffalo, New York, until 1854, when he came West, locating in Decorah, Ia., where he established the first tin shop in that city. One year later he removed to St. Paul, Minn., thence to Dubuque, Ia., where he resided until August, 1856, when he settled in Charles City, and in 1857 he sent to Germany for his family. He was employed in the first tin shop in this county, operated by Ferguson & Stanley until 1858, when he opened a shop of his own. He was burned out in 1862, and then built his present store. Mr. and Mrs. Merckel have been blessed with nine children, three living—Theresa, wife of Wm. Hansberg, an old settler and merchant of Charles City ; Carl, Jr., and Maggie. Carl, Jr., was born in Andernach, July 2, 1844, and attended school there until thirteen years of age, when he came to Charles City, and when fourteen learned the tinner's trade with his father, and in 1870 formed his present partnership with him. He married Gracie F. Davidson, at Charles City, Sept. 19, 1870. She was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was a daughter of Donald Davidson and Marion L., *nee* Brown, who were likewise of Scottish birth, and emigrated to America in 1855, settling in Floyd County, Ia., in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Carl Merckel, Jr., have had two children,—Carl D., born June 13, 1880, and Clyde, born Aug. 21, 1871, died Oct. 27, 1879. Mr. Merckel, Jr., was elected Mayor of Charles City in 1880, and held the office one year. He has been a member of the City Council seven years. Father and son are both strong supporters of the Republican party, and are classed with prominent and enterprising business men of Charles City.

George Wilhelm Meyer, the oldest and leading clothier and merchant-tailor in Charles City, has been prominently identified with the business interests of this city since 1868. A son of John and Marie (Zimmerman) Meyer. He was born Jan. 6, 1838, in the village of Sumte, Prussia, Germany. He was the eldest son of a family of five daughters and two sons, and after receiving a practical business education in his native town, went to Neuhans were he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade; when twenty years of age, having become proficient in his trade, he went to Hamburg, and two years later emigrated to the United States, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. John Pertzborm. He located in Madison, Wis., where he obtained employment at his trade. He was married there on Apr. 7, 1862, to Marie Schneider, who was born in

Switzerland, a daughter of John J. and Maria Schneider, *nee* Speich. Mr. Meyer resided in Madison until 1867, when he removed to Boscobel, Wis., remaining there until 1868, and then came to Charles City. He at once established his present business, and has met with deserved success, being known throughout the county as a man of irreproachable business integrity. Mr. and Mrs. Meyer have ten children, viz: Wilhelm G. H., working in his father's tailoring establishment; Paulina, George W., Amelia, Louisa, Wilhelmina, Mary, Matilda, Henrietta and Cora. Politically Mr. Meyer was formerly a Republican, but of late has been rather independent, voting for principle rather than party.

Miles Brothers, W. F. and H. F. Miles, druggists, and dealers in paints, oils, wall-paper and stationery. This is one of the oldest and leading business houses of Charles City, and was established in 1858, by Dr. J. W. Smith and C. W. Atkinson, Mr. W. F. and H. F. Miles becoming proprietors in 1868, and they have increased their business, and enlarged their store from time to time, until they now occupy a three-story building, 120 feet deep by 22 feet wide, with a basement, and they carry a full and complete stock of imported and domestic goods. W. F. and H. F. Miles were born in Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y. W. F. was born Sept. 23, 1840, and H. F., Nov. 28, 1842. They were sons of Levi and Emily (Boyd) Miles, he a native of Connecticut and she of Massachusetts. They were members of the M. E. church, and had a family of four sons and four daughters. W. F. Miles attended school, working on his father's farm until he began teaching school; taught winters and worked on the farm summers, until twenty, when he attended the Commercial College, at Binghamton, N. Y., where he graduated one year after. He then resided at Beloit, Wis., until the outbreaking of the late Rebellion, when he returned home to New York, and enlisted in Company A, Thirteenth New York Infantry and heavy Artillery; was shot through the right foot at a battle in front of Pittsburg, Pa., and laid in the hospital suffering from fever and his wound, and came near losing his life from exposure and neglect. He was found three days after being wounded, by Dr. Tennant, a surgeon, who proved to be a brother-in-law to Mr. Miles's brother, H. F. Miles. Through the effort of Dr. Tennant Mr. Miles's life and limb was saved. At the close of the war Mr. Miles returned to Deposit, N. Y., and was appointed Principal of the Deposit Military Academy for one year; he then clerked for eighteen months in a drug-

store at Deposit, then came West to Waterloo, Ia., and clerked in a dry-goods store one year, and then located in Charles City. Mr. Miles married Miss Estella Corson, at Waterloo, Ia., Sept. 8, 1870. She was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of Charles and Maria (Britton) Corson. Mr. Miles is a member of the M. E. church, and Mrs. Miles a member of the Baptist church. They have two children, viz.: Miss Carry and Charles L. Miles. Mr. Miles is a charter member of I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. lodges. Mr. Miles, during the war, was in the battles of Weldon R. R., City Point, Spring Valley and eighteen days in the battle of the Wilderness, and at the battles and skirmishes of the regiment. He was once taken prisoner by the Mosby's guerrillas; while carrying dispatches, his horse threw him and ran down the road, and was met by a company of cavalry, who returned and recaptured him from the guerrillas, before they read his dispatches. Mr. H. F. Miles was also in the late war. He enlisted in Company A, One Hundred and Forty-fourth New York Infantry Volunteers, and remained in the service until the close of the war, and was promoted Second Lieutenant; was in the siege and capture of Fort Sumter, the Peninsula campaign and at Gettysburg, and all the battles of the regiment. Mr. H. F. Miles married Miss Mary A. Hanford, Oct. 4, 1869. She was born at Rome, Oneida County, N. Y., and was a daughter of George W. and Jane (Phillips) Hanford. Mr. Miles is a member of the Congregational church, and Mrs. Miles a member of the M. E. church. They have had two children, viz.: Fred H. and Clarence W. Fred died May 5, 1879, aged eight years. Mr. H. F. Miles is a Mason and a member of St. Charles Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 141, and A. O. U. W. lodge, of Charles City. Messrs. W. F. and H. F. Miles are leading business men, and representative citizens of Charles City, where they have been in business since 1868.

George P. Morris, Treasurer of Floyd County, is a native o Wisconsin, born in Racine, March 27, 1843, a son of Roswell Morris (a native of Vermont) and Rowena, *nee* Goodwin, born in New Hampshire. Roswell Morris was a merchant, and in 1852 he removed with his family, which consisted of his wife and two sons, viz.: Julius R. and George P., to De Pere, thence to Green Bay, Wis. George P. was educated in his native city and in Green Bay, and in 1857 left home, and started out to fight life's battles for himself, going to New York City, and engaging as clerk in a wholesale hardware house at that place. In April, 1861,

he enlisted in the Eighth New York National Guards Infantry Volunteers, that being one of the first troops ordered to Washington. He enlisted for three months as a private, and was promoted to the rank of Commissary Sergeant of the regiment. He served three months, then returned to Green Bay, and in the fall of 1861 enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and remained with them until January, 1862, when he was transferred to the Second Wisconsin Cavalry as a Battalion Commissary Sergeant, remaining in the service until the fall of 1862, when he received an honorable discharge, at Helena, Ark. He returned to his old home in Wisconsin, and soon after was commissioned First Lieutenant of the Duryea, New York, Zouaves, and prepared again for service, but was compelled to remain at home, on account of illness. In the winter of 1862, he went to Sparta, Wis., for his health, and, after recuperating a few months, accepted a situation as clerk in a hardware store. In 1864 he went to La Crosse, where he clerked until 1868; then came to Charles City, Ia., and established a news depot, and also dealt in fancy notions. In January, 1872, he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Floyd County, retaining the position until May of that year, when he received the appointment of United States Express Agent, and in 1878 was appointed agent for the American Express Company. He held the positions until the fall of 1881, when he was elected to his present position, being nominated by acclamation, and receiving the almost unanimous vote of the county. Mr. Morris was married July 9, 1866, to Julia A. Ely, who was born in Cleveland, O., a daughter of Lyman and Almira Ely, *nee* Kent. They have had six children—Bessie R., born Jan. 11, 1868; Daisy M., July 21, 1873; M. Louisa, Oct. 12, 1876; Emma M., June 9, 1878; George R., July 19, 1880; and Julia A., deceased. Mr. Morris has held many of the city offices, and in each instance has shown himself to be eminently fitted to hold public positions of trust. He is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, of which he is Treasurer. Politically, he is a Republican.

Julius P. North, tinner and dealer in stoves and general hardware, was born in Angelica, Allegany County, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1834. He was a son of Geo. B. and Julia (Perrine) North. The former was a native of Vermont and he was a son of Noah North, whose father came from England and settled in Connecticut. Noah North's family consisted of five sons and two daughters, viz.:

Henry P., tinsmith of Geneseo, N. Y.; William, gunsmith at Hartford, Conn., Albert, tinsmith, who died at Geneseo, N. Y.; George B., tin and coppersmith; Charles A., tinsmith at Wyoming, N. Y., and Olive and Laura. The former died at Angelica, N. Y. Noah emigrated to Geneseo, N. Y., with his family, and his son, Geo. B., father of Julius P., subject of this sketch, early showed a fondness for the water by building small water crafts. He worked at the tinner's and coppersmith's trade until twenty-two, when he made two cruises in the war ship "Brandywine" for four years, then went to Buffalo, N. Y., where he worked at his trade and owned property. On a visit to Geneseo he met and afterward married Miss Julia Perrine; married May, 1831. She was a daughter of Jeremiah and Hannah (Wright) Perrine. Her father served in the Revolutionary war, and for his meritorious services his wife received a pension; she outlived him a number of years and finally died at Ovid, N. Y. Her daughter, Hannah Perrine, grandmother of Julius P. North, was born at Hebron, Conn., and emigrated to Geneseo, N. Y., in 1827, and died at Angelica in 1854, aged seventy-six years. She and husband had a family of two sons and three daughters, viz.: Thomas, Julius, Julia, Eveline and Emeline Perrine. Geo. B. and Julia (Perrine) North, parents of Julius P., had a family of four sons and two daughters, viz.: Alford, Julius P., Mary J., Eveline, George and George second; the last two died in infancy. Mary J. died at Geneseo, Feb. 26, 1879, aged forty-five; the rest are living. Julius P., subject of this sketch, was the second son. He attended school until thirteen, when he learned the tinner's trade with his uncle, Henry P. North, until nineteen. Julius then came to Chicago and worked at his trade two years, then came to Jacksonville, Chickasaw County, Ia., and located land and worked here and in Elkader, Clayton County, until 1866, when he came to Charles City and established his present business. Mr. North married Miss Carrie M. Updike, at Jacksonville, Ia., Jan. 26, 1858. She was born in Westfield, N. Y., and was a daughter of William and Mercy (Loveless) Updike, he of New Jersey and she of New York. Mr. and Mrs. North are members of the M. E. church and they have been members of this church for the past twenty-two years. Mr. North is Class-Leader in the First M. E. Church of Charles City. He and wife have had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Earl J., born Nov. 3, 1859; Miss Hattie M., born Sept. 2, 1862; Henry P., born Nov. 12, 1865, and George F., born Sept. 12, 1870.

Mr. North is one of the leading manufacturers and business men of Charles City. In politics, a Republican, and he has always been a strong advocate of temperance, having voted the Iowa prohibitory law in 1855, and also voted the amendment prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in 1882.

A. E. Palmer, an old settler and farmer, residing in Charles City, is a native of Illinois, and was born in Aurora, Kane County, July 27, 1841, a son of Dr. N. H. and Miranda (Isball) Palmer, who were members of the M. E. church. He was a native of Vermont, and emigrated to New York, where he was married. In 1835 he moved to Aurora, Ill., where he practiced medicine until the spring of 1854, when he came to Bremer County, Ia., and the fall of that year located in Charles City. In company with Milo Gilbert he bought a half interest in Charles City and the water-power of Joseph Kelly. Dr. Palmer practiced medicine in Charles City until his death, which occurred Oct. 9, 1872, aged seventy-five years and one day. He was married four times. He first married Miss Samantha Blair, Nov. 17, 1825; they had one son and three daughters; three daughters living, viz.: Martha, wife of Wm. D. Smith, a farmer of Rockford, Floyd County; Margaret, wife of Milo Gilbert, of Nora Springs; Mary, wife of George Squires, of Ohio. The mother died Jan. 10, 1835. Dr. Palmer then married Miranda Isball, Nov. 19, 1835. The fruit of this marriage was five children, one son and four daughters, two living, viz.: Malinda, wife of John Howland, residing on a farm at Blue Earth City, Minn., and A. E. Palmer, subject of this sketch. The mother died April 8, 1848. She was a member of the M. E. church. Dr. Palmer then married Miss N. Rhodes, April 29, 1849. They had one daughter, viz.: Eva, wife of Henry McGowen; they reside at Clear Lake, Ia. The mother died Oct. 27, 1856. Dr. Palmer married Mrs. Jane Howland, March 12, 1857. Her maiden name was Lowell. They had one daughter—Eugenia, wife of a Mr. West. A. E. Palmer, subject of this memoir, in 1854, came with his parents to Charles City, and attended school until seventeen, when he began farming, and bought land, which he still owns. He married Miss Alice Stahl, at Panora, Ia., Nov. 27, 1873. She was born in Ohio, and was a daughter of Harmon and Mary (Moffitt) Stahl; he of Pennsylvania and she of Ohio. They were members of the M. E. church, and had a family of two sons and two daughters. After his marriage Mr. Palmer settled on his farm, where they still reside, in the suburbs of Charles City.

Mrs. Palmer is a member of the Baptist church. They have a family of four children, viz.: N. Harmon, born Oct. 10, 1874; M. Miranda, Aug. 31, 1877; J. Elston, Aug. 30, 1879, and Irwing S., Sept. 15, 1881. Mr. Palmer owns thirty-eight acres of land inside of city corporation, and three lots and his residence. He is one of the old settlers of Floyd County, where he has been identified since 1854. There was but one frame house in Charles City when he came, and his sister, Mrs. Malinda Howland, taught the first school in Charles City. In politics Mr. Palmer is a Republican, and was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F. He is one of the enterprising representative men of Charles City.

William M. Palmer, M. D., Charles City, was born in Lincolnville, then Hancock, now Waldo County, Me., on Jan. 23, 1809. He was the second son of a family of eleven children, born of Nathaniel and Susan (Pendleton) Palmer, the former a native of Massachusetts, the latter of Maine. He lived on his father's farm and attended school until twenty years of age, when he left the paternal roof to make his own way in the world, going to Somerset County, Me., where he engaged in farming and studied medicine until 1857, and then engaged in the practice of his profession. He was united in marriage with Ann Shaw, at Palmyra, on Sept. 29, 1833. She was born in Winthrop, Me., a daughter of S. C. and Rachael Shaw, *nee* Sinkler. Of eight children, born of this union four are living—Maria, married W. D. Balch, a banker of Charles City; L. G., engaged in mining in Missouri; Mary E., wife of Judge Reiniger, banker of Charles City; Bina S., wife of Alford Wood, a merchant at Gallasen, Col. J. R., the eldest son, enlisted in the First Illinois Cavalry, and was killed at the battle of Lexington, Mo., while bravely defending his country's cause; LeRoy was a drummer boy in the Twenty-first Maine Infantry, and died in the hospital at City Point, Va.; Eveline died in Palmyra, Me., aged fourteen years and ten months, and Kate, wife of L. H. Cheney, died in Charles City, aged twenty years and ten months. Dr. Palmer located in Charles City, in March, 1865, and has been engaged in active practice here since, and has met with flattering success. He is a Mason and a prominent member of the St. Charles Lodge, No 141; is also a member of the chapter. He has served as a member of the City Council, and while a resident of Palmyra was elected to many public positions of trust, being elected to the office of Legislator in 1848. Politically he was formerly a Jackson Democrat, but since the organization of the

Republican party has been one of its strongest supporters. Dr. Palmer came of English ancestry and is a descendant of two brothers of that name, who came over in the "Mayflower."

E. L. Pease, manufacturer of fine buggies, carriages and wagons, Charles City, established his factory here in the spring of 1865. He employs first-class workmen, including wagon-makers, carriage painters, trimmers and blacksmiths. He is prepared to first-class work, which he warrants. This is one of the leading manufactories of Charles City. Mr. Pease was born in Colesville, Broome County, N. Y., March 9, 1832. His parents were Isaac and Hannah (Clark) Pease, who were natives of Massachusetts, and members of the M. E. church. They had a family of three sons and two daughters. E. L., subject of this memoir, was the youngest, and when three years of age, in 1835, he removed with his parents to Hancock County, Ill., and one year after removed with his parents to Chautauqua County, N.Y., and attended school and worked on a farm until nineteen, when he began to work at the carriage-maker's trade. One year after they went to Hume, Allegany County, for two and a half years; thence to Jamestown two years, then at Ripon, Wis., where he worked until spring of 1865, when he came to Charles City and established his present business. Mr. Pease married Miss Catherine Webster at Poplar Grove, Boone County, Ill,, June 18, 1862. She was born in New York, and was a daughter of N. S. Webster, lumber and coal dealer at Poplar Grove, Ill. Mrs. Pease is a member of the Baptist church, and she and husband have two sons and one daughter, viz.: Frank N. and Fred E., born May 16, 1863, working in the carriage factory with their father; and Miss Anna M., born in Charles City, Dec. 2, 1865; she resides with her parents. Mr. Pease is one of the enterprising business men of Charles City, where he has resided since 1865. In politics he is a Republican, and he is of English descent.

Nathan Phelps, manufacturer of wagons, carriages and buggies, and dealer in all kinds of agricultural implements, is one of the leading manufacturers of Charles City. He was born in Pembrokeshire, Wales, Oct. 31, 1845, and was a son of William and Martha (Hodges) Phelps, who have a family of five sons and five daughters. Nathan being the youngest son. When eight years of age he came with his parents to America; landed in New York City, and located in Chicago, Ill., where he remained one year; then moved

to Lake County, Ill., and in 1857 came to Decorah, Ia., where he learned the blacksmith and wagon-maker's trade, and in 1868 came to Charles City, and established his present agricultural business; in 1873 he began the manufacture of wagons, carriages, etc. Mr. Phelps married Miss Emma E. Stearns, Dec. 9, 1869; she was born in Lake County, Ill., a daughter of John Stearns. Mrs. Phelps is a member of the Congregational church. They have had a family of two daughters and one son, viz.: Fred., Bertha and Veara. Mr. Phelps is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, Charles City lodge, and chapter. In politics, he has always been a supporter of the Republican party. He is one of the enterprising manufacturers and business men of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1868.

Henry C. Raymond, President and half-owner of the Boss Harrow Manufacturing Company, and Vice-President of the First National Bank, Charles City, was born in Niskayuna, Schenectady County, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1838, a son of Henry A. and Catherine M. (Miller) Raymond. His father was a native of Connecticut and a minister of the Dutch Reform church of America; she was also a member of this church. They had a family of six sons and four daughters. Henry C., the subject of this sketch, was the second son. When ten years of age, he removed with his parents to Owasco, Cayuga County, N. Y., and two years later he went to Newark, N. J., and worked in his uncle's patent-leather factory two years; then returned to Owasco, and attended school until fifteen. He attended the Brockport Academy at Brockport, N. Y., one year; then joined his parents at Vischer's Ferry, Saratoga County, N. Y., his father having been installed minister of the church there. That winter, at the early age of sixteen, he began to teach school. He taught two terms in Rosedale Township, Schenectady County, and in the spring of 1855 went to Newark, N. J., and worked with his uncle until the fall of 1855, when he came West. He worked for a farmer in Rockton Township, Winnebago County, Ill., until winter; then taught school near Beloit, Wis., until the spring of 1856, and then canvassed for a historical work some three months. He went to Janesville, Wis., where he was bill clerk two months in the railroad office; then learned telegraphy, and was an assistant in the city office of the Western Union Company until the winter of 1857, when he engaged as bookkeeper and buyer for a grain merchant at Clinton, Wis., and in the spring of 1857 he came to Waterloo, Ia. He clerked in a

dry-goods store there until 1858, when he was sent in charge of a stock of goods to Mankato, Minn., and opened a store, remaining there until July, 1858, when he engaged with a Government surveying company, to survey the Sioux Reservation on the Redwood River. The following winter he returned to Waterloo; soon afterward went East on a visit, and in the spring of 1859 he joined his brother at Waterloo, and formed a partnership with him in the mercantile business. In 1862 he left the store in charge of his brother, and enlisted in Company C, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was elected Lieutenant of this company, and afterward commissioned Captain. He was mustered out at close of the war, and returned to his store at Waterloo. Soon after he and his brother bought out J. F. Brown, a merchant at Waverly, Ia., and remained in business there until June, 1868, when he came to Charles City. Mr. Raymond purchased some lots in Charles City, and opened a store of general provisions, which he sold to Vandenberg and Kosinke, in August, 1880. Mr. Raymond is proprietor and owner of "Raymond Hall," and Vice-President of the First National Bank, of Charles City, and was one of the original incorporators of this bank. He is also one of the proprietors of the Elm Spring Creamery, Charles City, and is half owner of the Boss Harrow Manufacturing Company. He married Mrs. Julia A. Siver in Unadilla, Otsego County, N. Y., June 19, 1875; she was born in New York City, and was a daughter of Geo. and Dorothy (Hardcastle) Raw. Mrs. Raymond first married Charles C. Siver. The fruit of this marriage was one daughter, viz.: Nellie G. Mr. and Mrs. Raymond are menmbers of the First Congregational Church in Charles City, and have had two children, one living, viz.: Grace B., born Nov. 23, 1876. Mr. Raymond is a Mason and member of St. Charles Lodge, No. 141, Almond Chapter and Eastern Star Chapter; he has held the office of C. of H. in this chapter. He is one of the leading manufacturers and enterprising, representative business men of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1868. In politics he is a Republican, and voted for the amendment, in 1882. He is of French and Holland, and she of English, descent.

E. A. Reiniger, Sheriff of Floyd County, was born in Seneca Township, Seneca County, O., June 1, 1836. His parents, Gustavus Reiniger and Rose, *nee* Derr, were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, who emigrated to America in 1828, landed in New York, and settled in Seneca County, O. They had a family of three

sons and three daughters, E. A. being the youngest. His early life was spent in attending school and assisting on the farm, and when about fifteen years of age, he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, at which he worked in Ohio until the fall of 1855, when he came to Floyd County, and obtained employment at his trade. In April, 1861, in response to the President's call for 75,000 men, he enlisted in Company K, Third Iowa Infantry Volunteers, being the first man to offer himself on the altar of the Union's salvation, in this county. On Jan. 1, 1862, he was transferred to Company B, Seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and was promoted from private to a non-commissioned officer. In July, 1862, he was sent North to enlist men to supply the depleted ranks of his company, and in September, 1862, they consolidated with Company G, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, he being commissioned Second Lieutenant. He served until the close of the war; then returned to Charles City, where he followed his trade until 1870; then engaged in farming, in St. Charles Township. In October, 1881, he was elected to the office of Sheriff of Floyd County, which he still holds. On Jan 1, 1867, he was united in marriage with Clarinda, daughter of Louis and Eunice Cole, *nee* Alexander. She was born in Goshen, Vt. Mr. Reiniger is a member of I. O. O. F., Charles City Lodge, and in politics a pronounced Republican. He is one of the pioneers and representative men of Floyd County, where he has been identified since October, 1855.

P. Rose, manufacturer of wagons, buggies, carriages, and repairer of farm machinery, etc., Charles City, is a native of Perthshire, Scotland, born in Crieff, April 15, 1830; a son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Drummond) Rose, likewise natives of Scotland, and members of the Presbyterian church. They had a family of seven children, of whom our subject was the eldest. In 1832 he embarked with his parents in the brig "Victoria" for America, and landed at Quebec, Canada, after a voyage of six weeks. They settled in London District, where he was educated and learned the wagon-maker's trade. He was married at Fort Atkinson, Iowa, on Jan. 1, 1860, to Hattie Updike, who was born in Batavia, Ill. Two children blessed this union, viz.: Minnie C. and Charles A., a printer of this city. The mother died Jan. 3, 1869, and Mr. Rose was married on March 20, 1862, to Lucretia Putney, who died in May, 1874. He married his present wife, Mrs. Mary B. Angell, April 21, 1877. She has five children by a former mar-

riage, viz.: Edwin I., gardener near Golden, Col.; Nellie, engaged in teaching school in St. Charles Township; C. B., working in the sash, door and blind factory; William, with his brother in Colorado, and John, employed in Wilkins's art gallery. In 1856 Mr. Rose came to Iowa, locating in Waterloo, where he constructed the first wagon made in Black Hawk County. One year later he went to Fort Atkinson, and there also made the first wagon, and in April, 1860, he came to Charles City, where he has been actively engaged in his present business since. In politics he is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and voted for the amendment in 1882.

F. A. Roziene, real estate dealer, loan broker, and treasurer of the Floyd County Savings Bank, was born in Wimmerby, Province of Smaland, Sweden, Aug. 7, 1835, a son of Thos. Roziene and Fredrika, *nee* Lagervall. Prior to emigrating to this country he spent seven years in Lapland, arriving in the United States, on Dec. 1, 1854. He enlisted in the Seventy-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry in June, 1862, as a private, and served in the Mississippi Valley with his regiment. For gallant and meritorious services he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, and was detached from the command at Vicksburg, and appointed Assistant Commissary of Muster (mustering officer), department of Mississippi, in June, 1865, and was retained in that capacity until May, 1866. He was Assistant Provost Marshal at Vicksburg, in 1864 and 1865. Mr. Roziene settled in Charles City, Ia., in 1868. He was married to Adeline A. Barnes, on Jan. 5, 1866, at Elk Grove, Cook County, Ill., her birth-place. She is a daughter of Joseph A. Barnes and Eliza, *nee* Wilder, who settled in Chicago in 1833. Two children have blessed their union, viz.: Frederick B., born Aug. 28, 1867, and Addie E., April 10, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Roziene are members of the Congregational church. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity, and in politics is a Republican.

Charles H. Shaw, proprietor of the Union House, Charles City, is a native of Maine and was born in the city of Bangor, Penobscott County, on Oct. 3, 1848. His father, James M. Shaw, was a merchant of Bangor, Me., where he married Susan Tyler; they are members of the Baptist church, and now reside in Northwood, Ia. They had a family of six daughters and one son, five daughters and one son living. Chas. H., subject of this sketch, was the third child. He attended school in Corinth until seventeen when he

engaged in the mercantile business in Bangor, a member of the firm of Boden & Shaw, grocers, until August, 1876, when he sold out and came to Charles City, where he has since been engaged in the hotel business. In January, 1882, he purchased the Union House, for an account of which, see Chapter XVII. No one can excel "Charlie Shaw" in keeping a good hotel.

George P. Smith, proprietor of the Charles City Sash, Door and Blind Factory, was born in Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y., March 9, 1836, a son of George E. Smith, Sr., a cabinet-maker by trade, and Harriet, *nee* Emerson. They were natives of New York, and members of the Episcopal church. George P., Jr., was the eldest of a family of nine children, and when two years old removed with his parents to Saratoga, N. Y., where his father embarked in the furniture business. He attended school there until twelve years of age when the family located in Burlington, Vt. His father assisted in the building of the Vermont Central R. R., and on its completion, George, Jr., was employed as fireman on an engine, and gradually rose to the position of engineer on both a freight and passenger engine. In January, 1861, he came to Iowa, locating in Floyd, Floyd County. He enlisted in August, 1862, in Company G, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and served until the close of the war, being promoted in 1864 to rank of Quartermaster of his regiment. Upon leaving the service he came to Charles City and engaged in running stationary engines until 1875, when he purchased a half interest in his present factory with D. Andrews, and in December, 1881, Mr. Andrews sold his interest to Geo. T. Willman, who in March, 1882, disposed of his interest to Mr. Smith, who has since conducted it alone. The factory gives direct employment to thirteen men, and is the only one of the kind in Floyd County, and the second established in Northwestern Iowa. Mr. Smith was married Oct. 12, 1871, to Frances E. Tuttle, of Rockford, Ill., and a daughter of Daniel and Rebecca (Bowen) Tuttle, who were among the settlers of Floyd County in 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one child, a daughter, Ivy, born July 12, 1872. Mr. Smith is a Mason and a member of St. Charles Lodge, No. 141. He has served as a member of the City Council two years, and politically is a Republican. He came of Scotch ancestry and is a descendant of Alexander McGregor, founder of the town of McGregor, Ia.

Joel Washington Smith is one of the oldest physicians and older residents of Floyd County. He came here in 1857, when thirty-two years of age. He was born in Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., July 23, 1824. The most remote member of his family that is clearly authenticated was Thomas Smith,—born near 1700. Traditionally, he or his near ancestors emigrated from Haverhill, in Northeastern Massachusetts, to Feeding Hills, in West Springfield, Mass., where he and several succeeding generations resided. His wife was Abigail, daughter of Anthony Austin, of Suffield, Conn. His father, Anthony, when about twenty-two years of age, went from Boston to Suffield. He was the youngest child of Christian Jew parents, that, near the time of Luther, to escape religious (?) persecution, fled from Bohemia or Hungary to Holland, then to England; and thence the widow with three boys —youngest, three years—and two girls, came to Boston. There she soon married a merchant and the children were well educated for those times. Mrs. Smith lived to the age of ninety-eight. They had two sons, John and Thomas. The descendants of the latter are numerous about Springfield, and are widely scattered.

John married M. Stockwell. They had four sons and two daughters. He died at Franklin, N, Y. One son, Anthony, had a large family, and died at Whiting, Vt., in 1853. Juba and Thomas, with families, removed to Springfield, Bradford County, Pa. The daughters married but had no children.

The other son, Darius—Doctor's grandfather—was born 1766; near 1790, married Elizabeth, daughter of Isaac Colegrove and Mary Olin. She is reported as born at Preston, R. I. There is such a place in New London County, Conn., adjoining—none in Rhode Island. Colgrove was of English descent. Died at Southwick, Mass. Family removed to New York. About 1801 Darius Smith and family removed to Franklin, N. Y. Six children grew up. His wife died near 1828 at Otego, Otsego County, N. Y.; he, at Franklin, 1849; both were buriedat Otego.

Their elder son, Silas, Doctor's father, was born at Feeding Hills, Sept. 3, 1794; died at Franklin, N. Y., April 10, 1878. His wife —married 1821—was Lydia, eldest daughter of Major Joel Gillett, of Franklin, N. Y., who emigrated from Hebron, Conn., near 1806. She was born at the latter place 1801; died at Franklin, 1877.

The earliest Gillett ancestor known was John—said to be Welsh—born at Rehoboth, Mass., near Providence, R. I. He was taken prisoner at Deerfield, Mass., by the Indians and French, Sept. 16,

1696; taken to Quebec; a servant for a time at a nunnery, and returned home the next year (?) via France and England; settling at Lebanon, Conn.,—farther from Indians,—where he had a large family. One son was Ebenezer; a son of his, Ezekiel, born at Lebanon, April 3, 1743, was, during the Revolution, one of the staff, or body-guard, of Gov. Trumbull, of Lebanon. Ezekiel married Dorcas Hawkins, born May, 1739, at Coventry, Conn. He removed to Hebron, Conn., near 1768. Major Gillett was one of his sons, born at Hebron, Feb. 7, 1773; with his family removed to Franklin, N. Y., 1806—'7, where he died 1853. His wife, Clarissa, born March 28, 1778, daughter of Capt. Thomas Carrier and Lydia Ingham, of Marlborough, Conn., is reported a descendant of Martha Allen, wife of Thomas Carrier. She was put to death for witchcraft at Salem. They had thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters; all grew to maturity and eight of them are living (1882). Her age was eighty-five. Major Gillett was a captain of artillery, and the Doctor's father a private in the war of 1812.

Silas Smith was a successful farmer, living fifty-five years, or until his death, April 10, 1878, upon the same farm, at Franklin, N. Y. Joel W. is the second of the twelve children. He has eight brothers and two sisters living. The father and nine sons cast ten votes for Gen. Grant for President in 1868.

It was thus the good fortune of the subject of this sketch to spend the early years of his life upon a farm—to learn to work. He was born in a log house,—is not ashamed to own it either; was an average boy, though called a trusty one, and spent his time as was usual with boys of the place and period. Some of the occupations were, turning grindstone, helping clear the heavy timbered land, building stone walls for fences, catching trout—then plenty—and attending the district school in winter. His impressions of picking up stones into heaps on mowing land, and planting and hoeing corn and potatoes in tough, stony soil, were not favorable to such farming.

When fifteen, he was sent to the academy in Franklin,—"Delaware Literary Institute,"—even then, as later, a school of high reputation. Until 1846, each winter, with one exception, was spent there or in teaching; the other time upon the farm. Fortunately, if his early opportunities were somewhat limited, he made the best possible use of what he had. Home influences, business training and most of the surroundings were good. While he liked farming

and teaching pretty well, as successful in each, he did for a time think of becoming a civil engineer, but finally decided to be what he had long thought of, a physician. Most of the time from 1846 to 1850 was spent in Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York City, pursuing professional studies,—teaching several terms to partly defray expenses,—and graduating at Yale in January, 1850. Previous to and after that time, he took special courses of instruction in New York, being the private pupil of Prof. William Detmold, a distinguished physician and surgeon of that city.

April 4, 1850, he married Susan Maria, only daughter of William Wheat, Esq., of East Franklin—Croton Postoffice—New York, where she was born, Jan. 8, 1826. Her father was born 1796, at Marlborough, Hartford County, Conn. When twelve years of age, his parents removed to Franklin, N. Y., where he died in 1871. His father, also William, was a sea captain in early life. His wife was Mary, daughter of Joshua Bolles and Eunice Shepherd, she of Hartford, Conn ; each died at Franklin ; she, March 4, 1839 ; her husband near 1866, aged ninety-six years. They had a family of nine children. The Captain's father was Solomon Wheat, a preacher and a physician. He and his wife, Rebecca or Susannah Richardson died at Franklin New York. They had thirteen children, of whom twelve grew up. Their descendants are widely scattered. Traditionally, the Wheats were Welsh.

Mrs. Smith's mother — wife of William Wheat, Esq.—was Altamira, eldest daughter of Deacon Thomas Wolcott and Margery Boyd, of East Franklin, N. Y., where Deacon Wolcott and wife died. The family came from near Southampton, Mass., where Mrs. Wheat was born. She died Sept. 27, 1871, aged sixty-nine years. Four of their five children are living.

Doctor Smith practiced successfully in his native county and town until 1857, when he removed to Charles City, then St. Charles. His quick perception, industry, good judgment, thorough medical education, kindness and gentlemanly deportment have been appreciated ; and professionally he now ranks the equal of any physician of his years in the State. In practice, he has always been conservative, yet progressive and independent. He has never thought that to use drugs was the only way by which the good physician may earn his fee. His great excellence has been a rare gift of seeing the end from the beginning, and using such means, and such means only, as he believed might aid nature in her work of

restoration. As a pioneer surgeon he has been quick to improvise means to accomplish the best results ; and he has performed many new and delicate operations, usually attempted only by city specialists. The prevention and cure of disease by hygienic and sanitary measures early engaged his attention,—too often to his cost,—and long before it was the popular subject that it now is with the more intelligent classes. He has always preferred to excel in one calling—his profession—to engaging in too many other things, politics included. Pecuniarily, he has been reasonably successful, though a poor collector for himself. The key note of permanent success with him, as in all cases, has been to try do everything well, and observe the golden rule in all his dealings.

A man of quiet demeanor and kindly nature, of intelligent but positive views, of deep convictions and large common sense, cannot fail to impress the community and age in which he lives. Taking a deep interest and an active part in all educational, moral and material interests ; contributing liberally to benevolent objects according to his means ; at times holding various positions of public trust, in none of which was his integrity or ability ever questioned. None but himself can know, and eternity only can reveal, the labors, the sacrifices and pecuniary cost to himself of the work which he has done for the schools of Charles City and vicinity. This alone showed business capacity of high order. He has often spoken with his pen through the press of his town and other leading newspapers,—oftenest without name, that the matter might be judged by its merit,—and has contributed valuable papers in his profession. In 1876 he was a member of the International Medical Congress, at Philadelphia, a delegate from the Iowa State Medical Society. He is connected with different medical and scientific bodies, but is not a member of any secret societies, more from want of time than any other reason. While his life has been a busy and active one, he is still a student ; and with an excellent memory, possesses extensive general knowledge ; is a progressive and practical man, a close observer of men and things, an independent thinker, a good public worker when interested, and, though forgiving in his nature, abhors shams and frauds in individuals, in politics, in medicine, in religion and everywhere. As much as he desires the good opinion of his fellow men, he had rather be right than be popular. He has uniformly opposed the use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks, and worked vigorously for the Constitutional Amendment of 1882. In politics he was a Repub-

lican from the first, but places principle above party obligations. In religious belief he is liberal orthodox, a usual attendant at the Congregational church, partly from force of education, but is wholly unsectarian in his views. The family consists of four sons and one daughter,—another died when young. The eldest, Irving Wheat Smith, M. D., born in New York, March 1, 1851, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1875, and is in business with his father—Smith & Son. In 1876 he married Sallie, daughter of George Stalker and Hannah Milliken, of Richland, Keokuk County, Ia. They have one daughter—Hannah—and one has died. Ida Elizabeth, the daughter, is the wife of La Verne W. Noyes, of Chicago, a successful inventor and manufacturer. Mr. Noyes is the son of Leonard R. Noyes and Jane Jessup, former residents of Geneva, Cayuga County, N. Y., but now of Springfield, Linn County, Ia. The son and wife, daughter and husband are graduates of the Iowa State Agricultural College. William Thomas and Charles Francis — twins — born Nov. 3, 1864, and Fred Edmund, born Aug. 18, 1866, reside with their parents. Theirs is an elegant home, the family a happy one, its members commanding the respect of all who know them.

Isaiah Snyder, a member of the Charles City Plow Co., was born in Lancaster, Fairfield County, O., Aug. 31, 1834, a son of William Snyder, of Pennsylvania, and Elzabeth, *nee* Bixler. He was the second son of a family of six children, and when he was some three years of age his parents moved to Shelbyville, Ill., and one year later located in Sullivan, now the county-seat of Moultrie County, that State. He was there reared and educated, and when he was fourteen years old his father died, and he farmed with his mother until eighteen, when he went to Sullivan, and there followed blacksmithing and the manufacture of plows four years. In the fall of 1857 he went to Mitchell County, Ia., spent one year in a mill there, then came to Charles City. In partnership with F. R. Woolley he opened the first plow factory in Floyd County, and they made the first plow made in this county. This partnership continued until February, 1881, when the present stock company was formed. The factory had previously been enlarged from time to time, and is now one of the principal manufacturing interests of the city and county. On July 4, 1859, Mr. Snyder was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Lewis, who was born near Rockford, Ill., a daughter of Nelson and Elizabeth (Vance) Lewis. Of seven children born of this union, five are living—Bertha E., May

Antoinette, Frank L., Henry L., and George W. Mr. Snyder is a strong supporter of the Republican party, and is classed with the prominent citizens and business men of Charles City.

Samuel H. Starr, proprietor of the largest boot and shoe emporium in Floyd County, was born in Charles City, Ia., on May 17, 1858, a son of S. B. Starr and Adeline, *nee* Hughes. His father is one of the pioneers, and the oldest member of the bar now living in Charles City. Samuel H. attended school in his native town until 1875, when he entered the Military Academy, at Faribault, Minn., remaining there one year, then attended the college at Morgan Park, Ill., one year. He entered Bailey's Commercial College, of Dubuque, Ia., and graduated from that institution in 1878. Upon leaving school he accepted a situation as clerk in the hardware store of Townsend & Smith, which he retained two years, then, in partnership with John Ferguson, established his present store. In January, 1882, Mr. Starr purchased his partner's interest, and has since conducted the business alone. He was married Sept. 19, 1879, to Cornie Clute, who was born in New York State, a daughter of N. M. Clute, a Presbyterian minister, now located in Davenport, Ia. Mr. Starr is a prominent member of St. Charles Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., and politically favors the Republican party. He is one of the prominent and representative business men of Charles City.

B. W. Stevens, of the firm of Stevens, Hering & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in and manufacturers of all kinds of furniture, was born in Methuen, Essex County, Mass., Feb. 18, 1843; his father, Benjamin A. Stevens, is a native of Deerfield, Mass., born June 18, 1815, the day of the battle of Waterloo, and Oct. 20, 1839, he married Harriet Osgood at Methuen, Mass., where she was born. Of four children born of this union three are living—Harriet E., wife of William H. Coffin; B. W., subject of this sketch, and Arthur O., engaged in the furniture business at Spencer, Ia. In 1871 B. A. Stevens came with his family to Charles City, where he has since remained, and is classed with the prominent and respected citizens of the city. In politics he is a Republican. His wife died here on Dec. 8, 1881. The subject of this memoir was educated in his native town, and in 1857 removed to Bad Axe County, Wis., where he engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Charles City and engaged in the present business. He was married on Nov. 24, 1868, to Hattie E. Atkins, born at La Porte, Ind. She was a daughter of J. T. and Amanda Atkins, *nee* Hea-

ton. They have two children—Grafton A., born June 15, 1876, and Barton, Aug. 29, 1880. In politics Mr. Stevens is strong adherent to the principles of the Republican party. The factory of Stevens, Hering & Co. is among the most prominent of the business and manufacturing interests of Charles City, and its proprietors are recognized as gentlemen of irreproachable business integrity. They give direct employment to twenty men, and their trade extends throughout the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota.

Mrs. Elizabeth Strawn, one of the old settlers of Floyd County, and at present a resident of Charles City, was born near Chillicothe, Ross County, O., Feb. 5, 1810. Her parents were William and Elizabeth (Cating) Jolly, also natives of Ohio and members of the Presbyterian church. They had a family of four sons and six daughters; seven of the family lived to be men and women. When Mrs. Strawn, the subject of this memoir, was fifteen years of age, she removed with her parents to Indiana and settled on a farm near Covington, Warren County, where she married James Oxford, September, 1826. He was born in Ohio. The fruit of this marriage was two children, viz.: David H. Oxford, who died in 1850, and Martha, the wife of A. H. Brackett. They reside in Charles City, old settlers of Floyd County. Mr. James Oxford died in 1831; Mrs. Strawn then married Enoch Strawn and they had one daughter, viz.: Mary E., wife of John Ferguson. They reside in Charles City, and are old settlers also. Enoch Strawn died in 1854. Mrs. Strawn then came with her family to Floyd County and purchased a large tract of land in St. Charles Township. She has since sold her farms and purchased a nice home in Charles City, where she resides. Mrs. Strawn is a member of the Christian church and has been a member of this church for the past fifty-two years. Mrs. Strawn is one of the few old settlers now living who came to Charles City in its infancy. She is now in the seventy-third year of her age and looks much younger.

C. A. Sylvester, of the firm of Sylvester Bros., manufacturers of fine carriages, buggies and wagons, blacksmiths and repairers, Charles City, are among the leading manufacturers of Charles City. They employ five skilled workmen and warrant all their work, using the best of material in the factory which they established here in 1879. C. A. and Fred Sylvester were sons of August and Minnie (Hoffman) Sylvester, natives of Germany. The father was a blacksmith, and he and wife had six children, three sons and

three daughters. C. A. Sylvester, the eldest, was born Nov. 20, 1854, and Fred was the third son, and was born Feb. 12, 1856. He and brother attended school in Germany until fourteen, when they learned the blacksmith's trade, continuing until 1872, when they came with their parents to America. They landed at New York, and from there came to Floyd County and settled in Charles City. The father bought a farm and C. A. and Fred began to work at their trade, and in 1879 opened their present shop. C. A. married Miss Mary Marcen, Jan. 5, 1879. She was born in Floyd County, a daughter of John Marcen. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Sylvester have two children, viz.: Charley and Miss Jessie. Mr. Sylvester and brother are enterprising, representative men and manufacturers of Charles City, and their factory is one of the principal features of the city. They also own and run the Sylvester Bros.' livery stable, and keep twenty head of horses, carriages and buggies for the accommodation of the public. In politics, independent.

J. P. Taylor, President of the Charles City National Bank, has been prominently identified with the business interests of this city since October, 1866. A son of John and Betsey Taylor, *nee* Pierce. He was born in Waterville, Madison County, N. Y., May 5, 1822. His boyhood was spent in Parsalia, Chenango County, N. Y., to which place his parents had removed when he was about two years old. He was educated and learned the boot and shoe trade there, where he remained until twenty-one years of age; then engaged in the boot aud shoe manufacture at South Otselic, where he also built and conducted a hotel. He was married Aug. 21, 1848, to Mercelia S. Ford, who was born in South Otselic, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1827, a daughter of Dr. Norman Ford and Mary, *nee* Beach. In 1854 Mr. and Mrs. Taylor moved to Bloomington, Ill., where he engaged in the livery business until 1860, then removed to Mason City, Ia. He engaged in farming and in the sale of agricultural implements there until October, 1866, when he settled in Charles City, and continued the latter business here until 1879. In March, 1871, he, in company with Charles Siver, organized the First National Bank, with which he was actively connected until 1875. In 1876 he and S. F. Farnham organized the Charles City National Bank, of which he has since been President. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have had one child, a son—Frank V., born June 25, 1858, who is bookkeeper and assistant cashier in his father's bank. He was educated in the common and high schools of this city, and in the military college of Faribault, Minn. The subject of this memoir

owns ninety acres of land in St. Charles Township, and valuable property in Charles City. He is a Mason and a member of the St. Charles Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 141. He has served acceptably in numerous township and county offices, among them that of School Director and County Supervisor. He was formerly a Whig in politics, but since the organization of the Republican party has affiliated with them. He has ever made Charles City's interests his own, and has been foremost in any project that promised advancement to her interests morally and financially.

Ebenezer A. Teeling, miller of the Water-Power Company, Charles City, is a native of New York, and was born at Greenbush, Rensselaer, July 30, 1832, a son of Charles and Susan (Crandall) Teeling. His father was born at Teeling's Bay, Donegal County, Ireland, where he was married, and soon after, in 1830, came to America; they located in East Troy, N. Y., and subsequently removed to Greenbush. They were members of the Presbyterian church and had a family of five sons and five daughters, Ebenezer, the subject of this sketch, being the eldest. He resided in Greenbush, and attended school at Albany, N. Y., until sixteen; then learned the miller's trade, which he followed in Albany and New York City until twenty-one, when he came to Watertown, Wis., and worked in a mill one year; thence to Stoughton, Dane County, Wis., and worked at his trade until April, 1856, when he came to Charles City, Ia. He was employed in the first mill in the county, and worked here and held the office of Assistant Deputy Sheriff of Floyd County until 1862, when he was appointed Special Agent, Deputy Provost Marshal to the War Department, and held that office until the fall of 1865, when he was mustered out; he then ran the mill until January, 1868, when he was elected Clerk of the District Court, and held that office until 1871, then resumed his former business and ran this mill until it was torn down in 1876; since then has been miller in the present new mill. Mr. Teeling has been in the employ of the Water-Power Company since they purchased the water-power. He married Ellen Ingram, Aug. 18, 1860, at Charles City, Ia.; she was born at Fairfield, Vt., and was a daughter of Henry and Ann (Sharkey) Ingram, natives of Ireland, and members of the Catholic church. Mr. and Mrs. Teeling are members of the Congregational church, and have had two children, viz.: Clara J., born May 16, 1861, and Jessie, Dec. 30, 1870. Mr. Teeling is one of the oldest settlers now living in Floyd County; he came to Charles City when it was in its infancy,

and has seen its rapid growth. In politics he is a Republican, and is one of the enterprising representative men of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1856; he was formerly a member of I. O. O. F., and at present a member of the Good Templars Society, and was one of the first that organized this lodge; he is at present Alderman of the Fourth Ward, and voted for the amendment in 1882, and presented the present prohibition ordinance of Charles City in April, 1882.

Joseph S. Trigg, Mayor of Charles City, and partner in the firm of White, Trigg & Co., proprietors of the Elm Spring Creamery, is a native of Hertfordshire, England, born April 8, 1841. His parents, Joseph S. Trigg, Sr., and Susannah, *nee* Wilkerson, were likewise of English nativity, and had a family of six sons and three daughters, of whom Joseph S., Jr., was the eldest. He received his education in his native shire, and when twelve years of age came with his parents to the United States, landing in New York City, thence to Fond du Lac, Wis. They engaged in farming there until 1859, then removed to Freeborn, Minn., and settled on a farm. In August, 1862, Mr. Trigg enlisted in Company E, Tenth Minnesota Infantry, and bravely defended his country's cause until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn. He returned to Fond du Lac and was there married on Oct. 3, 1865, to Laura M. Spafford, a native of Vermont, and a daughter of David and Olive Spafford. Five children have been born unto them—Mabel E., Gertrude L., Olive B., Frank E., and Elsie L. After his marriage Mr. Trigg settled on a farm in Freeborn County, Minn., where he resided until 1870, when he located in Floyd County. He farmed in St. Charles Township, until he was appointed Deputy County Auditor in January, 1872. In April, 1874, he was elected Auditor of Floyd County, and by subsequent election held the office until January, 1882, and the following April was elected Mayor of Charles City, for which position he has shown himself to be eminently fitted. He is a member of Charles City Lodge, No. 153, A. O. U. W., and politically favors the Republican party. The Elm Springs Creamery was established in May, 1880, by H. D. White and J. S. Trigg, the present owners. The creamery has a capacity of manufacturing 2,100 pounds of butter and 1,500 pounds of cheese daily. They have $5,000 invested in the building, machinery, etc., and the cost of operation is about $200 per day. It is one of the principal manufactories of the city, giving direct employment to fourteen men. The butter,

owing to its superior quality is greatly in demand in the Eastern markets, while the cheese finds a ready sale at home.

W. G. Tripp, of the firm of W. G. Tripp & Co., dealers in groceries and drugs, Charles City, was born in the town of De Ruyter, Madison County, N. Y., on Nov. 13, 1839. His parents were Israel and Eliza A. (Whitcomb) Tripp, he a native of New York, and she of Vermont State. They were members of the Presbyterian church and had a family of three children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eldest. When he was four years old his parents moved to Boone County, Ill., and he attended school there and at Belvidere, Ill., until he was seventeen years old, and then clerked for different parties in Belvidere until 1860, when he went to Colorado and engaged in mining there two years. From there he went to Memphis, Tenn., where he was chief clerk in the Government ordnance department two years, then returned to Belvidere, Ill. He engaged in mercantile business there until the spring of 1867, when he came to Charles City and embarked in his present business. He is the recipient of a large and lucrative trade, and is classed with the prominent and influential business men of this city. On June 10, 1868, Mr. Tripp was united in marriage with Mary A. Gardner, at Belvidere, Ill., where she was born. Her father, Cephas Gardner, was a native of Vermont. They have one child, a daughter, Alice G., born Aug. 21, 1872. Mr. Tripp is a Mason and a member of St. Charles Lodge, No. 141, and Almond Chapter, No. 53. Politically, he is a Republican. He was elected a member of the City Board in March, 1882.

Waldo Wait, retired farmer, residing in Charles City, is one of the old settlers of Floyd County. He was born in Hebron, Washington County, N. Y., April 13, 1801. His parents were Benjamin and Ann (Waldo) Wait; he was a native of Rhode Island, and she of Connecticut. They were both members of the Baptist church, and had a family of seven sons and six daughters. Waldo, subject of this sketch, and one sister were twins, and the youngest of the family. There are but two of the family now living, viz.: Archibald Wait, a retired Baptist minister, residing in Chicago, Ill., and Waldo, subject of this memoir. He attended school in Hebron, N.Y., until fifteen, when he removed with his parents to a small village near Auburn, N. Y., for two years; then to Leeds County, Canada West, and they settled on a farm twelve miles north of Brockville. Waldo was married here to Miss Rose Duck-

lon, May 22, 1826; she was born in Elizabethtown, Leeds County, Canada West, Oct. 10, 1810; she was a daughter of Stephen and Harriet (Freell) Ducklon. Mr. and Mrs. Wait resided on their farm in Canada until the fall of 1856, when they came to Floyd County, Ia., and soon after purchased a farm in St. Charles Township, where they resided until 1865, when Mr. Wait sold his farm and purchased a home in Charles City, where he has since lived, retired from active business. Mr. and Mrs. Wait are members of the Baptist church and have been members of this church for the past fifty years. They have had two sons, viz.: William H., born in Canada West, July 21, 1845; he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, and died May 9, 1864, from disease contracted during his service in the army. Henry M. Wait was born in Canada West, May 20, 1851; he married Miss Ida Pratt. They reside in Charles City and have had three children, viz.: Howard W., Henry W., and Miss Mamie Wait. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Wait are of a few old settlers now living. They came to Charles City when it was in its infancy, and have lived to see the various changes of the county and city since that time; they are true representatives of Floyd County pioneers.

H. D. White, of the firm of White, Trigg & Co., proprietors of the Elm Spring Creamery, Charles City, is a native of New York, and was born in Groton, Tompkins County, June 6, 1852. His parents were M. C. and Philena (Ingram) White, natives of Massachusetts. She was a member of the Baptist church. They had a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter. The subject of this sketch was the youngest, and when five years of age he removed with his parents from New York to Kenosha County, Wis., settling on a farm near Kenosha. He attended school and worked on his father's farm, also learning the cheese and butter manufacture, and during this time he made some cheese that took the medal at the Centennial of 1876. When eighteen years of age he took charge of different cheese factories of Wisconsin, until 1877, when he came to Algona, Kossuth County, Ia., and was superintendent of eight cheese factories of that county, until the spring of 1880, when he came to Charles City, Ia, and established his present business. Mr. White married Miss Jennie E. Ferguson, at Charles City, Ia., Nov. 5, 1879; she was born at Fort Atkinson, Ia., a daughter of D. M. Ferguson, ex-Sheriff of Floyd County, and proprietor of the Lewis House, Charles City, and Malinda (Franz) Ferguson. Mr. White is a member of the Iowa Le-

gion of Honor, and he and his wife have one daughter—Edna T., born July 15, 1880. Mr. White is one of the leading manufacturers of Charles City. In politics he is a Republican. His family are of the old Puritan stock, his father being a descendant of Peregrine White, who came from England in the "Mayflower" and landed at Plymouth Rock. Mr. White's grandfather was in the war of 1812.

R. B. Wilson, proprietor of the Charles City Foundry, established his present business in 1877. The foundry was first started by Woolley & Snyder in connection with their plow factory. It is a building 100 feet long, the main room, blacksmith and carpenter shops being 38 x 36 feet, two stories in height, and the machine shops 26 x 24 feet, two stories, and the molding-room 36 x 26 feet. This is the first and only foundry in the city, and is one of the leading manufacturing interests. R. B. Wilson is a native of Vermont, and was born in Hinesburg, May 3, 1844. His parents were George W. and Mary (Oucher) Wilson; he was a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Concord, Middlesex County, and she was born in France. They had one son, viz.: R. B. Wilson, subject of this sketch. He was but eighteen months old when his mother died; he then went to live with his grandparents near Montreal, Canada, until five years of age, when he went to live with his father, who was a woolen manufacturer. They traveled over the New England States, and settled at Westfield, N. Y., in 1851, where his father engaged in various pursuits. R. B., attended school until seventeen, when he enlisted in Company G, Seventy-second New York Infantry Volunteers; was mustered into United States service July 25, 1861, in what was called Sickles' Brigade. Mr. Wilson remained in that company until expiration of his term of service, when he was mustered out at Washington. He was wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862—a compound fracture of the right arm, the ball passing into the right side, where it still remains; another ball struck the right shoulder blade, and another passed under his chin, cutting the flesh from the chin and passing through his neck, coming out close to the jugular vein. He was in the hospital at Fortress Monroe and Philadelphia, Pa., returning to his regiment the summer of 1863. He was then transferred to the Regimental Quartermaster's Department; then in January of 1864 was transferred to the Nineteenth Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps, doing duty in the City of Washington until he was mustered out; he then

went to Westfield, N. Y., and began to learn his trade; worked in Western New York until August, 1868, when he came to Osage, Mitchell County, Ia., and remained in this vicinity until 1877, when he located in Charles City, and established his present business. Mr. Wilson married Miss Alzina M. Frazier at Hampton, Franklin County, Ia., Jan. 1, 1873; she was born in Allamakee County, Ia.; she was a daughter of D. D. Frazier, a farmer. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the M. E. church, Charles City. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have one daughter, viz.: Miss C. Buena Wilson. Mr. Wilson is a member of National Lodge, No. 165, I. O. O. F., at Charles City, Ia.; Legion of Honor, Hope Lodge, No. 76. In politics Mr. Wilson is a Republican. He is of Scotch and French descent. He is one of the enterprising, representative men and leading manufacturers of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1877.

F. R. Woolley, senior partner in the Charles City Plow Company, is a native of the town of Weathersfield, Rutland County, Vt., born Dec. 23, 1825, a son of John B. and Annis Woolley, *nee* Rice, also natives of the Green Mountain State. His father was a blacksmith and manufacturer of all kinds of edge tools; he died in 1849 in his sixtieth year. F. R. was the fourth son of a family of seven children, and when he was some five years old his parents removed to Genesee County, N. Y.; thence to Cattaraugus County, and from there to Trumbull County, O. F. R. resided there until 1853, when he went to Rockford, Ill.; manufactured sickles and machinists' tools there until the fall of 1855, and in the spring of 1856 he located in Charles City, Ia.; he worked at the blacksmith's trade here until 1859, when he engaged in the manufacture of plows; he built a factory in 1862, which he operated until 1876, when the present establishment was erected. Owing to the rapid increase of their business the company are building a much larger factory, wherein they can meet the demand of their extensive trade. Mr. Woolley was united in marriage in September, 1849, to Ammy Hull, who was born in Chenango County, N. Y., and was a daughter of Joseph and Mercy Hull, *nee* Briggs. They have one child, a daughter, Grace, wife of George M. May, who is workman of the furniture manufactory of this city. Mr. Woolley is one of the early settlers of Floyd County, and has ever been active in the advancement of her interests, morally and financially. He adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

E. B. C. Wright, retired merchant, Charles City, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Vernon Township, Trumbull County, May 23, 1824. His parents were Adam and Rhoda (Clark) Wright; he was a native of Mercer, Mercer County, Pa., and was a merchant, and opened the first store in Vernon Township, Ohio; she was a native of Connecticut, born in 1800, and a member of the Baptist church. They were married in 1818, and had a family of twelve children. E. B. C., subject of this sketch, was the eldest son. He attended school in Vernon, Ohio, until twelve years of age, when his parents emigrated to Burlington, Ia., where his father died nine years later, and his mother returned to Ohio. E. B. C. remained in Burlington, clerking and attending school until twenty-three, when he returned to Ohio, and taught school until 1849, and in that year went to the city of New York, and engaged in the mercantile business until 1857, when he came to Charles City. In company with H. W. McNabb, a retired merchant of Osage, Mitchell County, bought out John Ferguson & Co., and engaged in the mercantile business until 1863, when he went to New York City. He was married there to Mrs. Caroline Mann, on Feb. 11, 1863; her maiden name was Caroline Barringer. Mr. Wright engaged in the mercantile trade in New York City until 1870, when he returned to Charles City, and he and his brother, B. F. Wright, engaged in the mercantile trade until 1872, then Mr. E. B. C. Wright ran the store alone until 1879, when he closed out his business, and took the agency for canvassing the whole Northwest for the National Needle Co., of Springfield, Mass., the largest manufacturers of sewing-machine needles in the world. Mrs. Wright is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Wright is a charter member of St. Charles Lodge, A. F. & A. M., No. 141, and has been Master a number of years, and was the founder of the order of the Eastern Star, Excelsior Chapter. He is one of the old settlers of Charles City and the State of Iowa, having been identified with the State since March, 1836, and Floyd County since 1857. He is one of the representative business men, and has always taken an active interest in anything that promises progression to the town. In politics he is a Democrat, and a strong supporter of that party. He is of German descent. There are but three brothers and two sisters living, viz.: subject of this sketch; Mrs. H. W. McNabb, of Osage, Mitchell County, Ia.; Mrs. E. A. Mann, of New York City; B. F. Wright, Postmaster of Charles City, and J. Z. Wright, farmer of Floyd County.

B. F. Wright.—Among the widely known men of the county is B. F. Wright, Postmaster of Charles City, who has had the position since October, 1869. But few men are so universally known in the county, and he has of late years acquired a State acquaintance by reason of his prominent association with the "prohibitory amendment." Mr. Wright is the third son of Adam and Rhoda Wright, and was born in Vernon, Vernon Township, Trumbull County, O., Aug. 20, 1837. His father was of German descent, whilst his mother was of the old Connecticut Yankee blood. In appearance the subject of our sketch is decidedly German; height, five feet ten inches, stockey, stout, portly, weighing 245 pounds, whilst in mental qualities he displays those powers that have made Yankeedom famous. The family came to Burlington, Ia., in 1838. After the death of his father in 1843, the family returned to Vernon, O. Frank lived with his uncle, Aaron Clark, in Bloomfield, Hartford, and Vernon, until 1849, when it was arranged that he should live with his uncle, Henry Vernon, in West Williamsfield, O., until he was of age. His mother died in 1852, when Frank, through the assistance of his older brother, E. B. C. Wright, became a pupil of the Meadville Academy, Pennsylvania, and attended for several terms the Allegheny College at that place. He taught two terms of school, one at Lane's Corners and one at Randall's Corners, in Crawford County, Pa.

In the spring of 1856 he went to New York City and engaged with Rockwell & Winton in a hat and cap house, with whom he remained until May 7, 1857, when he reached Charles City and entered the employ of John Ferguson & Co., with whom he had made business arrangements before leaving the East. The mercantile house of J. Ferguson & Co. was soon succeeded by the firm of Wright & McNabb, and B. F. was long identified with the mercantile interest of Charles City, up to 1872, since which time he has given his time to his official duties and the development of a stock farm in Pleasant Grove Township, in company with his younger brother, J. Z. Wright.

In every development of the city and county Mr. Wright has taken an active and prominent part, and is said by all to be a fast friend and vigorous opponent of the Ben. Wade order. The adoption by 30,000 majority of the prohibitory amendment to the constitution of Iowa by its electors, June 27, 1882, is undoubtedly the most remarkable event in the line of prohibitory temperance which has ever occurred. Its praises are sung in churches and

schools; its triumph is published from thousands of eloquent rostrums, while family and pulpit altars will never cease to "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" for its adoption. To those who conceived, planned and executed this great measure the public are interested in knowing the details of the work.

In August, 1878, Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, widely known in Iowa as the head of the W. C. T. U., was conducting a Congressional session of that temperance organization in Charles City, and while the guest of Rev. A. N. Clute, of that place, Mr. Wright called upon her and endeavored to interest her in the matter of uniting all temperance efforts of the State in the single line of amending its Constitution. At first she was not favorably inclined to the project, but subsequently changed her mind. Mrs. Foster, in the December State session of the W. C. T. U., at Burlington, as their chairman on the legal phases of the question, presented the new idea of a constitutional amendment, but stated in her able report that she "did not claim it as original, as it had been first suggested to her by a gentleman in Floyd County." Up to this date the matter had received but little public agitation.

In February, 1879, Mr. Wright attended the State Reform meeting at Waterloo, and in a series of resolutions urged as the plan of work the constitutional amendment. His address on that occasion, the great debate of the convention on the subject, and their practical adoption of the scheme, had the effect of bringing the project prominently into newspaper discussion of the State, especially in the Dubuque *Daily Times*, edited by M. C. Woodruff, and the *Iowa State Register*, by the Clarkson brothers.

In 1879, at the Republican State Convention, Mr. Wright, in company with Col. Nate Reed, who at that time was editor of the *Northwestern News*, at Davenport, and now editor of the *Evening News* in Chicago, secured a suite of rooms at the Abom House, in the city of Des Moines, and began a systematic effort of consultation with every prohibitionist on every county delegation from all parts of the State. Hon. John H. Geer was a candidate for renomination for Governor by the Republican Convention. In the previous election he received a majority vote, and desiring to be U. S. Senator, he was most anxious to fill the executive office by a clear majority vote of the State, and greatly desired that the temperance element of his party should be harmonized and reconciled. Mr. Wright sought an interview with the Governor, and secured

in him a staunch ally for declaring in favor of a non-partisan vote to be taken on a prohibitory amendment.

The eleventh plank of the Republican platform of Iowa was substantially adopted and framed at a caucus of the temperance element of the Republican party in that suit of rooms, and B. F. Wright was the chairman and Nate Reed the secretary of that caucus. The plank was unanimously adopted the next day by the Republican Convention. The temperance hosts of Iowa have had a State temperance committee patterned after the Republican and Democratic parties, a member in every Congressional district. Aaron Kimball, of Cresco; B. F. Wright, of Charles City, and J. A. Harvey, of Des Moines, have been for two years respectively President, Secretary and Treasurer, and the newspapers of the State have spoken of Mr. Wright as the father of the late prohibitory amendment.

S. P. Yeomans, M. D., Charles City, is a native of New York and was born in German Flats, Herkimer County, Jan. 23, 1822. His parents were Prentice and Margaret (McKinney) Yeomans, natives of Connecticut and members of the Universalist church. They have a large family of children, S. P., subject of this sketch, being the youngest son. In 1837, when fifteen years of age, he came to Iowa; crossed the Mississippi River at Fort Madison, and settled near Mt. Pleasant, Henry County, where he followed farming, and attending and teaching school until eighteen, when he began to study medicine with Dr. J. D. Payne, at Mt. Pleasant, and graduated at the Rush Medical College, at Chicago, in 1854. He then practiced medicine at Agency City, Wapello County, and Sheridan, Lucas County, Ia., and was elected to the Legislature from Lucas County in 1854. In 1855 he was appointed United States Register of the land office at Sioux City, by Pierce, and reappointed by Buchanan, and held that office six years. At the outbreaking of the Rebellion he was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the Seventh Regiment Iowa Cavalry, and remained with them until the close of the war; he then went to Clinton, Ia., and practiced medicine until 1879, when he came to Charles City, where he has practiced since. He married Clara Vale in November, 1840. She was born in Vermont, and was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, in 1870, and has practiced medicine since. Dr. Yeomans and wife are members of the M. E. church, and have had six children, two living viz.: Margaret S., wife of Rev. N. O. McNiff, of Minnesota Conference, and George W., an attorney at

Clinton, Iowa. Dr. Yeomans is a Mason, and was formerly a member of Olive Branch Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Agency City, and member of chapter at Sioux City. He is one of the leading physicans of Floyd County. In politics he is a Republican. In 1861 he also graduated from the Hahnemann College, Chicago. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, of Homeopathic physicians.

Professor James C. Yocum, Superintendent of Charles City schools, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Mansfield, Ashland County, March 4, 1838. His parents were Elmore and Jane (Cameron) Yocum; he was a native of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Methodist church, and now resides at Sparta, Wis.; she was a native of Ohio, and also a member of the Methodist church. They had a family of three sons and two daughters. James C., subject of this sketch, was the eldest child. When three years of age he removed with his parents to Wooster, O., remaining there six years; thence to Sydney, Shelby County, and two years afterward to Delaware, Delaware County, O. James attended the preparatory department of the Ohio Wesleyan University one year; then removed to Plattville, Wis., and entered the Plattville Academy, prosecuting his studies there four years; then removed to Appleton, Wis., and attended Lawrence University four years; then spent two years in the New England Conservatory at Boston, Mass. He taught instrumental and vocal music in Wisconsin two years; then took charge of the Mount Hope, Wis., Seminary one year, and of the Bamson Collegiate Institute at Point Bluff, Wis., three years, and was for several years County Superintendent of Schools in Adams County, Wis. He was then appointed Principal of the Lodi, Wis., graded school, remaining there five years; thence to Boscobel graded school, at Boscobel, Wis., for two years; then came to Charles City, to accept his present position as Superintendent of Schools. He has charge of twelve schools, employing fourteen teachers. It was the Professor's intention to devote himself to the study of music, but, circumstances preventing, he abandoned that, confining himself to teaching in the public schools. Professor Yocum married Miss Mary Moore, at Point Bluff, Wis., Dec. 20, 1862; she was born at Zanesville, O., and was a daughter of Amos and Julia (Rice) Moore. Mrs. Yocum died in July, 1863. Mr. Yocum married Miss Maria Newell, at Baraboo, Wis., May, 1864; she was born in Pennsylvania, and was a daughter of Orange Newell and

Anna (Woodmasee) Newell, natives of Pennsylvania, and members of the Methodist church. Mr. and Mrs. Yocum are members of the Methodist church, and have had four sons and three daughters, viz.: Genevieve, born July 15, 1865; Winifred, born March 9, 1867; Charles E., born May 23, 1870; Jessamine, born Aug. 5, 1874; James P., born Dec. 18, 1875; Donald C. and Wilbur F., born Jan. 18, 1882. Professor Yocum is a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, Charles City National Lodge, No. 165, and Good Templars Lodge, No. 4, and V. A. S. fraternity He is one of the enterprising, representative men and citizens of Charles City, where he has been identified since 1876. In politics a Republican. He is of Scotch and German descent.

is located in the northeast corner of the county. It is peculiarly situated, being only three miles wide and ten miles long. There are thirty-two full sections, two sections being added from the town of Floyd. It is range 96—15, and 97—15 west. It was organized March 31, 1856. The reason for this shaping of the town was to locate two county seats, one at Charles City and one at Osage, Mitchell County. The name of the township was taken from the fact that Little Cedar River runs through the central part of the township. This stream and its tributaries drain and water the township. The surface of the land in the western portion is considerably broken; the eastern part being generally level, it is held, principally, by speculators. The western portion is covered more frequently with jack-oak groves, and is generally well tilled, being settled by New York State, Wisconsin, Illinois and English people, who make a success of whatever they undertake. The first settlers were J. C. Townsend, Elbert Howard, and S. M. Howard, who came here in the spring of 1854. Sarah Howard, the youngest daughter of Elbert, came with them, and for six months was the only woman in the settlement. These were also early settlers: W. B. Howard, Uncle Sam Howard, Levi Hoisington and his brothers, Phineas and William; Elisha and David Crawford, Samuel Clay, Isaac Naden, Mother Bennett and her family, Mother Walling and her family, William Schermerhorn and A. C. Williams. The first school was kept in the house of W. B. Howard, in the winter of 1856 and 1857. The school numbered about twenty-five pupils, and was taught by Joseph Allen, a red-headed young man from Chickasaw. Jerome Townsend and his sister, Lavina, came three miles to this school. There are seven schoolhouses in the township. The school property is worth about $4,500. The number of children of school age, Sept. 1, 1881, was 190. The average daily attendance for the year 1881, was only sixty-three. There has been schools in each district seven and one-half months on an average the past year. The total amount paid teachers for the last year was $1,302.05, or an average of $22.63 per month per teacher. There was only one male teacher for the year ending

Sept. 30, 1881. The total receipts of money for school purposes for the year 1881 was $2,088.90. There was a balance in the treasury of $444.15. The present year there will be a tax levied to pay for a new school building in District No. 7. The people of this township take a lively interest in school matters, and there is a determination to see that the rising generation shall be worthy to fill the place of the present one and to do their work even better. The first religious services were held in the house of Elbert Howard; Rev. Samuel Smith, of the Wesleyan Methodist persuasion, was the preacher. There are two church organizations in the township at the present time, the M. E. and the Wesleyan Methodist; but there is no edifice in the township. Each society has regular preaching in school-houses, once in two weeks. Each church has a Sabbath-school in connection with its meetings. The Howardville Union Sabbath-school organized by the Wesleyan Methodists, is in a flourishing condition. It was organized in 1855, and has been kept running ever since. The first superintendent was Lucien Hoisington. He died in the army and was much respected by all who knew him. The present superintendent is Charles Lewis. The school numbers from forty to fifty scholars. The following were the first officers of the township: David Crawford, J. B. Dawley and L. D. Hoisington, Trustees; W. B. Howard, Clerk; S. M. Howard, Assessor; Isaac Naden and J. C. Townsend, Justices of the Peace; Elisha Crawford and Phineas Hoisington, Constables; A. C. Williams, Road Superintendent.

The present officers of the township are: Clerk, Addis Schermerhorn; Trustees, Samuel Clay, William Boyer, Sr., and Paul Tibeau; Assessor, P. P. Cole; Justices of the Peace, W. B. Towner and S. F. Ferguson.

The teachers and number of scholars in attendance last spring term in this township will be seen in the following table:

District Number.	Enrollment.	Teacher.	Lgth. of School
District No. 1	13	Nettie Hamer.	14 weeks.
District No. 2	10	Kate Hoisington.	14 weeks.
District No. 3	13	Clara Clay.	14 weeks.
District No. 4	16	S. A. Taylor.	14 weeks.
District No. 5	16	Neba Schermerhorn.	13 weeks.
District No 6	13	W. A. Wilbur.	13 weeks.
District No. 7	9	Kate Byrne.	12 weeks.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Joseph L. Atherton, farmer; P. O., Stillwater; son of Ozias and Lydia (Pearsons) Atherton, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont, respectively; they died in Vermont. Joseph L. was born in Vermont, Sept. 10, 1815, where he was educated, and followed farming until he came to Iowa, in 1858; he now owns 400 acres of fine land on section 29, Cedar, and section 28, Floyd, townships; his home is in Cedar, where he has fine buildings and pleasant surroundings. In 1840 he married Lucy B., daughter of Gardner and Betsey (Proctor) Adams; she was born in Vermont, Feb. 12, 1824. This union has been blessed with four children--Ella A., born Aug. 25, 1841, wife of John Q. Adams, of Mitchell County, Ia.; Edgar F., born Mar. 23, 1845, married and living in Charles City; Eddie B., born Dec. 28, 1859; Walter E., born June 10, 1862. Mrs. Atherton is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Atherton votes the Republican ticket.

W. H. Ballard, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Charles City; son of Thomas and Ann (Bennett) Ballard, natives of England. They came to the United States about 1829, and located in Troy, where they lived a short time; then moved near Buffalo, and lived three and a half years; then came to Chicago. He built the first frame house there; he died in Lake County, Ill., in 1851. Mrs. Ballard died in Floyd County in 1873. W. H. was born in Chicago, July 5, 1834, and is one of the first white children born there. In 1862 he came to Iowa and bought a farm, and now owns 125½ acres of land on section 25, which he has in a good state of cultivation. In 1861 he married Melinda A., daughter of Ephraim and Nancy (Irving) Bruce, natives of Vermont. They came to Iowa, and now live with W.H. Ballard. Mr. Ballard and wife have been blessed with seven children, six living—George H., born Mar. 4, 1863; Annette, April 20, 1864; Edith, Aug. 20, 1865; Nellie, Jan. 29, 1871; Mary, Oct. 22, 1873, died Sept. 10, 1875; Alida, born Feb. 23, 1878, and a baby boy, born May 23, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Mr. Ballard votes the Republican ticket. He deals in fine stock considerably, Norman and Clydesdale being his fancy.

George Bennett, farmer; postoffice, orchard; son of Stephen and Betsey (Knickerbacker) Bennett, natives of New York. George was born in Lake County, Ill., Dec. 14, 1844; he was educated in Iowa, where the family moved in 1855. Mr. Bennett has followed

farming and now owns 228 1-3 acres on sections 22 and 27, Cedar Township—which is finely cultivated. In 1872 he married Jennie L., daughter of Theodore and Jane Wilson, natives of New York and New Hampshire respectively. By this union there are three children—Bessie A., born Sept. 15, 1875; Emma Louisa, Aug. 29, 1878; Samuel Wilson, March 9, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He votes the Republican ticket. Mr. Bennett is paying considerable attention to fine stock; the Clydesdale is his specialty.

Samuel Bennett, farmer; postoffice, Charles City; son of Stephen and Betsey (Knickerbacker) Bennett, natives of Dutchess County, N. Y. Samuel was born in Illinois, Nov. 10, 1840, where he was educated. In 1855 he came to Iowa. He has followed farming and now owns 218 acres of finely improved land on sections 26 and 35. In 1861 he married Sarah, daughter of Israel and Mary (Warren) Walling, natives of New York; they came to Iowa at an early day, where Mrs. Walling died. Mrs. Bennett was born in New York in 1844; by this union, there are two children—Stephen Curtis, born April 11, 1864, and Mary Frances, Oct. 30, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He votes the Republican ticket.

William Bleckly, farmer and baker; postoffice, Charles City; was born in England, April 21, 1814; he was educated there and learned the trade of a baker, which he worked at until he came to the United States, in 1846; he bought a farm in Wisconsin where he lived nineteen years; he then came to Iowa and bought his present farm of 160 acres on section 30, where he now lives. He now owns eighty acres, having given his son eighty acres of the original farm. His house was struck by a cyclone on the 17th of July, entirely demolishing the greater part of it, carrying fragments eighty rods away, distributing a cook stove for ten rods, tearing up apple-trees and destroying everything in its way. In 1839 he married Maria, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Edwards, natives of England, where they died. By this union there have been six children, five living—Ellen, born Feb. 6, 1841, wife of John Bloomhall, of Dakota; Carrie, born Feb. 14, 1842, wife of George Boyer, of Dakota; George, born Sept. 19, 1843, married; Kate, born Sept. 9, 1845, wife of Frank Houghy; Eliza Ann, born Dec. 5, 1847, wife of R. W. Town, of Dakota. The first four were born in England; Eliza Ann, in Dane County, Wis. Mr. Bleckly and family are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Bleckly votes the Republican ticket.

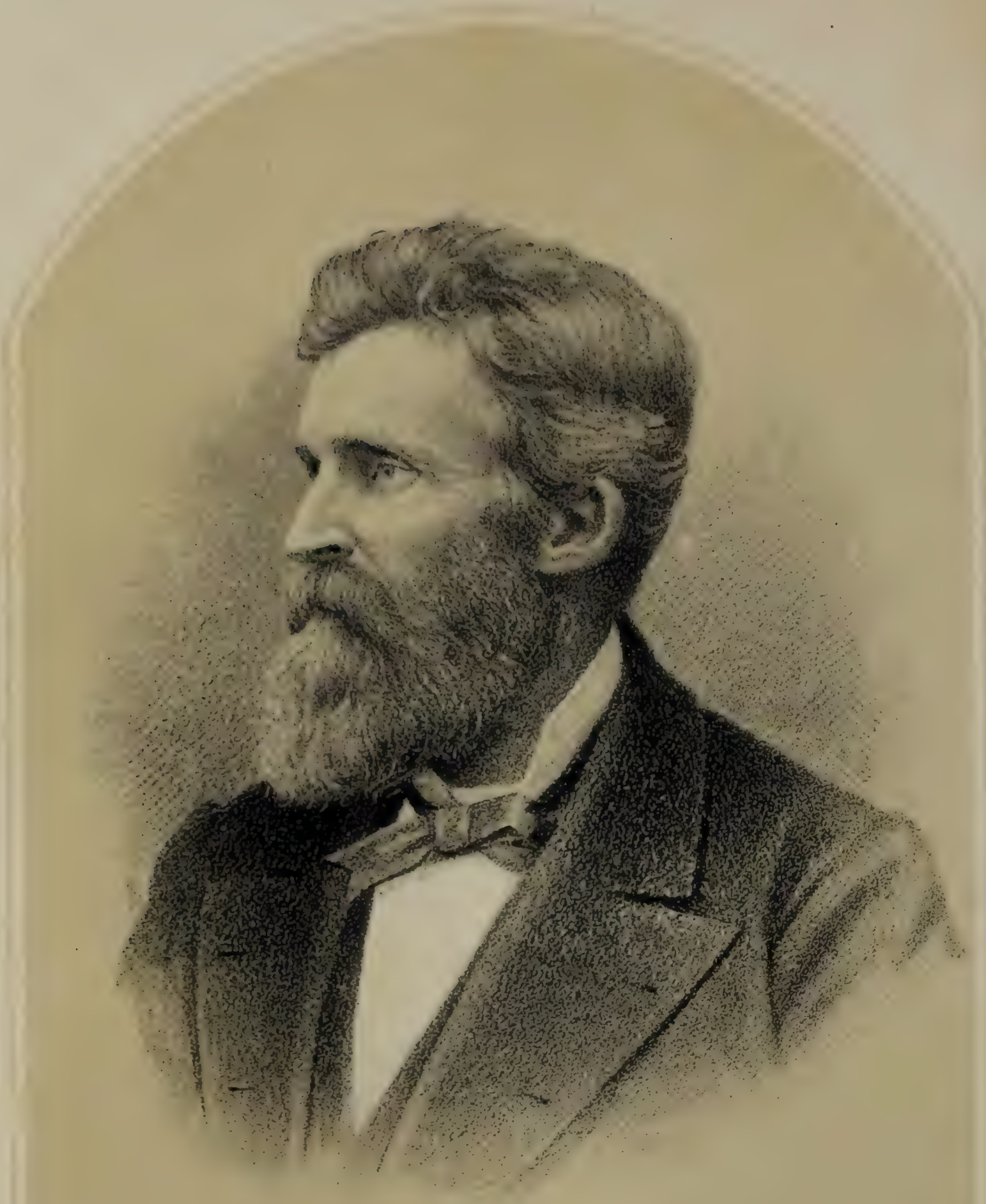
William Boyer, farmer; P. O., Charles City; son of Samuel and Jane (Boyer) Boyer, natives of England, where they died. William was born June 30, 1823, and educated in England. He worked in a chemical laboratory until he came to the United States, in 1846. He located in Dane County, Wis., coming out with what was then known as the "British Temperance Emigration Society," which soon broke up. Mr. Boyer purchased a farm, and has followed this occupation, living in Wisconsin until January, 1867, when he came to Iowa, purchasing 245 acres of fine land on section 30. He has sold a portion, and now owns 165 acres of finely cultivated land and a good home. In 1842 he married Mary, daughter of John and Mary (Tyson) Lowndes, of England, where they died. Mary was born Aug. 11, 1822. This union has been blessed with ten children, eight living—George, born July 20, 1843, married, and living in Dakota; Mary Jane, born Oct. 19, 1845, died May 31, 1847; G. L., born Feb. 25, 1849, married, and living in Dakota; Olive Melissa, born May 24, 1851, wife of Levi Pierce, living in Dakota; Martha Ann, born Nov. 14, 1853, wife of W. H. Hill, living in Dakota; William, born May 24, 1856, married and living in Dakota; Mary, wife of S. R. Laughlin, of Dakota, was born April 18, 1858; C. W., born Dec. 13, 1860, living in Dakota; R. F., Aug. 19, 1863; one child died in infancy. Mr. Boyer and all his family are members of the M. E. church, in which he is a local deacon, and supplies Orchard Circuit. He has held many of the township offices, and is at present one of the Trustees. He votes the Republican ticket. He is one of the substantial and reliable men of Floyd County.

Samuel Clay, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O., Orchard Station, Mitchell County. Mr. Clay is the fourth child of his father's family of fourteen children. He was born in England, Jan. 5, 1830, and remained there until his twenty-second year; then came to the United States, and located in Illinois, where he remained three years; then came to Iowa and entered a quarter section of his present homestead. He now owns 545 acres of excellent land on sections 21, 22 and 27, all under an excellent state of cultivation. Mr. Clay has been an extensive grain-raiser, but recently has changed his manner of farming, and is giving much attention to fine stock; Norman and Clydesdale horses are his specialty; he has several of the best of these horses to be found in the county, and persons desiring to improve their stock should examine his before purchasing. In 1852 he married Mary Ann Landon, a native

of the north of Ireland, where her parents still live. Three children blessed this union—Ada Alberta, wife of Charles Knowlton, of Floyd Township; Herbert Harrison, living in Idaho, and John William. Mrs. Clay died in 1857. Mr. Clay married, in 1858, Rosetta, daughter of Benjamin and Jane (Workman) Shaw, natives of England, where they died. Mrs. Clay was born in England, Oct. 19, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Clay have been blessed with a family of four children—Clara Jane, born 1859; Mary Ann, born 1861; Henry W., born 1864; Katie, born 1866. Mr. Clay has held many of the township offices, and has faithfully discharged all the duties thereof, and is one of the prominent and respected citizens of Floyd County. He votes the Republican ticket.

P. P. Cole, farmer; P. O., Charles City; son of Raphael and Aurelia (Lewis) Cole, natives of Vermont. They moved to Pennsylvania, where they lived some time, and in 1846 came to Wisconsin, and bought a farm, where they lived until 1876, when they came to Iowa, and located in Cedar Township; they now live in Charles City. P. P. was born in Pennsylvania, July 21, 1836, where he lived until ten years of age, then with his parents came to Wisconsin, where he was educated. He has always followed a farm life, and in 1874 came to Iowa, and bought his present farm of 145 acres, on sections 2 and 35, Cedar Township, which is finely cultivated. In 1867 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Harriet (Golden) Darby, natives of England. At an early date they moved to the United States, locating in New York, and soon removed to Illinois, where Mrs. Darby died and his wife still lives. Mrs. Cole was born in New York State, July 11, 1844. By the above union there are four children, three living—Addison Jay, born Aug. 19, 1870; Bertha Mertilla, born Dec. 23, 1872; Jessie Lillian and Austin Everett, twins (Austin is deceased), born Aug. 26, 1876. Mr. Cole votes the Republican ticket. In 1862 he enlisted in the Ninty-sixth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and served three years, being in many of the hard-fought battles of the war: Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Franklin, Resaca, Nashville and numerous others; he was discharged June 29, 1865, at Chicago. He is Secretary of Floyd County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company; has been Township Clerk two terms, and Assessor two years; is at present Assessor of the township.

Samuel F. Ferguson, farmer; postoffice, Charles City; was born in New York, July 7, 1829, where he was educated; he is the son of James and Susanna (Smith) Ferguson, natives of New York. Mr.



J. M. Smith



S. M. W. Smith

Ferguson died in New York. They had a family of three children, Samuel being the oldest. In 1864 he came to Wisconsin, living there one year, then came to Iowa and bought his present farmof 240 acres on section 28; he now owns 620 acres of land. He has made farming a success; is well situated on an excellent farm and is giving some attention to fine stock. In 1867 he married Nancy Ann, daughter of John and Florilla (Walls) McKinney, natives of Ireland; they now live in New York, where Mrs. Ferguson was born, May 25, 1840. This union has been blessed with four children—James Alexander, born May 13, 1860; Charlotte, born Sept. 24, 1862, died May 12, 1879; Flora, May 8, 1869; John Milford, Sept. 29, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which denomination he is a Local Deacon. He has held several township offices, the duties of which he has faithfully discharged. He votes the Republican ticket, and is one of the energetic, enterprising and respected men of Floyd County.

Lucien M. Foster, mason, minister and farmer; postoffice, Orchard; son of Samuel and Lois (Miller) Foster. They were of New England nativity, and had a family of five children, of which Lucien is the youngest. He was born in Washington County, N. Y., and was educated there and learned the trade of a mason, which business he followed several years, and then studied for the ministry and began preaching in 1831 for the Congregational denomination. He moved to Lake County, Ill., and lived two years. In 1855 he moved to Iowa and united with the Wesleyan Methodist church, and has preached for them much of the time till now. On coming to Iowa he pre-empted a homestead, being the first settler on Plum Prairie. His experiences with his friends, the red men, would fill a good-sized volume, but by uniform kindness, never had any trouble with them. In 1834 he married Sarah Maria Stockwell, a native of Vermont. This union was blessed with five children, two living—Royal A., born Aug. 9, 1838, married; Carmi J., born Nov. 14, 1857, married and living in Floyd County; Samuel A., died in the army; the others died in childhood. Royal A. lives on section 22, where he owns 175 acres of fine land, under good cultivation. In 1864 he married Sylvia Bennett. She was born in Lake County, Ill., March 30, 1843. By their union there is one child—Jerome Ashley, born Feb. 4, 1870. They are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church, and he votes the Republican ticket, as does his father, who has held several of the township offices, and has faithfully dis-

charged the duties of each. They are respected highly by their friends. Mrs. Lucien Foster died on Oct. 14, 1876; it was occasioned by a fall and the breaking of her right hip. Rev. Foster owns 135 acres of land on section 22.

John Henry, farmer and carpenter; postoffice, Stillwater; son of John and Jane (Orr) Henry, of Scottish descent. Our subject was born in Ireland, County Caven. When eighteen years of age he came to New York State, where he commenced the carpenter's trade; from there he went to Philadelphia, and thence to Liverpool and London, and continued to work at his trade in all these places. He returned to the United States in 1858, and again lived some six years in Philadelphia, and five years in Chicago. In 1870 he purchased his farm of 240 acres on section 20, Cedar Township, Ia., where he has since lived. In 1858 he married Mary, daughter of James and Mary (Holland) McKitterick, natives of Ireland, where they died. This union has been blessed with six children, five living—John, born March 11, 1860; Margaret, March 27, 1861; Julia Ann, Dec. 29, 1863 (all born in Philadelphia); Mary, born in Chicago, May 14, 1867; William Henry, born Oct. 17, 1868, in Lakeview, Ill. Mrs. Henry is a member of the M. E. church. Mr. Henry is a member of the A. F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F. lodges. He has held several of the township offices, and faithfully discharged the duties of each. He votes the Republican ticket.

James Haughey, farmer; postoffice, Floyd; son of John and Julia Ann (Young) Haughey, natives of Delaware. They moved to Illinois at an early day and died there. They were the parents of twelve children. James was the fifth child and was born in Ohio, Nov. 14, 1811, where he was educated; he learned the trade of a carpenter and worked at it several years; is also a cabinet-maker. On Aug. 13, 1837, he married Mary, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Coon) Stout, natives of Pennsylvania; she was born in Ohio, Dec. 4, 1817. By this union there are eight children, five living—Sylvanus, born June 6, 1840, and died in 1870; he served through the war of the Rebellion, and contracted the disease of which he died; Francis, April, 1842, married; Mary Hartford, Aug. 18, 1845, wife of George Bleckly; Julia Ann, June 18, 1847, wife of Frank Pelton; Martha Jane, June 25, 1849, wife of Adam Fehr; Sophia Ellen, deceased; Harriet Hydassa, Nov. 14, 1853; James Buchanan, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Haughey came to Iowa in 1854. He owns 300 acres of fine land on section 28, Cedar Township, mostly im-

proved. Mr. and Mrs. Haughey are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Haughey has held several township offices and votes the Republican ticket.

W. B. Howard, farmer; postoffice, Charles City; son of Elbert and Phœbe (McNeil) Howard, natives of Kentucky. W. B. was born in Kentucky in 1815; was educated in Indiana, and came to Illinois in 1834 and to Iowa in 1854; he owns eighty acres of land on section 25, where he now lives. In 1840 he married Lucetta Hinsdell, a native of New York. This union was blessed with six children—Sarah Elizabeth, deceased; Fidelia J., deceased; Sanders M., married and living in Emmet County, Ia.; Nora J., wife of John A. Wright, of Mitchell County, Ia.; Phœbe A., wife of Almon D. Couse, of Orchard, Ia.; Antoinette, died in infancy. Mrs. Howard soon followed. In 1860 Mr. Howard married Melissa Ann Southard, a native of Massachusetts. Has been County Supervisor three terms. Mr. Howard has held most of the township offices, and has faithfully discharged the duties of them all. He votes the Republican ticket.

Williard Lanphere, farmer; postoffice, Charles City; son of Russell and Lydia (Miner) Lanphere, natives of Connecticut, where they died. Williard was born Feb. 25, 1820, in Connecticut, where he was educated. He is one of a family of fourteen, and is the tenth child. He went to New York in 1836, remaining about seven years; thence to Ohio for a short time; thence to Wisconsin, and then to Iowa in 1852, and to Floyd County in 1856, where he entered land; he has now a farm of forty acres on section 24, Cedar Township. In 1848 he married Mary, daughter of Isaac and Mary (Sawyer) Hoisington, natives of Vermont and Massachusetts respectively. By this union there have been eight children, four living—Carrie (wife of Everton Canfield), Franklin, Phineas and Olive. Mr. and Mrs. Lanphere are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He votes the Democratic ticket.

Isaac Naden, farmer; postoffice, Orchard, Mitchell County; son of Samuel and Martha (Milner) Naden. They were natives of England, and moved to the United States, and located in Illinois in 1845, where they both died. Isaac was born in England, Sept. 9, 1824, where he was educated; he came to the United States with his parents, and in 1855 he came to Iowa, and entered his lands where he now lives. He has 320 acres of as fine land as can be found; it is on section 21, Cedar Township, and sections 16 and 15, Lincoln Township, Mitchell County. Mr. Naden has the best improved

land in the township, and is thorough-going in whatever he undertakes. In 1845 he married Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Butterworth) Turner, natives of England, where they died. By this union there have been four children—J. W., born 1846, married and keeping store in Orchard; Noah S., born 1848, married, and lives in Orchard; Mary A., born in 1851, wife of R. F. Hill, of Chicago; and W. H., born 1855. Mr. Naden and family are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Naden has held many of the township offices, but of late refuses to accept any. He votes the Republican ticket.

George F. Nash, farmer; postoffice, Charles City. He was born in New York, Dec. 17, 1850, and at an early age moved to Illinois, where he was educated. His father was Jeremiah, and his mother Olive (Oaks) Nash, natives of New York; they now reside in Illinois. In 1871 he married Genella G., daughter of Daniel and Eliza (Getman) Stowell, natives of New York. Mrs. Stowell died in 1868, in Illinois, where the family had moved. By the above union there are four children, three living—Edith, born Nov. 11, 1874; Ralph Clinton, Dec. 16, 1877; Frank George, Dec. 2, 1879. Mr. Nash and wife are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Nash owns 275 acres of fine prairie land on section 35. He has held several township offices, and votes the Republican ticket.

Addis Schermerhorn, farmer; postoffice, Charles City; son of William and Harriet (Lottridge) Schermerhorn, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., March 5, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. William Schermerhorn were both natives of New York, and were the parents of five children, four living—Perry, Addis, Marvin, living in Minnesota, and William W., living with his parents in Cedar Township. Addis was educated principally in Iowa, attending the first school ever held in the township, at the house of W. B. Howard. He has followed farming for a livelihood, and now owns seventy-two acres of finely-improved land, on section 35, Cedar Township. He married, in 1860, Samantha, daughter of J. and Susan (Jacobs) Aldrich, natives of Rhode Island. Her mother died in Iowa, in 1857; her father is still living in Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Schermerhorn have four children—Geneva, born Jan. 4, 1862; Cora, June 1, 1864; Charles Wesley, April 11, 1873; Ida, Dec. 12, 1876. They are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Mr. Schermerhorn votes the Republican ticket.

Charles H. Towner, farmer; P. O., Charles City. His father was James S. and his mother Eveline (Barney) Towner, natives of Vermont. The father came to Illinois at an early day, where he died; the mother still lives there. Charles was born in Vermont, Nov. 4, 1834, where he was educated. He worked at farming, and came to Illinois in 1848, where he lived until 1856, when he moved to Iowa and bought a farm. He now owns 285 acres of excellent land on section 36, where he now lives, and has under a high state of cultivation. In 1856 he married Louisa Bennett, who was born March 22, 1839, in Illinois, a daughter of Stephen and Betsey (Knickerbacker) Bennett, natives of Dutchess Co., N. Y. They moved to Illinois in 1837, where Stephen died, and in 1855 Mrs. Bennett and family came to Iowa, where she still lives with her children. By the above union there are six children—George, born April 27, 1859, married; Owen C., April 16, 1862; Oscar J., Sept. 16, 1865; Royal C., July 27, 1868; Mary E., Aug. 29, 1875; Ralph S., Dec. 17, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Towner are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. He votes the Republican ticket.

William B. Towner, farmer; postoffice, Charles City; son of James S. and Eveline (Barney) Towner, natives of Massachusetts and Vermont respectively, who were the parents of six children—William B., Charles H., Mary E., Carlos C., F. B. and Eveline. Three live in Iowa, two in Illinois, one in Michigan; all born in Vermont. William B. was born in Castleton, Rutland County, Vt., Dec. 25, 1831, where he was educated. In 1864 he came to Floyd County, Ia. He now owns 203 acres of fine land on sections 35 and 36, mostly well improved. In 1856 he married Harriet A., daughter of Edward and Harriet (Golden) Darby, of England. They came to the United States many years ago, and Edward died in Illinois, where his wife still lives. By the above union there are five children—Adrin J., Ella M., Cora M., Edward J. and Frederick H. Mr. and Mrs. Towner are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Mr. Towner votes the Republican ticket, and has held several township offices; is Secretary of the School Board and Justice of the Peace; has held each of these offices some ten years, and was County Supervisor four terms.

Chester M. Townsend, farmer and stock-raiser; postoffice, Charles City; son of John C. and Lucinda (Underwood) Townsend. The subject of this sketch was born in the State of New York, Dec. 6, 1837. He was educated in Iowa and has followed farming. He owns 535 acres of land on sections 1, 30 and 31, Cedar

Township. He also owns 320 acres in Dakota. In 1866 he married Harriet, daughter of John and Mary A. (Park) Hill, natives of New York and Massachusetts respectively, both deceased. By this union there are three children—Schuyler C., born July 10, 1868; Rollin M., Aug. 26, 1870; Gertie V., Sept. 2, 1877. In 1861 Mr. Townsend enlisted in the Third Iowa Infantry, Company I, Captain M. M. Trumbell, and served three years in that regiment, and in February thereafter re-enlisted in the Second U. S. Veterans, General Hancock's Corps, Company H, and served one year. While in service he was engaged in many of the hard-fought battles: that of Pittsburg Landing and Hatchie River, where he was wounded in the abdomen by a canister ball striking on the U. S. belt plate; siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., where he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison, Richmond, and to Belle Isle. He was discharged at the expiration of the three years' service, at Davenport, Ia., and in Washington, D. C., at the expiration of the one year's enlistment. He votes the Republican ticket.

John C. Townsend, farmer; postoffice, Charles City; was born in the State of New York, Sept. 18, 1813, where he was educated. His father was Chester, and mother Delight (Wilber) Townsend, natives of Massachusetts and Rhode Island respectively. They moved to New York in 1801, and lived there until 1839, when they came to Gratiot County, Mich., where they died. John C. has followed farming, and in 1854 came to Iowa and took up his present farm of 160 acres on section 36, where he has lived ever since. He owns 163 acres adjoining. In 1835 he married Lucinda, daughter of Chester and Theda (Trask) Underwood, natives of Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively. They are both deceased, Mr. Underwood dying in Genesee County, N. Y., and Mrs. Underwood, after again marrying, in Walworth County, Wis. Lucinda was born in Massachusetts, Dec. 12, 1813. This union has been blessed with four children, three living—Chester M., born in New York, Dec. 6, 1837, married and living near his parents; Livonia J., wife of Lorenzo J. Dawley, of Minneapolis, born June 17, 1840; Jerome W., married, living in Kansas, born Aug. 17, 1844; Viola H., born January, 1852, died Aug. 7, 1858. Mr. Townsend is a Spiritualist. He has held many of the township offices; has been County Supervisor, and has faithfully discharged all the duties. He votes the Greenback ticket.

FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIC.

For a large portion of the following history we are indebted to Hervey Wilbur, Esq., of Floyd.

The township of Floyd was one of the original four townships carved out of the entire territory of Floyd County, Sept. 4, 1854, by John M. Hunt, County Judge. It then comprised the Congressional townships 96 and 97, in range 15; 96 and 97, in range 16; and the east half of 96 and 97, in range 17. The boundary lines of Floyd Township as now defined are more irregular than those of any other towrship in the county. Mitchell County and Cedar Township in Floyd County lie on the north; Cedar, Niles and St. Charles townships on the East; St. Charles and Ulster townships on the south, and Ulster and Rudd townships on the west. It contains forty-three sections of land, of which about three and a half sections are heavy timber.

March 5, 1855, sections 25 and 36, and the south half of section 26, and all of section 35 in township 96 north, of range 16, and a strip ten miles wide from the south side of township 96, range 15, were detached from Floyd and attached to St. Charles Township; D. Wiltse, acting County Judge.

March 3, 1856, the south half of section 3, township 97, range 15, and the four north tiers of sections in township 96, range 15, and sections 21 to 28 inclusive, and sections 34, 35 and 36, in township 97, range 16, and sections 1, 12 and 13 of township 96, range 16, were detached from Floyd and formed into a township called Cedar; A. L. Collins, County Judge.

March 25, 1856, the north half of sections 24 and 26, township 96, range 16, was detached from Floyd and attached to St. Charles Township; A. L. Collins, County Judge.

At the June session of 1862, of the Board of Supervisors, the west half of section 18, township 96, range 15, was detached from Floyd and attached to Niles Township; Chester Butterfield, County Judge.

THE FIRST WHITE SETTLERS.

The first white settlers in Floyd Township were John Clark and ——— Sherman who came as trappers and adventurers in 1851, the former settling on section 8, and the latter on section 9. Each broke and planted this summer season two acres of ground. C. P. Burroughs and H. M. Brown came into Floyd Township in 1852. Burroughs bought Sherman's choice claim, while H. M. Brown, with a few dollars induced Clark to leave what has since been converted into a valuable home, and go further west to surprise the mink and some other locality with less civilization. Jefferson C. Muehler, Oliver Hubbard, Samuel Nims, Moses Chapman and Smith Hyler also come as settlers this year.

Two children were born this year—one to John Clark and wife, and one to Charles Twite and wife, but which was first, the old ladies cannot say. George Patterson, a young man boarding with Mrs. Nims, died in October, 1852.

In 1853 came David Bates, N. A. Rice, Wm. Carl, Wm. Montgomery, Marvin S. and Edward Heath, John W. and L. G. Burroughs. At this time a little settlement had commenced in the north part of the township. Cutler's water saw-mill on Rock Creek was built this year, and Coleman Bumgartner and others had settled in that vicinity; this settlement was called Watertown. Just opposite, on the east side of the Cedar, Wm. Gilman opened the first store in what was then Floyd Township. In this year was organized the Methodist Episcopal society, Rev. Schamp, by name, pastor. The first meeting was held at the home of H. M. Brown.

In 1854 came M. G. Cook, J. B. Dawley, Peter Schamp, Philip Shorkey, Henry Ingram, H. M. Nye, E. H. Morrison, Hiram Smith, Moses Conger, John Richardson, B. B. Van Steenburg, and a few others.

The Tatums, H. Hogan, J. H. Story, and Silas Smith were early settlers. In this year occurred the famous Indian scare of Floyd County.

In 1855 some prominent men came: James Griffith, the Sprague brothers, Chester Butterfield, Andrew Rice, and others. This year James Griffith finished and set going the first water saw and grist mill in the township; the grist-mill had two run of stone. Andrew Sample had previously begun the work. Thomas Sprague opened the first store and postoffice this year—was the first Postmaster and William was his deputy. The building he opened in was pur-

chased in St. Charles, torn down and moved to Floyd; it was composed of poplar logs. Andrew Rice set in motion, this year, a steam saw-mill, raising his smoke stack on Christmas day, amid great rejoicing. The Village of Floyd was laid out this year by James Griffith and Henry C. Tatum. Gilmantown was also laid out this year.

FIRST EVENTS.

April 2, 1855, the first election was held in the township. E. H. Morrison, was elected Clerk; William Gilman, J. P; Humphrey Hogan, Assessor, and H. M. Brown, J. W. Burroughs and Samuel W. Nims, Trustees. The first County Convention was held this year at John Ball's in what is now Ulster Township. C. P. Burroughs was nominated as School Fund Commissioner, and William Montgomery, Sheriff. They were elected. Floyd had no political dictator. The first marriage license in the township was granted to Marvin S. Heath and Lucy A. Smith, daughter of Hiram Smith, Sen.

In the summer of 1856 B. B. Van Steenburg built a house on his land just north of town; he, George Lorillard and Frank Nosser kept bachelor's hall until the fall of the same year. The house was then moved to Carl's addition, and used as a boarding house for mill hands. The steam mill was moved on to the addition in the fall and commenced work about Dec. 15. The name of the firm was B. F. Nosser & Co. The first school was opened this year. The house was built by N. A. Rice, Moses Conger, C. P. Burroughs and H. M. Brown. The teacher's name was Phylinda Burroughs. The scholars' names were Minerva Brown, Malinda Brown, Louisa Conger, and Sarah Fisher, an adopted daughter of N. A. Rice. This was known for years as the "little white school-house." It stood near the present stone school-house in District No. 3.

In 1856 E. H. Morrison was elected Clerk; Thomas Sprague, Wm. Carl and Lorey Franklin, Trustees; Silas Smith, Assessor; Humphrey Logan, Justice of the Peace. Moses Conger was appointed Justice of the Peace, to fill vacancy by resignation of Wm. Gillman.

In 1856 Wm. Carl laid out his addition to Floyd Village, on the west of the original plat. In 1857 Griffith and Chittenden laid out an addition. In 1858 Wm. Montgomery laid out his addition on the south of the original plat. These additions and the

original plat covered about 250 acres of land. At this time anticipations ran high and it was hoped to make this a county seat, and with her splendid water-power it was thought much manufacturing would locate here. For a time the town grew faster than the country, and the sound of the hammer was heard from "early morn to dewy eve," and lots sold at "fine" figures. But disappointment was in store for the Floydites. A prospective new mill and partly finished bridge were swept away by a severe freshet, and the county seat was in 1859, decided lost, and town lots declined. But at the time of building the McGregor & Sioux City R. R., and the Cedar Falls & Minnesota R. R., property again revived and up went our present mill, school-houses and church edifices. But alas, the roads missed us, and confidence in town lots gave way, and their owners commenced to vacate them, reverting them back to farm lands; the present town of lots covers only about eighty acres. But, though thus reduced, Floyd has quite an extensive trade, and is one of the six railroad towns in the county, and is a very pleasant little town to live in.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, ETC.

The schools of the township have increased in importance and we now have eight, with a corresponding number of good school-houses, and large enrollment of scholars. An independent school district was organized March 22, 1862, and in 1867, it was voted to build a school-house; a block of land was purchased and O. Haven contracted with to build. The total cost, as now completed, $10,000. House accepted in 1868. First school was taught in 1870. The house is conspicuous from all points. Its belfry is quite a good observatory. From it the cars can be seen entering into both Floyd and Charles City. The country surrounding Floyd at a great distance looks like an exquisitely drawn map.

[We have been unable to obtain statistics.]

Resident physicians: Dr. L. Birney, settled in 1856; Dr. Ellis, also Dr. J. D. McKenzie, in 1874; Drs. Hammond, Brown and McEwen, were here temporarily.

The Methodist Episcopal society was organized in 1857, I. D. Rust in charge. The church edifice was erected in 1862, and dedicated Jan. 19, 1863. The Christians were organized in 1861, Peter Deyo, preacher. In 1870, the Presbyterian church organized and built a house of worship. Marvin Jones was the pastor.

The Ladies Union League was organized in 1863, Mrs. I.M. Merriman, President—about 100 members. The same year the gentlemen organized a Union League, Otis Haven, President—with about 100 members. Patrons of Husbandry organized in 1873, D.C. Sutton, Master. There have been organized four lodges of Good Templars. The ladies first union sewing society organized in 1857; second sewing society of the M. E. church was organized in 1858 and has been perpetual. It has earned and disbursed more than $1,000; it has mostly been expended about the church and parsonage. The sewing society of the Presbyterian church was organized by the ladies in 1870. The Ladies' Union Temperance League was organized in 1874, as was also the Foreign Missionary Society.

MILITARY.

In 1861 Floyd furnished the first volunteers for the war of the Rebellion—Norman Wolcott, N. R. Rider, Wm. Tottlar, Henry King, James Baker, P.W. Snyder, and A. N. Dickey. These seven young men were drawn up in line just before leaving Floyd, and the citizens passed them, taking each by the hand, and bidding him good-by. The act was simple but solemn. Our country was in danger; and here were her defenders. These volunteers were escorted to St. Charles by nearly the whole town of Floyd, drums beating, fifes playing, and flags flying. Just before arriving at St. Charles we were met by a very large concourse of citizens from that town. It was just after dark, and the flags could scarcely be seen, enough however, so we knew "our comrades were there." Here our seven volunteers were joined by seven from St. Charles, and after marching in procession a little we were escorted into Gilbert's Hall. This hall was never more densely packed. If martial music were ever played, the drum and fife made music now. After order was somewhat restored, H.Wilbur, of Floyd, was made chairman of the joint meeting. KateWright gave an address of welcome to the Floyd people, after which numerous speakers were called out. There were no Whigs or Democrats at this meeting. All were Union men, and Union women. Here commenced the breaking up of two great political parties. A new issue presented itself, such as these United States had never seen before. It was union or disunion, and every man arrayed himself on the side of his choice. It was the spirit of this night that saved the country. These joined the Third Iowa at Cedar Falls, and were never accredited either to St. Charles or Floyd. W. P. Gaylord

and H. Wilbur were appointed a committee to get these several volunteers accredited to their own towns, but in consequence of red tape this deserved result was never obtained.

During these years Floyd was quite a military camp. A company of infantry, with James Griffith as Captain, was formed and drilled on our streets. Cavalry men appeared riding and maneuvering, and much talk was made in reference to forming a company for this branch of the service. The drum and fife were heard almost every evening, and meetings for the purpose of raising volunteers were frequent. At these meetings, the speakers were generally enthusiastic, and met with good results. Floyd sent out over sixty soldiers; was credited by the authorities with only about thirty-five. In consequence of this, a draft came, calling for two men from Floyd. Rev. Preston, of the Christian church, and Rev. Wm. Smith, of the M. E. church were the drafted men—a remarkable providence, the solution of which is: the devil overruled the drawing, but God overruled the devil by procuring substitutes for the drafted ministers. In 1863 the ladies sent off two large boxes of sanitary stores for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers. In 1864, at a school exhibition held in the M. E. church, H. Wilbur, teacher, over $40 in cash was raised and sent for the same purpose. Relief was also liberally given to the Chicago and grasshopper sufferers.

GENERAL HISTORY.

From a few acres only, tilled in 1855, with the rudest implements, the people can now feed thousands with our surplus products. Instead of the old-fashioned single or double shoveled plow, we now ride through our corn-fields on our two-horse sulkies. Instead of the square or a drag with twenty-four teeth, we now sweep over the ground with our Scotch harrows of forty-two teeth, or still more improved harrows of seventy-two teeth. Instead of hand-sowing our grain, we now drill, or sow broadcast with our seeders. Instead of the hoe for planting, we use the hand or horse planter, planting from five to twenty acres per day of corn. Instead of McCormick or other old reapers without rakes, we now proudly ride along on our Little Champions or other self-rakers, followed by a quarter score of binders; or, prouder still, we mount our harvesters, taking our two binders with us, working in the shade. Or, another step in advance, goes the man with his team, reaping and binding alone, while others, with their headers, cut and

stack their grain the same day. We now ride leisurely along on our mowers, cracking our whips at the dandelion heads, followed by the strippling of the West, perched on his horse rake.

Previous to 1857 there was no resting place for the dead, and a temporary organization of the people was formed, and the following Board of Trustees was elected: I. D. Rust, James Griffith, Chester Butterfield, H. M. Nye and G. N. Miner, who were to select a place for, and cause to be laid out, suitable grounds for a cemetery. These trustees selected a part of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 22, township 96, range 16, being four acres and sixty-nine and three-fourths square feet of ground.

This ground they purchased by note of H. M. Nye, expecting to pay said notes by funds to be raised by sale of lots. Said ground was laid out into lots by J. G. Shoemaker, surveyor, and lots were sold at public auction, when only enough was raised to pay the cost of surveying, and nothing was left to pay on the note. But few deaths occurring, and no one seeming to have money to purchase lots in advance of death, the payment of the note and interest was delayed until the holder thereof became anxious for his pay. Thus matters continued until 1862, when Chester Butterfield, L. G. Burroughs, J. W. Burroughs, Jacob Whitbeck, Wm. Montgomery, Wilder Butterfield, S. A. Quinby, Silas Smith, H. M. Nye, Joseph Monson, L. K. Lee and H. Wilbur assumed the contract, paid the debt, and became sole proprietors of all unsold lots. L. G. Burroughs was the first President; H. Wilbur, Secretary. This company caused a plat of the ground to be recorded, and sales are now made by lots, the company giving deeds therefor. That Floyd is not exempt from death, is evidenced by the number of monuments and mounds raised there to mark the sleeping place of dear ones departed. All these mounds and monuments have been raised during and since 1857. That death is no respecter of persons, age or sect, is apparent from the great variety in size of these sleeping abodes, and of the names and ages of their respective occupants. Comparing the living with the dead, Floyd is at least as healthy as any of her surrounding townships. In proportion to present population, I venture to say more old settlers remain in Floyd than in any other township in the county.

By a vote to move the court-house site from St. Charles to the geographical center, taken April 5, 1858, there were, for removing, 453 votes; against removing, 434 votes; giving nineteen majority

or removal. Judge Ripley was County Judge, and Silas Smith was both Treasurer and Recorder. Soon after this vote, Judge Ripley ordered the county records to be moved to Floyd. As there were no buildings at this time at the center, it became proper for the county judge to designate a place for a temporary court-house. Floyd was so designated and a portion of the records moved here and recording done. But, before our people became fledglings, an injunction was served on the county judge, not to remove any more books to Floyd, and commanding him to return those already there. The injunction was quashed, but by some "hook or crook," the matter was carried to the Supreme Court, and decided against the removal of the site in 1859.

Thus was the "cup of joy" forever dashed from the lips of Floyd Township. Could the people of St. Charles blame the people of Floyd for feeling very, very sore over this? As an immediate course of rejoicing, and before the controversy was ended, a Fourth of July celebration at the geographical center was determined on by those friendly to the removal. Those opposed celebrated at St. Charles. Before the vote was taken to remove, a sharp controversy had been carried on through the newspapers, by W. P. Gaylord in favor, and some St. Charles man against it, the St. Charles man alleging the soil to be so poor and wet at the center, that nothing but turnips could be raised there. Nevertheless, preparations for the celebration at the center went on enthusiastically. The center of the county was mathematically determined, and a nice liberty pole was visible from a spot in the Rudd road, west of Floyd, for quite a number of years, or until the farmer routed it to make room for his breaking plow. The 4th of July, 1858, came, and the people of Floyd were ready for the occasion. Silas Smith and J. P. Webster acted as marshals for Floyd. Two lumber wagons coupled together as one, with seats all around facing inward, with graceful boughs intertwined, made a most luxurious palace for its inmates. To this grand car were attached ten yoke of oxen guided by drivers who knew how to run a twenty-four or thirty-inch breaking plow. Next to this was one double wagon seated and furnished with trimmings the same as the first, and to which was attached five yoke of oxen guided by equally efficient drivers. Next this, horses and footmen, horses and carriages completing the procession. To a greenhorn the scene was really exciting. The crack, crack of the whip; the gee, haw, come along Bright, Buck and Berry, Duke and Dime, were really amusing as well as exciting.

Not far out from Floyd a rattle-snake was caught, and Jack Croft took it by the nape of the neck with one hand and by the tail with the other, and passed it between his teeth, chonking it as it passed through. Next, a stripped gopher was caught and thrown into the large wagon alive, just to amuse the ladies. Arriving at the Big Slough—it showed its correct name, and ladies and gentlemen had to come down to terra firma and pass over the slough on a temporary brush and limb bridge. There was not a fence or a house between Floyd and the center. It looked like going out to sea in a great meadow. Arriving at the center we were lustily cheered by West-siders who had already arrived. We marched a few times around the pole, until the whole ox-cavalcade was formed in procession, and then we wended our way to the grove near Sprague's, where arrangements had been made for speaking. Judge Ball read the Declaration of Independence, and W. P. Gaylord was orator. I. D. Rust, of Floyd, was chaplain, and Smith and Webster, marshals of the day.

After the vote, moving the county seat to the geographical center, it became a matter of political importance who should be the next county judge. In 1859 the Republicans nominated Judge Ripley, and the Democrats nominated David Wiltse, of St. Charles, who pledged himself as being opposed to St. Charles being the county-seat, that if elected he would put a roof on the stone structure already reared to preserve it, and wait further developments before completing it. This bait the Democrats swallowed as a party, hoping thereby to elect their ticket. The Republicans in favor of St. Charles also swallowed it, and with perhaps another secretly tendered promise in regard to finishing up the Court House, and they voted almost solidly for Wiltse, who was elected; and contrary to his pledge, contracted for the completion of the court-house. This act was the occasion of a raid upon the court-house. The people feeling indignant, many informal indignation meetings were held, and by concert, many of the disaffected people determined to visit St. Charles, and there give vent to their pent-up feelings. Floyd Township, though not unanimous in this move, acted voluntarily with a majority of her voters in this matter. The citizens met in the then would-be court-house, and appointed a committee to wait on Judge Wiltse and invite him to come over and explain his conduct. He was sick and could not

come. This seemed to be the culmination of the entire county-seat business.

The vote to raise a tax of five cents on the dollar to assist in building the Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad, was taken and carried Oct. 29, 1868, and the cars reached the Floyd depot on that road in the fall of 1869. Of this road 5 35-100 miles lie in this township, and 4 25-100 of the McGregor & Sioux City Road. On this last road the cars also ran to Floyd Crossing in 1869. Previous to this our commerce was carried by wagons across the Wapsie to McGregor or down the Cedar to Dubuque. Thomas Sprague's four-mule team carried everybody between these two points. No bridges, no roads anywhere. It is doubtful if even a minister could pass over either of these roads without thinking of the bad. We had no home markets except to settlers coming in. How we lived in those olden times is a mystery. Prices low, roads bad, no market. In the summer of 1858 no grain or flour could be bought nearer than Clermont Mills, down toward McGregor. Musty corn was worth $1.00 per bushel in Charles City. Now, how changed! Market for everything and at each man's door. The people of Floyd can now reach the following depots, going and returning in one day: Osage, Orchard, Floyd, Charles City, Nashua, Marble Rock, Rockford, Nora Springs and Rudd. Instead of oak and basswood for lumber for building material, as in former days, we have pine brought to every depot, and sold at reasonable rates. The old steam and water saw-mills have ceased their depredations on our forests, and the old-worn fence is giving place to boards and wire. Instead of the log cabins or mere huts, and the down stables, new houses are being erected of stone, brick or pine, and barns of formidable dimensions are being erected of the same materials. Instead of bee-lining across the township and wading through sloughs, the traveler finds well-worked roads, carefully located for the convenience of the inhabitants, and instead of fording our streams, we pass them over good, substantial bridges.

Two heavy freshets have visited Floyd, one of which caused the water of the Cedar to rise over thirty feet; this occurred in 1858. Other freshets have occurred since, but of less magnitude. Every bridge was swept away by this one.

This year also occurred a very destructive storm of wind, rain and thunder and lightning—at night. The morning showed the effects of the damage to be great, though no lives were lost. Houses were moved from their underpinning, school houses and

private houses unroofed, fences prostrated, and a general time of discomfort felt. Add to this poor crops this year, and you may guess our situation.

The big spring, a little way below the Floyd Mill on the east side of the river, is a natural curiosity. Quite a large stream of water abruptly bursts forth from under a high embankment. This water is impregnated with some kind of mineral, and should some enterprising Yankee become its owner, he would undoubtedly make it historical as a summer resort. Still further up from the same mill and on the same side of the river on B. B. Van Steenburg's flat is another beautiful spring. This spring is almost in the center of a small rivulet which flows into the Cedar, and is constantly boiling up like a huge cauldron of heated syrup. The water however is clear as crystal and pleasant to the taste. This spring is already somewhat notorious as the resort of pleasure parties. Being close to the river and in the timber, boating, swinging, eating and gossiping can all be done in due order. Another phenomenon in this township is the finding of animal and vegetable remains many feet below the surface of the ground when digging wells. Moses Conger, Esq., when digging for water on the premises now owned and occupied by Neil Oleson Seim Esq., found at the distance of about twenty feet below the surface a stick of timber about six inches in diameter and reaching clear across the excavation. It was so nearly petrified that the kind of wood could not be ascertained. James Burnham, in digging a well on the Clark farm, near Floyd village, found vegetable remains, such as limbs of trees several feet below the surface. James Raymond, Sr., living about four miles northwest from the village, found large quantities of petrified matter, while digging a well. One piece had the appearance of a black walnut, another had the form of a quill, another appeared to be a large sized turtle; there were also many pieces of petrified wood. Query, whence and how came they here?

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.

As W. E. Brill was crossing the I. C. R. R. about half a mile south of the depot, on the morning of Friday, Feb. 13, 1874, he was struck by a passing train, the approach of which he was not aware of, owing to the sudden bend in the road, and to the fact that it was two hours past the time for the train to be due. The horses had just crossed the track, and the engine struck the sled

about the middle, literally smashing it to fragments, and precipitating its occupant to a distance of seventy-five or a hundred feet. Mr. Brill was seriously injured. The train was stopped and the unfortunate man taken up in an unconcious condition and carried to the depot.

CASUALTIES.

April 27, 1858, John Wyman was upset in a skiff and drowned in the Cedar under the dam a short distance below Floyd.

In April, 1879, on the premises of J. W. Webster, a colt was born which seemed to be perfect in all respects except that it had no fore-legs or shoulders, and no sign of any. It did not live and the carcass was taken to W. A. Fairbanks, a taxidermist of Charles City, to be skinned and mounted. The task was neatly done, and this singular freak of nature was thus preserved as a wonder to all observers of biological phenomena.

May 28, 1858, at Floyd, three men were drowned in the Cedar River. They were engaged in the stone quarry at that place, had finished work for the day, and were crossing the river in a skiff, to their boarding place, accompanied by Mr. Griffith. When near the middle of the stream the strong current, with the wind, upset the skiff, and Mr. Griffith alone escaped drowning. The name of one was John Carroll.

Aug. 13, 1858, Mr. Cottrell, a stranger from New York, was drowned near Floyd. His boat struck a bridge pier and threw him out.

July 30, 1858, at Floyd, a terrible tornado and thunder-storm occurred, demolishing half a dozen buildings. Mr. Welch's family suffered considerable injury. About forty acres of timber was blown down, and fields of corn, oats and wheat were prostrated, and almost entirely ruined.

In June, 1861, Mrs. Alice C. Haley, of Floyd, in a freak of insanity attempted to chop off her husband's head with an ax while he was sleeping on a lounge. She missed his throat and hit his skull a blow, which in a few days proved fatal. She was taken to the insane asylum at Mount Pleasant, from there to Wisconsin, and died with her friends.

In 1865 Mr. Henry Webster had a little girl burned to death. Both parents were from home, and the fire caught in the little one's clothes.

On the 3d day of March, 1865, Patrick Burns was killed in Floyd Township by a falling tree.

In July, 1865, two little boys, seven and five years of age, sons of Wm. Galbraith, while out after cows, a severe storm coming on the cows ran in an opposite direction, and the little fellows got lost and were compelled to stay out all night. In the morning several persons started on horseback to find the children, whom they soon met coming home. They bivouacked on a gopher's hill.

On the 3d day of March, 1867, a daughter af Stephen Huntley, aged eight years, was burned to death at Floyd.

On the 8th day of March, 1867, a daughter of F. Dale, aged four years, was burned to death at Floyd.

On the 4th day of July, 1868, Jacob Whitbeck was drowned while bathing in a pond near his father's residence in Floyd Township.

July 17, 1868, a young German of considerable means, but unable to understand English, was binding wheat for C. P. Burroughs, near Floyd, in the afternoon, when he suffered a fatal sunstroke. He was told not to work so hard, but it was thought that he misinterpreted the warning and supposed he was urged to do more.

July 24, 1869, Henry W. Cunningham and wife, a mile and a half north of Floyd, were killed by a stroke of lightning during the night while they were in bed. Theodore Cunningham the only other person in the house, was stunned. The remains of the deceased young couple, clad in their wedding garments, were buried in the cemetery at Charles City.

Feb. 10, 1872, a most disastrous fire occurred in this county near Watertown. On the night of that date both the dwelling-house and the barn of J. G. Thompson were entirely consumed by fire, with nearly all the contents. Five valuable horses were a part of the loss in the barn. Total loss nearly $10,000; insurance $5,000. Origin of fire, possibly sparks from the chimney falling upon straw on the ground.

John Sharky, son of Philip Sharkey, of Floyd, supposed to have committed suicide by cutting his throat, was found in the river near Floyd on the 4th day of May, 1873, after the body had lain under the ice for four months.

July 16, 1878, a three-year-old girl of Mr. Holland's, the section boss at Floyd, was missed, and search was made all night by some forty or fifty persons, and about six A. M. she was found by

Charlie Hoord, weeping bitterly, chilled and cold, being thinly clad, and without shoes, hose or bonnet.

Nov. 15, 1878, about three o'clock in the morning, the immense barn on the farm of J. G. Thompson, section 28, was discovered to be in flames, which were too far advanced to be extinguished. Six horses, 900 bushels of oats, 460 bushels of wheat, a large quantity of hay and twenty-four fine hogs were all consumed. Among the horses was one of the finest stallions in the county. Fire supposed to be incendiary. Insurance to cover only a third of the loss. Mr. Thompson had before this suffered a number of similar misfortunes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In February, 1858, the first bridge was constructed of wood over the Cedar River at Floyd, but in March, 1859, was swept away before being completed. This bridge was a private enterprise.

In 1868 the county erected a bridge over the Cedar at Floyd, a part of which went out in March, 1869. It was rebuilt and went out again in September of the same year. Erected a combination bridge of iron and wood across the Cedar River at Floyd in 1875.

In 1857 every vote cast in Floyd Township at the June election was Democratic.

July 4, 1860, a fine Sunday-school celebration at Floyd, when Hon. Oran Faville, of Mitchell, delivered the oration.

TOWNSHIP OFFICIALS.

The following persons have held the office of Justice of the Peace: Chester Butterfield, E. W. Jones, H. Wilbur, Henry R. Hubbard, James Raymond, Lebeus Barnes, Alden Flint, O. Haven, E. H. Morrison, G. B. White, L. H. Waterbury, A. P. Seaton, Wm. Sprague.

Assessors since 1856, have been: Wm. A. Cooley, Alden Flint, J. W. Dawley. James Raymond, M. G. Cook, Wm. Sprague, Joseph Manson, G. B. White, P. Sharkey, J. W. Webster, A. Laban, O. H. Fluent, M. H. Curry, John Clark.

Township Clerks have been: Joseph Manson, Wm. Sprague, R. P. Jackman, Otis Haven, E. S. Thomas, I. M. Merriman, A. S. Griffith.

Trustees since 1856: James Griffith, Lewis Birney, Henry R. Hubbard, John Richardson, N. A. Rice, R. P. Jackman, G. B. White, Geo. E. Raymond, James Coley, B. B. Van Steenburg, Samuel

Clark, Geo. E. Smith, E. H. Morrison, Alden Flint, Jesse Edwards, J. N. Montgomery, S. C. Purdy, O. Haven, J. W. Webster, Wm. Hausberg, A. B. Lanphire, C. Butterfield, L. Cunningham, Harris Quinby, Moses Stewart, Jr., J. H. Benedict, Wm. Morse, A. M. Cunningham, A. Loban, Jerry Butterfield, P. Sharkey, A. Fowles, Thomas Martin, Wm. Morse, Jesse Edwards, N. A. Rice, O. H. Fluent, A. H. Merriman, W. Raymond, A. M. Cunningham.

Constables have been R. H. Hubbard, Henry Tatum, Wm. Carl, James Montgomery, Coleman Bumgardner, I. K. Lee, P. Sharkey, P. D. Larabee, James Raymond, Jr., H. M. Brown, C. P. Collins, Andrew Rice, Wm. L. Dayton, Wm. Morse, N. M. Wolcott, V. R. Rider, L. M. Fluent, Benj. Smith, J. R. Rider, Sidney Stickney, Jas. Raymond, Lucius Cole, R. J. Rankin, A. J. Harwood, John Snyder, Wm. Smith, Levi Moon, Geo. F. Seaton, R. J. Rankin, C. B. Crosby.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Edward G. Beattie, farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, Floyd Township, was born in Canada West, Dec. 20, 1837. His father, Edward Beattie, was of Scotch descent. In 1846 his father brought his family to Lake County, Ill., and to this township in 1854, where the family still reside. His father died Jan. 8, 1873. He owns 150 acres of well-improved land. He was married, Jan. 5, 1863, to Elizabeth Saltsgiver. Of their seven children, four are living—William, Lewis, Rosa and an infant girl.

Lewis Birney, M. D., born in Syracuse, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1823, is a son of James Birney, a native of England, who died when Lewis was quite small. He was reared and educated in his native town, attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Toronto, Can., in 1850–'51, graduating in 1851; also graduated from College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Ia., in 1878. He commenced to practice in 1851 in Canada. He moved to Garden Prairie, Ill., in the spring of 1856, and came here the following fall. He is the pioneer physician of the county; had a large territory to practice in; was frequently called to go forty and fifty miles. He has a large practice; is a very skillful surgeon. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married April 27, 1846, to Mary M. Ferris. Of their seven children, six are living—Clarius C., Varriness C., Matilda A., Catharine M., Erasmus L. and Celia J. The three sons are all practicing medicine; one daughter, Ma-

tilda A., also practiced medicine a short time. She is now the wife L. A. Snow. Mrs. Birney's father, Hiram Ferris, was born in New York State in 1801, and her mother in Canada in 1808.

William E. Brill, farmer and stock-raiser, section 22, Floyd Township, is a native of New York State, born Dec. 14, 1834. His father, Nelson Brill, is a native of Pennsylvania, who moved to Kenosha County, Wis., in 1838, and to Sauk County, Wis., in 1846. He came to Floyd County, Ia., in 1867. He was married in 1859 to Eliza Degolia. They had one child—Charles. Mrs. Brill died and in 1865 he married Jeanette Richmond, born in Erie County, Pa. He deals in wood and timber.

Bushnell K. Bronson, born in Steuben County, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1819, is a son of Thomas Bronson, of Connecticut. He was educated in the Genesee College, N. Y.; came to Maquoketa City, Ia., in 1854; in 1855 he and his brother, Jas. A. Bronson, laid out the town of Wyoming, in Jones County, Ia. He built several large brick blocks there. He came to Floyd County in 1867. He went to Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1874 to educate his children. His son, Thomas B., graduated there in 1879, and is now Professor of Ancient and Modern Languages in the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich. Mr. Bronson was married in December, 1857, to Martha A. Stone. Of their four children three are living, Thos. B., May, and Christina. Sidney L. died at the age of four years.

Hartford M. Brown, born in Franklin County, Vt., Jan. 10, 1820, is a son of Prisson Brown, a native of New Hampshire, who went to California in 1850. In 1833 Hartford M. Brown went to La Porte County, Ind., and in 1835 to McHenry County, Ill. In 1852 he came to this county, before the land was surveyed west of Floyd Township. Indians, buffaloes, elk, deer, and bears roamed over the prairie. He saw thirty or forty deer in one drove. He was married April 16, 1847, to Lovina A. Brown. Of their ten children, four are living—Minerva, Malinda, Mary and Luella. He has served as Constable two years. They are members of the Christian church.

Abraham Butler, born in Muskingum County, O., Feb. 12, 1812, is a son of Absalom Butler, a native of Maryland. He was reared on a farm and received a limited education in the common schools. He went to Fayette County, Ohio, in 1855, and came here in the fall of 1860, and settled on section 23, Floyd Township, where he now resides. He owns 160 acres of well-improved

land and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a carpenter and joiner by trade; also served an apprenticeship at the cabinet-maker's trade. He was married May 8, 1836, to Mary Blunt, daughter of James and Elizabeth Blunt. Of their eleven children only seven are living—Elizabeth, Mary E., Amanda, James, George W., Louisa, and John. Two daughters, Martha and Matilda, died at the ages of thirty-three and twenty-one years, respectively.

John Clarke, farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, Floyd Township, was born in Leicestershire, England, April 26, 1844. He is a son of Samuel Clarke, a native of England, who came with his family to America, and settled in Lake County, Ill., in 1848. He received his education in the common schools and in the Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. During the late war, he enlisted in Company H, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and served fourteen months, when he was wounded and discharged. Jan. 1, 1869, he was married to Mary Green. They have five children—Nellie, Hepsy, Willie, Merton and Perry. He came to this county in 1877. He has been Assessor the past three years.

James Coley, farmer and stock-raiser, section 34, Floyd, was born in Franklin County, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1824, and is a son of David Coley, a native of Dutchess County. He graduated in 1846 from the New York State Normal School, at Albany. He taught in Oxford and Oswego academies, N. Y. In March, 1855, he came to this county; was the first settler on the prairie northwest of Charles City, and plowed the first furrow. He was married in 1854 to Rosalie M. Willoughby, who died in 1862. Of their children two are living—Ellen and Amy. He was Township Trustee six years, President of the School Board four years, and was elected County Surveyor, but declined to serve.

Jesse Edwards, born in Huntingdon County, Penn., Sept. 26, 1828, is a son of Joshua Edwards, a native of the same State. He came to Iowa in 1854, first going to Dubuque County, and in 1856 coming to this county. He learned the trade of a carpenter when twenty years of age, and has always followed that occupation. He built most of the houses in Floyd; also built the flour-mill here. He was married in October, 1856, to Maria A. Magill. Of their two children only one is living—Jennie. Mrs. Edwards died in 1863, and Oct. 31, 1866, he married Mrs. A. E. Buckley; they have one child—Myrtle. He has been County Trustee three terms, and on the School Board several years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Albert S. Griffith was born Oct. 26, 1836, in Chagrin Falls, a mile and a half from the birthplace of Garfield, attending the same church with him when a boy, and being personally acquainted with him. He went with his parents to Kane County, Ill., in 1850; to McHenry County, Ill., in 1851, and came to this county in 1853 and settled in Rock Grove. In 1859 he went to Arkansas, and in 1860 to Louisa, Ky.; from there to Indiana and sold fruit trees around Winchester; then went to Indianapolis and secured a position in the Commissary Department, but soon after joined the Eighteenth Indiana Regimental Band and served one year. In 1862 he went to Helena, Ark.; January, 1863, came back to this county; June, 1863, to Columbus, Ky., and in October of 1863 came back to this county. In the fall of 1863 he went to Osage and ran the Monitor House one year; then returned to Floyd and ran the hotel here one year. In the spring of 1866 moved to Nebraska; peddled groceries and provisions to the hands on the U. P. R. R., when it was building; in the fall of 1866 returned to Floyd and engaged in the mercantile business; in a few years sold out and bought an interest in the flour-mill now owned by Haven, Griffith & Harwood; in 1874 resumed the mercantile business in which he is doing well; keeps a full line of general stock. He was married Nov. 1, 1863, to Mary A. Rice, daughter of Andrew Rice, now of Mitchell County, Kas. They have two children—Lillian E. and Clarance H. Mr. Griffith's father, James Griffith, was born in the Mohawk Valley, N. Y., and moved to Illinois in 1850, and to this county in 1853, where he entered 700 acres of land for himself and others. At that time the nearest postoffice was Bradford, thirty miles distant. He married Abiah Storr. They had nine children, six grew to be men and women—Harriet L., Henry L., Sarah J., Albert S., Almira M., and Elizabeth M. (now deceased).

Henry Ingram, born in County Derry, Ireland, June 4, 1811, is a son of William Ingram, a native of Cambridgeshire, England, who was an officer of the English army, and died when Henry was but seven months old. He came to America, going first to Vermont in 1830; from there, in 1847, to Massachusetts; in 1852 went to California, and in July, 1853, back to Massachusetts. In 1854 he came to this county. He was married in 1834 to Ann Sharkey. They have six children—Mary A., Ellen, Margaret, Jane, Sarah and Lizzie. Mrs. Ingram died Sept. 21, 1880. The

family are members of the Catholic church. He is a member of the Alliance, also of the Mutual Insurance Company.

Alfred C. Judson, born in Delaware County, N. Y., March 27, 1845, is a son of Tarsus Judson, a native of New York, and now a resident of Floyd, aged seventy-eight years. He was educated in the common schools of Ogle County, Ill., where he went with his parents in 1854. In the fall of 1865 he went to Markesan, Green Lake County, Wis., where he learned the trade of harness-making, which he has continued to work at till the present time. In 1878 he came to Floyd County and went into business for himself. He does first-class work and has a good and increasing trade. He was married Oct. 17, 1879, to Isabelle Moon.

Peter D. McKinzie, born in Quebec, May 28, 1838, is a son of Dugald McKinzie, a native of Scotland. He was educated in an academy in Quebec. In 1871 he went to Massachusetts and resided in Lowell till February, 1880, when he came to Floyd County. He was married in October, 1865, in Ontario, to Margaret Shields, second cousin of General Shields. They have two children—Lizzie and Belle. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He resides on section 21, Floyd Township; owns 181 acres and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Ira M. Merriman, born in Hadley, Canada East, Sept. 8, 1819, was a son of Amasa Merriman, a native of Hartford, Conn., who settled in Canada in an early day. He received his education at Georgeville, Canada, and at Newbury, Vt. He went to Clinton, Ill., in 1843, and to Beloit, Wis., in 1845. In May, 1861, he came to Floyd County and bought a stock of groceries and dry goods; carried on the mercantile business most of the time for ten years. For the past ten years has kept the Stage House. Has been Postmaster and a notary public for the last fifteen years. Has been Township Clerk since 1864. He was married May 29, 1842, to Belinda R. Webster. Of their four children, three are living—Helen A., Amasa H. and Willie H. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James Morrison, section 13, Floyd Township, was born in East Loathers, Scotland, Feb. 9, 1828. He is a son of James Morrison, also a native of Scotland. When fifteen years of age he went to sea; sailed a year and a half and landed in New York City in 1845. He lived in Tioga County, Penn., two years, and a few months in New Jersey. He then lived in Livingston County, N. Y., several years, and in 1855 came to this county and worked at

the carpenter's trade; is also a millwright. He was married Nov. 17, 1858, to Jane Shaw, a native of Antrim County, Ireland, a daughter of Benjamin Shaw. They have four children—William W., James B., Helen M. and Agnes J. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William Morse, born in Waterbury, Washington County, Vt., Jan. 15, 1834, is a son of Leonard L. Morse, a native of Massachusetts, who moved with his family to Will County, Ill., in the spring of 1834; to Whitesides County, Ill., about 1836; to McHenry County, Ill., in 1842; and to California in 1847. In 1849 he went back to Vermont, and in 1850 to McHenry County, Ill., and to Chickasaw County, Ia., 1853. In the same year William Morse came to this county, and bought the land he now occupies. He went to Rice County, Minn., in 1855, and in 1858 came here, and settled on section 8, Floyd Township. He was married, Jan. 23, 1855, to Lucinda O. Horton. Of their seven children six are living—Adella, Charles E., Ida M., Anna E., Frank L. and William H. He has been Township Trustee, Constable and School Treasurer.

Harry M. Nye, deceased, was born in Vermont, Jan. 12, 1819. When about twenty years of age he went to Lake County, Ill., where, in 1843, he married Rachel J. Hubbard. Of their four children two are living—Mrs. Mary E. Rice and Charles E. Nye. He came to this county in February, 1855, and settled on section 22, Floyd Township, where the family still live. He was a member of the Baptist church, becoming a Christian in early life. He was hospitable and generous, always aiding in building churches and schools. He helped organize the first Sunday-school in Floyd. He died Sept. 24, 1881. He was a kind, affectionate husband and father, honest, upright and industrious, always one of the first in every good word and work.

Hershel J. Perrin, son of Ephraim Perrin, was born in Washington County, N. Y., May 24, 1836. His parents dying, he was thrown on his own resources at the age of eleven. He lived with Rev. Thos. Lang, near West Pawlet, Vt., one year; with Mr. Nelson, of Hebron, four years; and then worked by the month till nearly twenty-one. In the spring of 1857 he came West to Minnesota, and in July, 1857, he came to this county. He enlisted in the late war, in Company G, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry. He was at Pleasant Hill, etc.; afterward on detached service in the pioneer corps. He was married Jan. 28, 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Perrin have

five children--Harriet J., Alicia M., Ephraim H., Nora and Ester E. He resides on section 28, Floyd Township.

Willard Perrin, born in Windsor County, Vt., Dec. 13, 1854, is a son of William Perrin, of the same county. He came to Floyd County in 1874, and worked on a farm one year. He clerked for Griffith two years and in a drug store one year; then, in 1878, he went into business for himself, selling drugs, groceries, hardware and school books; capital stock, $1,200 to $1,500. He does an annual business of $5,000. He was married in January, 1876, to Belle Ramsey. They have two children—Percy and Edna.

Solomon A. Quinby, born in Brookfield, Vt., March 21, 1821, is a son of Jonathan Quinby. He came to Floyd County in 1858. He is a contractor and bridge-builder. He lives on his farm of 180 acres, on section 21, Floyd Township. He was married in Chelsea, Vt., Sept. 17, 1845, to Harriet S. Woodworth, a native of that place, born Dec. 10, 1822. Of their eight children six are living—Laura, Albert, Cassius, Carrie, Sarah and Edith. One daughter, Ellen, died in Vermont at the age of ten years.

Robert J. Rankin, born in Burlington, Vt., Nov. 3, 1841, is a son of Hugh Rankin, a native of Ireland, who came to America about 1834. They moved to Messina, N. Y., in 1844. He was reared and educated there, and in 1858 came West and settled in Dane County, Wis., and in 1861 came in this county and settled in Floyd Village, where he lived till the spring of 1882, when he moved to the farm on section 19, and is dealing in stock. He was married Nov. 2, 1867, to Almira, daughter of James Griffith, deceased. She is a native of Ohio. They have one child--George. His father resides with him. He has been Constable for the past eighteen years. Mrs. Rankin was a neighbor of James A. Garfield.

Frank Raymond, farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, Floyd Township, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., April 27, 1844. He is a son of James Raymond, with whom he came West in 1850, going first to Wisconsin, and in 1852 to Illinois, and in 1855 coming to Floyd County. He owns forty acres of land. He was married Jan. 29, 1872, to Mary Johnson. They have two children—Bert and Lou. He has been School Director for several years.

James Raymond, born in Cornwall, Canada, June 5, 1830, is a son of James Raymond, who moved with his family to New York State in 1834, and to Fond du Lac County, Wis., in 1850; from

there to McHenry County, Ill., in the spring of 1852, and in June, 1855, came to this county and settled in Floyd Township, where he died July 9, 1879. James, Jr., was married Nov. 12, 1871, to Mrs. Maria L. Dennison. She had one son—George Dennison. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Luther Raymond, farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, Floyd Township, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., July 20, 1848. He is also a son of James Raymond, who came West in 1850, and came to this county in 1855. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools. He was married April 9, 1879, to Alecta J. Lone, daughter of Michael Lone. They had one child—Robert W. He owns 100 acres of well-improved land.

Norman A. Rice, farmer and stock-raiser, section 31, Floyd Township, was born in Belchertown, Hampshire County, Mass., Dec. 15, 1817, and is a son of David Rice, a native of Guilford, Vt. He came West and settled in Walworth County, Wis., in 1842. In September, 1852, he came to this county and settled in the wilderness. He now has 195 acres of well-improved land. He married, in 1845, Eliza Holcomb, who died in 1865. In 1866 he married Mary Shannon. He has been Township Trustee several years; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

D. J. Richards, carpenter; postoffice, Floyd; son of David and Elizabeth (Shafer) Richards, natives of New York State and Pennsylvania respectively; they lived in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. David died in Ohio and Elizabeth in Indiana. They had ten children and D. J. is the seventh child; he was born in Lancaster, Penn., Feb. 14, 1832, and came to Ohio with his parents in 1841, where he was educated and learned his trade, which he has followed since. In 1869 he came to Floyd County and went to manufacturing brick; this he sold and bought a farm of seventy-eight acres on section 10, Floyd Township, where he now lives. In 1856 he married Elmira Riley, native of Ohio; they have been blessed with ten children, nine living—Corbin B., born Jan. 27, 1858; Elizabeth, born 1860; Jessa, William Scott, Mary Alice, Charles Henry, Albert G., Frederick, Perly Gynette, Bertha. Mr. Richards votes the Republican ticket.

Andrew P. Seaton, born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Nov. 23, 1823, is a son of Leonard Seaton, a native of Canada. He resided on a farm till he was sixteen, his education being obtained in the common schools. His father was a tanner and currier and he learned the trade when a boy, and worked at it fourteen years, and

worked at farming fourteen years. In 1870 he came to this county and settled in Floyd Township. He owns a good farm on section 23. In 1874 he moved into Floyd and sold goods a while. He was Justice of the Peace in 1874, and again in 1876. In 1878 he refused the office, but was elected again in 1880. He was married in Watertown, N. Y., in 1846, to Laura A. Ferguson. Of their five children, four are living—Oren A., James H., George F. and Clara J.

Philip Sharkey, born in Ireland, Aug. 1, 1826, is a son of John Sharkey, a native of Ireland, who came to America and settled in Vermont in 1831, where Philip was reared and educated. He went to Hampshire County, Mass., in 1846, and came to this county in 1854, settling on section 12, this township. He was married Oct. 23, 1853, to Mary Maley. They are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living—Wm. L., Thos. J., Chas. A., Mary A. and Martha J. One son, John P., died at the age of eighteen, and another, George H., at the age of three. He has been School Director fifteen years; was President of the Board of Education six years, Township Trustee, and Assessor two terms. The family are members of the Catholic church.

Abner O. B. Smith, born in Williston, Vt., Feb. 21, 1827, is a son of Hiram Smith, also a native of Vermont. He was educated in Burlington, Vt., and in 1850 came West to Kenosha County, Wis. He freighted there most of the time till 1860, when he came to this county. He sold goods in Floyd and Garner, Ia., for about eight years. He owns 168 acres in this county, 160 in Hancock County, and 160 in Nebraska. He resides on section 8, Floyd Township. His son, Horace W., is a physician in Garner, a graduate of Rush Medical College. He was married in 1849 to Charlotte Pierce. They have four children—Alvin J., Horace W., Florence H., and Ida. Mrs. Smith died in 1860.

Henry D. Sprague, son of Henry Sprague, of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., was born in Steuben County, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1836. He went with his parents to Jasper County, Ind., in 1845, and to Buchanan County, Iowa, in 1854. In the fall of 1854 he came to Charles City where he has since resided, with the exception of one season spent in the Rocky Mountains in the mines. He took a trip into Oregon in 1874. Jan. 19, 1862, in Rockford, this county, he was married to Charlotte Welch. Of their six children five are living—Clara J., William E., James E., Denny O., and Henry W. Nellie M. is deceased. He resided

in Ulster Township till March 1, 1882, when he took charge of the infirmary in Floyd. Has held the office of County Supervisor for Ulster, three years.

William Sprague, farmer; postoffice Floyd; son of Samuel and Rachel (Skelton) Sprague, natives of New York; they came to Illinois in 1844 and Samuel died there. William was born April 9, 1830, in New York, and educated there and in Illinois; he has always followed farming. In 1855 he came to Iowa and bought his present farm of 160 acres on section 29, Floyd Township, which he has under a fine state of cultivation. In 1853 he married Eliza M., daughter of William H. and Lavinia (Edmunds) Otis They have three children—Julia, born July 16, 1854, wife of Noah S. Naden, of Mitchell County; Mary S., born April 13, 1864; William Otis, born May 5, 1873. Mr. Sprague and wife are members of M. E. church of Floyd. Mr. Sprague has held several of the township offices, and has faithfully discharged the duties of each. He votes the Republican ticket.

Francis M. Wheat, farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, Floyd Township, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1830, a son of William Wheat, a native of Connecticut. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the common schools and at Delaware Literary Institute of Franklin, N. Y. He came to Floyd County, going first to Charles City in 1857; in June, 1859, moved on to his present farm of 150 acres. He was married Jan. 10, 1854, to Lydia E. Richmond, daughter of John Richmond of Schafhausen, Switzerland, who served under Napoleon Bonaparte for three years and was carried prisoner to the Isle of Malta and kept two years, when, as the only means of escape, he enlisted in the British army and was brought to Canada, and from there escaped to America. He settled in Schoharie County, N. Y., and reared a family of seven daughters and one son. He died in 1874.

Jacob Whitbeck, born in Montgomery County, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1820, is a son of Robert Whitbeck, a native of Kinderhook, N. Y. He was educated in the common schools of his native county. In 1853 he moved to Rockford, Ill., and in 1856 came to this county. His house was the first one finished in the village of Floyd. He is a mason by trade but has followed farming and stock-raising since coming here. He owns 165 acres of land on section 19. He was married in August, 1840, to Mary Fero. Of their ten children only six are living—Henry, Nettie, Charles, Ella, William and

Lizzie. One son, Albert, died at the age of twenty-two; one, Jacob, was drowned while swimming in a pond, July 4, 1868, aged fourteen. Mr. Whitbeck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; he helped to haul the lumber, gave largely in money and helped build the Methodist Episcopal church. He has done much for the public interests of Floyd. He and P. Sharkey were the committee who condemned the court-house at Charles City.

Hervey Wilbur was born May 4, 1811, in Chatham, Columbia County, N. Y. His father and grandfather were natives of Rhode Island, but immigrated in an early day to Columbia County, N. Y., where they experienced all the hardships of pioneer farmers. In 1814 his father removed to Otsego County, N. Y., where he lived till 1857. He was married Jan. 1, 1840, to Angeline Moore, daughter of Philip Moore, who was a native of New Jersey. He was both farmer and carpenter. While in New York Mr. Wilbur was honored with the offices of School Inspector, School Commissioner, Town Inspector of Schools, Justice of the Peace, etc. He was a Democrat and was defeated for County Superintendent and member of the Legislature, at the split of that party into "Hunkers" and "Barn-burners." In 1857 he came to Iowa with his wife and six children. They have one son, born in the "Hawkeye" State. The most of his family are living at Charles City, Ia. He entered the State as a Democrat and continued with that party till the war of the Rebellion, when he was a Union man from the first, and the close of the Rebellion found him, as he is now, a Republican. He is a school teacher by occupation, but was engaged in farming a portion of the time while in New York. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, County Superintendent of Schools and County Treasurer since coming to Floyd County.

NILES TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIC.

This is township No. 96 north, range 15 west. It was formed March 6, 1858, by S. B. Starr, acting Judge, and was organized April 14 following. It contains thirty-five full sections. Jan. 12, 1859, the south three-fourths of section 31, township 96, 15, was detached from this township and attached to St. Charles Township; and the north half sections 1 to 5 inclusive, of township 95, 15, was detached from St. Charles Township and attached to Niles; D. Ripley, Judge. At the June session, 1862, the west half of section 18, township 96, 15, was detached from Floyd and attached to Niles, and the south three-fourths of section 31, township 96, 15, was detached from St. Charles and attached to Niles; also, the north half of sections 1 to 5 inclusive, of township 95, 15, were transferred from Niles to St. Charles.

GENERAL HISTORY.

This township was named after Niles, Mich. The first election was held in April, 1858, and J. B. Dawley, N. Dutcher and Ira Shaw were elected Trustees; Amos Refsnider, Clerk; Tilley Gilbert and Newman Dutcher, Justices of the Peace; Henry Green, Constable. The Little Cedar runs diagonally through the entire township, commencing on section 6 and leaving the township on section 36; this stream and its tributaries waters and drains the township; the Beaver is one of the tributaries which begins on section 2 and leaves the township on section 24. The general character of the soil is black sand, with here and there light clay and sand. The lay of the land is a gentle rolling prairie with patches of black jack, bur oak, and a few white ones in the southern and western portions and along the Cedar.

J. H. Pitcher entered the first land in the township in 1853. J. B. Dawley, Joseph Beckwith and E. K. Ash were the first settlers in the township; they located in 1854, coming from the States of Michigan, Indiana and New York respectively.

The first couple married of the township was J. H. Pitcher and Frances L. Dutcher. There being no Justice of the Peace in the township they went to Charles City, and were married there Jan. 18, 1856.

Emily J. Beckwith was the first white child born in the township. She was born May 13, 1855, and was a daughter of Joseph and Lucinda (Wood) Beckwith.

The first death was that of Mrs. N. Dutcher, who died September, 1856.

The number of school-houses in the township is nine; the value of school property is $5,500. Number of persons of school age, 372—males 190, females 182; average daily attendance, 125. Average number of months schooling during year, seven. Total amount of teachers' fund, March 14, 1881, $2,258.61; amount paid teachers, $1,288.25; $259 tuition to Cedar Township; balance on hand March 13, 1882, $967.77. Average amount paid male teachers per month, $26.20; average amount paid female teachers per month, $19.96. Each district is provided with one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The school-houses all are seated with a patent seat and desk. The average cost of tuition per scholar, per month, is—winter, $1.84; summer, $1.92, or $1.88 per year.

One mill per dollar is voted for township road tax.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Timothy Billings, farmer and stock-raiser; postoffice, Niles; son of Timothy and Margaret (McTaggart) Billings, natives of Vermont and Scotland respectively. They came to Iowa in 1854, being about the first to locate in Niles Township, where Indians were more plentiful than white men. There was a family of children, of which Timothy was the fifth; he was born in Canada, Oct. 6, 1845. He had the privileges of a common-school education in Iowa of an early day, and worked on the farm with his father until he was eighteen years of age, when he enlisted in the Fourth Iowa Cavalry, Company H, Capt. S. S. Troy, and served till the end of the war. He was in the siege of Memphis; Tupelo, Miss.; Selma, Ala.; Jackson, Miss.; Nashville, Tenn., and Columbus, Ga.; also in some twenty-five other minor battles in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and Arkansas, serving under Generals Sherman, Wilson, Grierson and Grant, and was discharged in August,

1865, at Davenport. After leaving the army he spent three years in the gold mines of Montana, where he made a good "stake." On returning to the States in 1869, he married Catherine E., daughter of Henry and Mary (Waters) Cobough, natives of Pennsylvania, where Henry died. Mrs. Billings was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 10, 1846. By this union there are two children—Daisy May, born Oct. 29, 1870; Isora Elizabeth, born June 27, 1874. Mr. Billings has held several of the offices of the township, and has faithfully discharged every trust. He votes the Republican ticket. Mr. Billings owns 720 acres of fine land on sections 8, 9, 4 and 20, the most of which is finely improved. He is an influential and respected citizen of the county.

Theodore Coon, farmer; postoffice, Niles; was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 27, 1836, where he was educated and lived until 1854; he then moved to Illinois and lived there two years. In 1856 he came to Iowa, and located in Niles Township. He now owns 200 acres of fine land on sections 9 and 8. He is the son of Howland and Eunice (La Barron) Coon, natives of New York State, where they now live. In 1856 he married Paulina, daughter of William and Susan (Miller) Gillott, natives of England and Vermont respectively. They moved to Niles Township in 1854, where Mr. Gillott died in 1880. Susan was born in Vermont, June 30, 1833. This union has been blessed with two children—John Elmer, born July 28, 1862; Ulysses Grant, Oct. 28, 1867. Mr. Coon votes the Republican ticket.

Joseph B. Dawley, farmer, section 18, Niles Township, is a native of New York, and was born in Frankfort, Herkimer County, June 10, 1809. His parents were Ebenezer and Mary (Babcock) Dawley; he was a farmer and a native of Rhode Island; she of New Jersey. They were members of the Baptist church, and have a family of four sons and seven daughters. Joseph B. was the third son; he worked on a farm with his father, and attended school until eighteen, when he moved with his parents to Oneida County, N. Y., and remained there on a farm five years, then returned to Herkimer County, and married Mary Coolidge, on Oct. 26, 1831. She was born in Frankfort, N. Y., a daughter of Warren and Rachael (Swift) Coolidge. He farmed in Herkimer County two years, then went to Oneida County and purchased a farm, and remained until 1835, when he sold out and went to Hillsdale County, Mich. He cleared a hundred acres of heavy timber land for a farm, and remained there farming and

fighting ague until October, 1853, when he came to Charles City, Floyd County, Ia., and went to where Floyd now is, and bought the farm he now lives on, and built the first house in Floyd, Floyd County. Mr. and Mrs. Dawley have five children, viz.: Mary, wife of C. P. Hubbard, a farmer of Todd County, Minn.; Lorenzo J., a carpenter and joiner, of Minneapolis, Minn.; Lovina, wife of P. F. Allison, a farmer in Floyd Township, Floyd County; Joanna S., wife of L. L. Hill, a farmer in St. Charles Township, and Horace J., farming with his father. Mr. Dawley owns a fine farm of 213 acres, under good cultivation and well stocked. He is one of the enterprising farmers, representative men and old settlers of Floyd County, having been identified here since 1853, before this county was organized. He has seen this county change from its wild, uncultivated state to its present prosperous condition. He has held various offices of trust; he has been County Supervisor and Assessor; was elected Justice of the Peace in 1858, and held that office some five years. In politics he was first a Jackson Democrat, and cast his first vote for old Hickory, and at the organization of the Republican party became one of its strong supporters.

Newman Dutcher, carpenter and joiner, and farmer, postoffice Charles City; is a son of Wherton and Eleanor (Wheeler) Dutcher, natives of New York, where they died. Newman was born May 3, 1813, and was educated in New York, where he learned his trade and worked until he came to Ohio in 1846; here he farmed and worked at his trade nine years; then sold out and located in Green County, Wis., remaining there some three years; then he came to Iowa in 1855, and located on his present farm of 100 acres on sections 33 and 32, Niles Township. In 1833 he married Jane Morrison; there were three children by this union, one living—Frances, wife of James Pitcher, of Niles Township. Frederick, born Nov. 15, 1834; in 1862 he enlisted in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, Captain Slocum; he was taken sick and was in the hospital eight months, and died in December, 1863. Wherton, born Jan. 11, 1840, and enlisted May, 1861, in the Third Iowa Infantry; he served two years, two months, participating in the battles of Missouri and seige of Vicksburg and many other hard-fought battles; he was killed at the second taking of Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1863. Mrs. Dutcher died Dec. 19, 1841. Mr. Dutcher married in 1842, Mary E. Stoter; she was born in Connecticut. There were six children by this union, four living—Jane Ann, born 1849, wife of

Levi Knapp, of Ringgold County, Ia.; Abby, born 1852, wife of John Ellis, of Niles Township; Newman, born in November, 1855; Albert, born 1845; he enlisted in the Twelfth Iowa and was discharged for disability. On regaining his health, he re-enlisted in the Fourteenth Wisconsin Battery, and was permanently disabled and is now in the Soldier's Home at Dayton, O. Mary E. Dutcher died Sept. 8, 1856. In 1857 Mr. Dutcher married Mary L., daughter of John and Charlotte (Tyler) Snyder, natives of Pennsylvania and New York respectively. She was born in New York, Aug. 28, 1836. This union has been blessed with nine children, eight living—Ida C., born Oct. 3, 1858; John W., born Dec. 27, 1859; Eugene S., June 11, 1862; Nettie., Feb. 21, 1864; Mabel T., Aug. 29, 1866; Luella (deceased), born in 1869; Charles K., born May 21, 1870; Blanch Estelle, born May 21, 1875, and Arthur B., born Aug. 4, 1877. Mr. Dutcher and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Dutcher votes the Greenback ticket. He has held several township offices, and has faithfully discharged his duty.

Horace L. Green, farmer; postoffice, Charles City; was born Feb. 18, 1818, in New York. He is the son of Amos and Olive (Miller) Green, natives of Massachusetts and New York. They came to Iowa many years ago and died in this county. Amos was a soldier of the war of 1812. Horace was educated in New York, by three day's schooling only. He followed farming until twenty-one years of age, then went upon the lakes and canal, where he worked seven years; he was pilot and wheelsman. In 1847 he married Temperance Hettinger. She was the widow of Alex. Hettinger, by whom she had two children—Mary, wife of A. J. Allison, of Minneapolis; Franklin, who served three years in the army and now lives in Cedar Township. Her father was a soldier in the Black Hawk war and died, as did his wife, in Floyd County, Ia., where they were old settlers. Horace came to Iowa in 1855, and bought his present farm of 180 acres of land, which is finely improved; he lives on section 5, Niles Township. This union has been blessed with five children—A. O., born March 26, 1848, married; Samuel V., Oct. 17, 1852, married; Laura, deceased; Eva, May 25, 1861, wife of James Sultiff, of Minneapolis; Stacy E., born May 26, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Green are members of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Mr. Green has held several of the township offices and has faithfully performed his duties; he is also director and stockholder in the county fair. He votes the Republican ticket.

Edwin Klinetop, farmer; postoffice, Charles City; was born in Pennsylvania, March 9, 1828. He was educated in his native State, and in Illinois, where he studied surveying, which he has practiced since coming to Floyd County; has also been County Surveyor. In 1854 he came to Iowa and in 1855 located on his present farm of 350 acres of very choice land on section 32, Niles Township, and section 5, St. Charles Township. In 1856 he married Emma, daughter of Joseph Isaac and Elizabeth (Hale) Bassett, natives of England; she was born in England, April 27, 1840. Her father and mother came to America, and they both died here, the mother soon after coming, by disease contracted on shipboard. This union has been blessed with six children, five living—W. B., born Jan. 23, 1859; Charles W., Nov. 15, 1863; Mary Elizabeth, Oct. 2, 1865; Arthur Fry, June 30, 1868; and Frank Lewis, June 2, 1878. Mr. Klinetop and wife are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Klinetop is a member of the A. F. & A. M. fraternity; he has also held several township offices. He votes the Republican ticket. Has been a prosperous, and is a greatly respected, citizen.

Evelina Leeson was born in Ohio, Oct. 7, 1833; she is a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Funk) Wade, natives of New Jersey, and Ohio. Her father died in Ohio. Mrs. Wood moved to Nashua, Ia., and married Leonard Montgomery; she now lives in Cherokee County. In January, 1858, Evelina married John Fate. They moved to Iowa in 1858, and purchased her present farm of eighty acres on section 12. He lived here until 1863, when, on the 27th day of July, he was struck by lightning, from the effects of which he died, Aug. 1. By this marriage there were three children—Sarah Elizabeth, born March 4, 1854, wife of Louis Snider, of Chickasaw County, Ia.; Martin, born Oct. 9, 1857; and Francis, deceased. In 1864 Mrs. Fate married Merenius Leeson, by whom she has one child—Gertrude, born Feb. 12, 1865. Mrs. Leeson is much respected by her friends.

Patrick O Hara, farmer; P. O., Niles; son of Thomas and Mary (McElroy) O Hara, natives of Ireland. They came to the United States in 1846, and located in Lake County, Ill., where they lived until 1855, when they moved to Iowa, and located in Niles Township, where they died, he in 1867, and she in 1875. They had seven children, five living—Bridget, Patrick, John, Mary, Catharine and Thomas. Bridget died at thirteen years of age; Julia died in infancy. Patrick was born in Ireland, County Caven, March 14, 1835. He was educated in Lake County, Ill. In 1871 he mar-

ried Honora Holland, a native of Ireland, born May 28, 1849. By this marriage there were six children, five living—Thomas James, born Mar. 8, 1872; Mary Agnes, Aug. 6, 1873; John Cain, Oct. 29, 1876; Patrick Peter, Dec. 5, 1878; Timothy Francis, Dec. 5, 1880. Mr. O Hara and wife are members of the Catholic church. Mr. O Hara has held the office of Township Assessor. He votes the Greenback ticket. Mr. O Hara owns 160 acres of fine land on section 18, mostly under good cultivation.

J. H. Pitcher, farmer; P. O., Charles City; son of Eliakim and Margaret (Chambers) Pitcher, natives of Massachusetts and New York respectively. J. H. was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1829. He was educated there and in Illinois, where his parents came when he was fourteen years of age. Mrs. Pitcher died in Illinois, where Eliakim still resides. J. H. lived at home until twenty-six years of age, then came to Iowa and settled on land he had previously entered (130 acres) on section 32, Niles Township, Jan. 18, 1856. He married Frances L., daughter of Newman and Jane (Morrison) Dutcher, living in Niles Township. She was born Aug. 21, 1836. This union has been blessed with six children—Mary Ella, born Nov. 7, 1856; Flora Jane, Nov. 12, 1859; Fannie Amelia, Dec. 8, 1862; Maggie Delphine, July 24, 1864; Harvey Newman, Oct. 12, 1869; Addie, April 2, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Pitcher has held most of the township offices, and has discharged his duties faithfully. He votes the Republican ticket, and is one of the reliable and enterprising men of Niles Township. During the war he sent a man to serve three years, giving him twenty acres of fine land therefor. Few men ever gave this as a free-will offering.

J. C. Staebler, farmer and millwright; postoffice, Niles; son of Michael and Anna Margaret (Hurr) Staebler, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. They came to the United States in 1801, and located in Pennsylvania, where they lived until 1856, when they came to Iowa, where they died. J. C. was born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 20, 1829, where he was educated and learned the trade of millwright, which he followed, in connection with running mills, until 1875. He came to Iowa in 1878, and now owns 145 acres of fine land on sections 5 and 28, mostly under a good state of cultivation. In 1864 he married Eliza Jane, daughter of Stephen Decatur and Helena (Flick) Rader, natives of Pennsylvania, where they now live. By this union there are five children—Charles E., born Dec. 10, 1864; Alice Amanda, Sept. 29, 1866; George W.,

July 4, 1869; William Harrison, Jan. 14, 1872; Stephen Decatur, April 9, 1876. Mr. Staebler votes for the best men. He raises fine stock.

John Zimmar, farmer; postoffice, Niles; son of John and Katherina (Wolff) Zimmar, natives of Germany, where they died; was born Aug. 30, 1836, and was educated in Germany, where he worked in a vineyard until he came to the United States in 1853; located in Berrien County, Mich., where he lived till 1856, when he came to Iowa. He owns 180 acres of fine land on section 10, Niles Township, where he lives. In 1860 he married Katherine, daughter of David and Barbara (Kurle) Eidler, natives of Germany, where they died. Katherine was born June 28, 1838. This union has been blessed with eleven children, ten living—John Godfrey, born Sept. 30, 1861; Mary Sophia, April 11, 1863; Lillie Jane, June 2, 1865; Gynette, Oct. 11, 1867 (deceased); David William, July 3, 1868; Wilhelmina Katherina, July 20, 1870; Christian Charles, Feb. 15, 1873; Jacob Frederick, Jan. 12, 1875; Carolina Evalina, Aug. 24, 1877; Abraham Isaac, March 5, 1879; and Katie Belle, Nov. 5, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmar are members of the Advent church. Mr. Zimmar is a Trustee of the township, and has held several township offices. He votes the Greenback ticket.

PLEASANT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIC.

Pleasant Grove Township, comprising township 94 north, range 16 west, lies in the southern tier of townships of Floyd County, second west from the eastern line, joining Riverton Township on the west and Union Township on the east. It was formerly a part of Riverton and Union townships, and was organized as a township of Floyd County in 1867, by setting off the east half of this congressional township, 94 north, range 16 west, from Riverton, and the west half, which was a part of Union, thus forming the whole and the only township in the county whose boundaries are identical with the congressional numbers and the United States survey (1867).

During this year a petition was circulated by Washington Young, (one of the early settlers, and now of Verndale, Warden County, Minn.), praying for an organization of the congressional township 94 north, range 16 west, as a township of Floyd County, to be known as "Pleasant Grove." To this he obtained the signatures of those residing within the boundaries. This petition was presented at the meeting of the Board of Supervisors at their June session, and the petition was allowed. And so congressional township 94 north, of range 16 west, was recorded and christened Pleasant Grove.

THE NAME.

Of the origin of the name we give credit to Mrs. Susan Young, wife of Washington Young. It was undoubtedly suggested from the noun *grove*, this word having been applied to that locality as long ago as the first pioneers' settlement, as "Hecard's Grove," later on as "Ripley's Grove," etc. To the name as a township name there was at first some opposition, but the majority of the petitioners being convinced that the territory was in every respect a "pleasant" one, and certainly, in that neighborhood, arborious, they carried the day.

THE FIRST ELECTION.

The first general election was held in the old log house, built by Joseph Ripley in the "Grove," owned then by Christopher or "Chris" Clark, and now the property of Lewis Forthun. "'Lections" were held there that first year; the next in the board shanty of Henry M. Smith. The first election was organized by J. B. W. Montague, County Clerk, assisted by H. O. Pratt.

The second general election was at the house of H. W. Smith, Nov. 3 1868. Total number of votes cast, fifty, being a gain of nineteen in one year.

The following are the names of the persons elected: County Supervisor, J. E. Butler; Justices of the Peace, S. L. Reynolds, Isaac Newton; Trustees and Judges of Election, H. W. Smith, David McMurray, Isaac Newton; Township Clerk, Wm. J. Greer; Assessor, H. W. Smith; Constables, T. J. Briscoe, John E. Freligh.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

—a subscription school, in progress in a log cabin, on the Griswold farm, in the southwest quarter of section 15. It was taught by Miss Julia Ripley, daughter of Col. Davis Ripley, afterward Judge for Floyd County. It was commenced in May, 1857, and was about thirteen weeks in length.

The first frame school-house was built in 1859, by John McNabb, and upon completion was painted red, and known as the "red school-house." Some claim no school to have been taught within its walls, while others affirm a positive knowledge of several terms having been taught, and name the teachers. Probably Miss Viola Reynolds taught one term there in 1862–'3. It was, however, for many years the residence of Mr. Dean, and no regular school existed there until 1868. In this year, by a vote of the town, it was moved to its present site, an addition added, refurnished, and named District No. 1. It is known, however, that, until this house had been thus moved, a school was annually held in the old log house that had been for many years the home of Daniel B. Woods. The first term was taught by Miss Grace Davidson, of Charles City, in the summer of 1862. The first boasted of ten scholars. The school-house—that is, a portion of the logs comprising the house—is yet in position but used for brooding and rearing young chickens instead of children. There was school

kept here until the date of moving the No. 1 house. The first teachers were Miss Grace Davidson, Miss Lievann Conlee, Miss Nellie Conlee and Miss Marion K. Bliss.

At present there are nine sub-districts having school-houses, all of which are nearly new, comfortable and tidy.

RELIGIOUS.

A gentleman named Swan, living near Waverly, was the first preacher, he preaching at intervals during the summer of 1867. The next summer the Methodists of Charles City, at a suggestion by Mr. Smith, sent one of their local preachers there, a Mr. George R. Edmunds, who preached fortnightly in the same house, during that summer, and, at stated intervals, during the fall, winter and spring of 1868–'9. At the first meeting there were about fifteen present, including Jonathan Cable's family; C. Bicknese's family; Marsena Joslyn, wife and son; Christopher Clark and wife; A. B. Smith; Rudolph Young and wife, and, of course, Mr. Smith and family. About the 1st of July of the next year Mr. Smith and A. W. Gilman attended the camp-meeting at Lime Creek, for the purpose of seeing Mr. Lee, then the presiding elder for this conference, in reference to establishing regular preaching in Pleasant Grove. Mr. Lee told them, if they could raise $100 for the first year, he would include them in the Rockford Circuit, giving them preaching fortnightly. They pledged $25 each, and, returning home, easily raised the remainder.

There was a class formed about this time by Elder Joseph Gould with about eight members; Marsena Joslyn, Leader; H. M. Smith, Steward.

Probably two months elapsed after conference of that year (in September) before regular preaching was given. Elder Rewen, of the Rockford Circuit, was given the work. His first meetings were held in the log house, wherein, a few years later, the first election was held, and where, years previous, the settlers, as they came in, were glad to board their families with Mr. Ripley, or "Chris" Clark, who bought it of Mr. Ripley, while they hewed out of the grove their future home. As soon as school-house No. 2 was built, meetings were transferred there, but, aside from the board seats, a rude frame house, and a clumsy stove, it was not much better. Services have been regularly held at No. 5 since, the preachers and their date of work being as follows: Elder Rewen, 1869–'70 (Elder Joseph Gould organized class about 1868); Elder Mc-

Gee, 1870–'71; Elder Philip Gould, 1871–'74; Elder Ward, 1874–'75; Elder Gilruth,——; Elder Holland, 1875–'78; Elder Shoemaker, 1878 to 1880; Elder Skinner, 1880 and a portion of 1881, and Elder Brown, finishing that conference year, is now on his second.

The average attendance now is about thirty-five. Much interest has been manifest throughout the whole, and it is evident that the early movers, and, in fact, all of to-day, made and are making zealous efforts for the maintenance of the cause of the Master, and they have been aided by the most active and self-denying ministry.

W. C. T. U.

This is but one private in the ranks of the army of Iowa, of which county and township organizations are auxiliary. And this noble sentiment we found prevailing every where in the township. Although Pleasant Grove is happily and most singularly free from the effects of the demon whisky, and not a drop is sold within the township borders, yet the W. C. T. U. have a hold there, and "the cause" is well represented. Among the active movers we mention Mrs. J. C. Lockwood, Mrs. Wesley Brownell, Mrs. Frank Beal, Mrs. Geo. F. Lambert, and, we might say, the ladies of the whole township.

This branch was organized in 1880, Mrs. Wesley Brownell being the first county Vice-President for the township. At urgent solicitation, Mrs. Clute, of Charles City, went there and organized the union, at which time Mrs. J. C. Lockwood was chosen President (since and at present being the County President, and ably filling that position); Mrs. Fletcher Brownell, Vice-President; Mrs. Geo F. Lambert, Secretary; Mrs. Frank Beal, Treasurer.

Its present officers are: Mrs. Lois O. Greer, President; Mrs. Geo. F. Lambert, Vice-President; Mrs. C. S. Matoon, Secretary; Miss Kittie Lockwood, Treasurer.

March 14, 1880, another movement in behalf of temperance was started through the exertions of Geo. F. Lambert, B. F. Wright, a former resident, but now Postmaster of Charles City, and D. C. Hayes, also of Charles City. An interest had been awakened by the work of the W. C. T. U., but many not religiously inclined, and some who were conscientiously opposed to the work as performed by the women, were yet ready to embrace some other method that would lead to good results.

Speeches were made by Messrs. Wright, Lambert, Hayes, Brownell and others. A vote was taken to see if a society should be formed, to be called the "Pleasant Grove Temperance Society," which, of course, resulted in the affirmative, after which the following officers were elected: G. F. Lambert, President; John Brisco, Vice-President; E. M. Joslyn, Secretary; Miss Hattie E. Smith, Treasurer. The pledge, of ordinary form, was signed by forty-nine.

The meetings were to be made interesting by recitations, music and debate. And so from that day to the present time, precluding the busiest part of the year, meetings have been held to the same end as its sister society, the W. C. T. U., first, in School-house No. 5, and since January, 1881, alternating with the "Prairie District" neighborhood. Mr. Lambert was its President two or three terms, resigning in favor of the Vice-President, Wesley Brownell.

THE CEMETERY.

In the grove lies the village of the dead—the only village in the township. Unto it all must move. Who moved to it first? who dug the first grave? who were the first mourners? is not known, Iowa's laws concerning the registering of her dead under penalty of non-fulfillment being (to her discredit, we must say) of but few years on her statutes.

The cemetery was for many years under the control of a corporate body of citizens. A few years ago, by a two-thirds vote, it was given into the hands of the trustees, who have the responsibility of its proper care. It was recorded July 26, 1877. Mr. John Brisco is now sexton. It is known as "The Pleasant Grove Cemetery Association."

The first marriage within the limits of "94—16" was probably that of Peter Heckard, Jr., to a Miss Abagail Gibson, daughter of Joseph Gibson, in 1854.

The first birth was a child of Peter Heckard, born in 1855.

The first death was Mrs. Roxy B. Taylor, wife of John Taylor, in 1857.

The first three log houses built in the township were Peter Heckard's, Joseph Gibson's (who built a double log house just west of the present house of John Brisco), and Joseph Ripley's (the house the first election was held in).

The first forge set up in the township was by Joseph Ripley, but long ago deserted. Jonathan Cable built the second one in the township, which is yet standing, though not used by the public.

Lewis Forthun, J. C. Lockwood, John Brisco and others, about the time the grange movement was at its height, formed a society that was known as the Farmers' Club—after the manner of those organizations in the Eastern States. But owing to lateness of the season, and other conflicting causes, but few meetings were held. The object was a worthy one, and such a society should be in a flourishing condition in such an enterprising township as Pleasant Grove, agriculturally.

Our acknowledgments are due to Wesley Brownell, Lewis Forthun, I. C. and J. P. Lockwood, John Brisco, D. B. Woods, C. F. Beck, John Perry, Henry M. Smith, Frank Beal, Joel Doore, Geo. F. Lambert and many others, who have given a singularly able co-operation—a co-operation expected only from men who take a pride in carrying out promises, whether made or implied.

An incident illustrating the expeditiousness required upon the part of the settler in order to acquire land under the pre-emption act, on account of the fast influx of emigration, we give herewith. Mr. Wesley Brownell arrived in the county Dec. 15, 1855. The Government land-office, then at Decorah, opened on the 20th. To get papers under this act, one must settle upon a certain quarter and actually commence operations—building, etc. Mr. B. took up the southeast section 24, hired a yoke of oxen of some distant neighbor, drew the four corner-stones for his house, turned over a few furrows of prairie, filed his papers for pre-emption, and had his deed on the 20th. Decorah then was to be reached only by horse. We see him going at John Gilpin speed.

Pleasant Grove Township has never had a regular practicing attorney, though Mr. Seth Lockwood, previous to his moving here, was an active member of the New York bar, having read law under Harrington & Palmer, Peterborough, N. Y., and practiced there upward of twenty years, or until the new code went into effect in 1842. He was also justice of the sessions in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., for two terms. Since Mr. Lockwood's becoming a citizen of this township, he has filled the office of Justice of the Peace with satisfaction, rendering impartial decisions and giving singularly correct papers. Mr. Lockwood is at present in his ninetieth year, and retains a clear and unclouded mind. His son,

Jackson C. Lockwood, is the present incumbent of the office, and for clearness of drafting, and correctness of decisions, he follows the footsteps of his father. We understand that he also read law several years, his health not permitting of the arduous duties attending the legal profession. He has also been County Supervisor one full term.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Henry Allen was born in Canada, and moved to township 94 north, 16 west, in 1878. He married Mrs. Joseph Johnson, *nee* Julia Ripley. Mr. Allen is one of the oldest residents in the county. She is a daughter of Col. David Ripley, formerly County Judge, whose sketch will be found among the illustrious dead. To Mrs. Allen we have given the credit of being the first in the field of pioneer education in Riverton and Pleasant Grove. She also taught one of the earliest schools in St. Charles Township. Mrs. Allen's life has been continually upon the frontier line until very recently, her father at first moving to Floyd so early as to necessitate a retreat from the Indians for two years; then back again; then, in 1864, to Colorado; then two years in Southern Iowa; then again north into Southeast Dakota. Mrs. Allen was born in Gallia, Ohio, May 8, 1837.

Frank Beal, one of the residents of the Maine or "Down East" settlement, was born in Dover, Maine, Dec. 14, 1842. He was a son of Herman and Phebe (Doore) Beal; his mother was a daughter of Joel Doore of the same town, and sister of Joel Doore, who now resides in this township, bringing the relation of "Uncle Joel" to a veritable fact in Mr. Beal's case. Mr. Beal received the common-school education of a Maine district school, living at home until his thirteenth year, when, in his sixteenth year, the gold fever seized him and he packed his trunk and started westward via the isthmus. For two years he was mining at Willow Springs, Placer County, after which he "railroaded it" on the San Francisco & San Jose Road. California life did not agree with him—the wet season was too wet, and the glare of the sun after harvest season was too scorching to be at all pleasant; and so in four years from the time of his arrival he started eastward, landing in Maine in 1864. He bought a farm in Charleston, upon which he lived four years, selling out in favor of one in Dover, working that one year. A chance as foreman of a large fancy-stock farm at Upton, Mass., owned by D. W. Batchelor, boot manufacturer, induced him to

again sell. His uncle, Joel Doore, having about this time got settled in this new "Garden of the West," wrote him to come; and thus, in 1870, he came to Pleasant Grove Township. He bought two eighties—the southeast of section 29 and the southwest of section 28. When he came here nothing but a log cabin stood on the place for a house, and from this, in a storm a few years afterward, the roof was blown, nearly crushing Mr. and Mrs. Beal and Mr. George Beal's family. About this time things looked gloomy and lonesome enough. By hard, honest toil and a practical mind he has to-day one of the best and pleasantest homes in this portion of Floyd County. From a log cabin he now has a house of all modern comforts and all the conveniences to be found in any farm-house. From a straw-and-turf stable he has a commodious barn 60 x 32; crops, about eighty acres annually. He was initiated into Olive Branch Lodge, No. 124, of A. F. & A. M., at Charleston, Maine, in 1865, and is now a member of Alpha Lodge, of Greene. He married Carrie Batchelor, of Dover, Maine, April 14, 1866. Miss Batchelor was daughter of Nathan and Olive (Gerry) Batchelor, who are long residents of that town. Mrs. Beal was one of the first in the ranks of the W. C. T. U., being its charter Treasurer.

Charles F. Beck was born in Greene Township, Gallia County, O., May 18, 1845. He was the sixth in a family of thirteen. His parents are Jacob and Sophia Beck, now living in Riverton, whose biographies may be found in the contents of that township. Charles F., like the majority of boys in those early days, received but a common-school education, but by a wise use of that, together with shrewd powers of observation, has mastered all obstacles, so far as general knowledge and business laws, and the right and wrong in the political economy of the country goes. He was at home during his minority, and until his twenty-fourth year, when he took unto himself a wife, marrying Miss Viola Reynolds, daughter of S. L. Reynolds, formerly of this township, but more recently of Greene. Miss Reynolds had the honor of being the first teacher in School-house No. 1, and perhaps in the district. About the date of his marriage he bought his present home—a farm of ninety acres, on section 8. To them one child, a daughter, has been born. Mr. Beck crops about eighty acres on his own place, and some forty more on an adjacent section. Inasmuch as we found Mr. Beck to be one of Floyd's earliest settlers, we have used many of

the facts thus gleaned in the body of the work, and for which we give credit.

John Frederick Christian Bicknese, born in Erichshagen, Wolpe County, Kingdom of Hanover, Dec. 17, 1815, was a son of Conrad and Marie (Lubbers) Bicknese, and the eldest son of six children. He lived at home until his fifteenth year, when he worked for a year and a half in a hotel. Then for two years for a dyer, when he entered into a contract to learn the trade. In August, 1838, he took out a passport, dated Aug. 30, 1838. In those days a passport book had to be obtained and each night to be left with the police until further movements demand its possession. His movements were about as follows: starting from Erichshagen, he staid first at Celle; from Celle he went to Bremen, from Bremen to Oldenburg. At each place all travelers are examined to see if they have been vaccinated, and if they have traveling money—$5 being requisite before proceeding. From Oldenburg he went to Varel, then to Aurish, then to Burgsteinfurth, where he worked nearly two months. After this to Osnedrick, then to Wildeshausen, then to Buckeburg; from here to Hildeshein; from here to Braunschweig, then to Grimma, Saxony, then to Leipsig; from here to Dresden; from here he went to Breslau, Prussia; from here to Lignitz, then to a part of Prussia Poland, Zduny; from here to Kozmin; from here to Thoren, then to Elbing via Grauding and Marenwerder; from Elbing to Soldan; from here to Hohenstein; here he worked three months. Then to Konigsberg; from here to Danzig, Prussia, again; from here to Stolp, then to Coslin, then to Colberg, then back to Stolp, where he secured five weeks' work. From here to Landsberg, then to Rueenwale; here he worked fourteen weeks. From here to Soldin, then to Stettin. During this time he was traveling on foot, and here, having sore feet, he had to be still a few days. Then to Stralsund; from there to Demmin, from there to Paswalk, from there to Naubrandenburg, from there to Frankfort-on-the-Oder, then back to Breslau; from there to Leobschuetz, then to Hirschberg, then to Zittan, then to Freiberg, from there to Chemmitz. There he was fortunate enough to find work for one year and a half, where he had charge of forty-five men. After this, desiring more experience, he resigned and went to Erfurth, working about five weeks; then to Gotha, then to Minningen, then to Coburg, then to Bavaria, Culmbach, from there to Bayruth, then to Schnabelwid, then to Nurnberg, then to Ausbach, then to Westertrudingen, then



M H Nickerson

to Koslinger, then to Donauworth, then to Augsburg, then to Schwabmunchen, then to Kaufburen, then to Kempten, then to Iesny, Wurtemburg, then to Leutkirch, then to Stuttgart, then to Nalen; there he worked fourteen weeks. From there to Gmund; there he again worked fourteen weeks. From there he went to Tubengen, then to Balingen, then to Schafhausen, then passing over the border of Wurtenburg, to Gallen, Switzerland; there he worked fourteen weeks. From there to Berne, then to Lucerne; from here back to Germany, Baden Baden, to Freiburg, then to Menheim; from there to Wurzburg, then to Bamburg; from there to Cumbach, then to Hof, then to Griez, then to Altenburg, then to Hildeshim, and from there to where he was born, arriving home Dec. 8, 1842, making a journey of four years and four months. This has been taken from the passport book. It also shows about what the German journeyman has to pass through to gain that perfection in his trade that brings demand for his labor. He worked at his trade about one year at home; then from Bremen sailed to Baltimore, landing in America, Aug. 18, 1844. From Baltimore he went to Wilkinsburg, Pa.; worked seven years and a half in the Baltimore coal mine, Alex. Gray being proprietor. From here to Dane County, Wis., in 1852. While in Wilkinsburg he married Frances Hogstien. He lived in Dane County fourteen years and a half. Then came to this township, Nov. 30, 1866. His children are—Clemerce L., Mary C., John Francis, Bernard, Katy, Frank, Joseph, Dora, and Lena. His wife died in March, 1878. He owns 40 5acres, and crops: of corn, eighty-five acres; of oats, forty-two and one-half acres; of wheat, eighty-six acres; tame grass, fourteen acres.

John Brisco, one of the earliest pioneers of Iowa, and one who has seen nothing but frontier-life since his early boyhood in Shelby County, Ky., until now, was born of good old Kentucky stock in Shelby County. His parents moved from there to Monroe County, Ind., when he was a small boy. His reminiscences of Indiana or Hoosier pioneer life; of their log cabins without a scrap of iron; their primitive customs as a whole, are very interesting. He lived at home, assisting his father to carry on the farm until his nineteenth year, when he went to work on the river, piloting the old-styled flat boat between Louisville, Ky., and New Orleans. It was a life of intense hardship. One of these boats, floating with the stream, took fifteen days or more to do the journey. The boats, when they

arrived, were sold for the lumber in them, though some of them have been brought up the stream by means of ropes and horses. In 1843 he married Adeline Head, of Monroe County. Her father emigrated from "New Virginia" when she was but two years of age. Their names were Josiah and Lydia Head. Both died when she was quite young. Mrs. Brisco is a grand example of what our early pioneer women were, having endured privations and hardships with her husband, working in the field as in the house, being a "better shot" with the frontiersman's rifle than the majority of them themselves, and lastly having raised a family of fourteen children, the greater portion living to-day to bless the mother and father from whom they have inherited sound constitutions and pure blood. Mr. Brisco, to-day, is healthy and vigorous. Upon Mr. Brisco's marriage they moved to Kosciusko County in the fall of 1847, and from there moved to Allamakee, living there until 1861, when he moved to Riverton. In Allamakee County he moved to Rossville, where he bought 200 acres—two besides himself living in that section at that time, and laid out the town, now Rossville. He carried on the farm for three years, then moved to town and went into the manufacturing of plows and blacksmithing with David Skinner, and remained in the company seven years, when he sold out and formed a partnership with Mr. Ross and built a steam grist-mill, which he ran about one year, returning to the farm. During the time he ran the manufacturing of plows he went into and established a shop at Oronoko, on Zumbro River, running it one year and sold out. During this time he also made two trips to Pike's Peak, it being the time of the gold fever, crossing the plains four times with an ox team; the first time there was a company of sixty men and thirty wagons; the second time twenty-seven men, one woman and sixteen wagons. During the last trip they made a halt at Denver, the Indians being on the war-path. At the time of their settlement in Iowa, bears and game were abundant. Mrs. Brisco has seen five bears at one time. The pigs had to be kept in the house; and being afraid they would molest the children, Mrs. Brisco learned to use the rifle. Some of her shots rival the stories of the frontier marksman. Her husband once wagered a pair of pants against a new dress that she could not kill over four or five partridges or wood pheasants at a shot; but her scoring thirty-one birds with every shot won the dress. Few women in the history of frontier life have equaled this. Squirrels and wild turkeys were doomed if she could see as much as their heads. She has

killed two deer. In 1870 he bought a farm of ninety acres in Pleasant Grove and lived there four years; then sold it and bought the one of 160 acres, where he now resides. Their children are—Prier L., Lydia M. and Elizabeth Jane, born in Monroe County, Ind.; Jeremiah and Harriet M., born in Kosciusko County, Ind., Matilda I. (the first child born in the county), John L. (died when three years old), Emmie L. (died in infancy), Josiah, Clementine and Robinson M., born in Allamakee County, Ia.; Charles C., Francis U. and Walter M., born in Riverton, Floyd County.

Wesley Brownell was born in Delaware County, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1830; received a common-school education; remained with his parents until about twenty-one years of age, when he commenced to do for himself, by working for his neighbors. At the age of twenty-four he bantered a chum of his own age to respond to the call from Kansas, for settlers from the East. Though his friend declined, he packed his trunk and started for the broad prairie land of the West. He spent the first year in Illinois, and in 1855 he came to Iowa. An incident we here relate illustrates the expeditiousness required upon the part of the settler in order to get land, on account of the fast inflowing population. Mr. Brownell arrived in this county Dec. 15; the Government land-office at Decorah opened on the 20th. He commenced improvements on 160 acres, section 24, Riverton, now Pleasant Grove, Township; filed his papers for pre-emption in the meantime, securing the land on the 20th. Upon this land he resided until 1868, when he sold and moved to Mitchell County and purchased a farm and made that his home two years. At the expiration of this term he returned to Floyd County, and farmed land on shares three years. In 1873 he purchased the farm of 160 acres where he still resides, section 36, Pleasant Grove. He crops apout 125 acres: corn, seventy; oats, thirty-five; balance tame grass; keeps about twelve head cattle, four horses and from fifteen to one hundred hogs. Has always escaped the hog cholera till last year, when he lost seventy-five head. During the war Mr. Brownell was drafted as second to a drafted man; there being only one man drafted in the company. Fortunately for Mr. Brownell, the man was accepted upon examination. The township organized an insurance company for the benefit of those who might be drafted. Their first papers proving inefficient they drew up new ones. They all signed the new ones except this Mr. Wilcox, who happened to be the only man drafted in the township. Mr. Brownell was married in Bradford, Chickasaw

County, Ia., April 21, 1861, to Miss Jane Adams a native of Canada. Their family consists of five children—Elva A., Martin C., Minnie O., William I., and Robert S. He is a member of the order of Freemasons. Is a member of the Baptist church, and has been a Republican ever since the party had existence. Voted for Fremont in 1856 and was previously an Abolitionist. While a citizen of Riverton Township he held the office of Assessor seven years, and was County Supervisor some three terms; was Township Clerk one year previous. Since becoming a citizen of Pleasant Grove he was elected Assessor, which position he has held for the past three years. Besides being a member of the School Board the greater part of the time, while residing in both townships, several years, he acted as Secretary. Mr. Brownell cast the first vote in this township. Mr. Brownell stands high in the esteem of his fellow towns-people, as a man whose word is as good as his bond; such, too, is the reputation given the Brownells in the history of Delaware County, N. Y.

Allan J. Doore, son of Joel and Sarah (Cushing) Doore, whose sketch joins this, was born in Atkinson, Piscataquis County, Me., May 19, 1844. He came to this township the first year of its organization. He received an academic education ; taught several terms of school winters, and helped his father on the farm summers. His idea of Western prospects have been quite fully realized. He married Alice M. Lockwood, daughter of J. C. Lockwood, of this township, May 19, 1872. Their children are—Raymond L., Allan W., Harry C., and Grace M. He has 240 acres of land in Scott Township, sections 32 and 33. Mr. Doore, like his father, is a thrifty farmer, bringing Maine pluck and energy. The attraction of the prairie to a farmer-bred New England are great. Mr. Doore when first arriving in this locality thought he saw, at least, "easy agriculture" compared with that among the rocks and stumps of Maine, and wrote his father to this effect. He had no intention of staying when he left home, the object being in the main to escort his sister, Mrs. Rodolpha Young, to her home. The surprise he had, together with the great difference between the soil of the Pine Tree State and that of the Hawkeye, made him form the resolution of staying, and, buying a quarter section, immediately sent word to his parents to come West. In two years his persuasions brought the "old folks." Father and son live in happiness and comfort together. He has 225 acres under cultivation: 100

acres of corn ; sixty, rye ; sixty-five, oats. Has gone into the bee culture, having at present fifteen hives.

Joel Doore, or "Uncle Joel," as he is familiarly called by nearly every one living in the "Maine settlement," came to Pleasant Grove Township in 1869, at the urgent solicitation of his son and daughter—now Mrs. Rudolph Young, of Verndale, Minn. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for many years. The old-style Scotch practice, so eloquently described in Robert Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night," seemed peculiarly appropriate to Mr. Doore's whole-souled, yet simplicity of, character, and the morning worship thus conducted will ever be remembered by the writer of this sketch. Mr. Doore was born in Dover, Piscataquis County, Maine, Nov. 7, 1813. He was a son of Joel and Hannah Doore, one of Piscataquis's early settlers. The family consisted of eight sons and three daughters. Of course in those early days, even East, schools were in a rude and primitive state, in consequence of which no one received but a common-school education, and education, like many other branches of vital importance to the development of character, being dependent on the man's mind, his powers of self-restraint, observation, integrity of character and purpose. He has always followed the farm as a means of livelihood, with the exception of one year, which he spent in California in 1849–'50. He married Miss Sarah Cushing, daughter of James and Nancy Cushing. The names of the children born to them are—Eliza N., James N., Nancy C., Isley O., Allen J., Pauline S. Eliza N. married Charles Ramsdell, and is living directly opposite her father's; his two sons, Isley O. and James N., were of the first of those brave volunteers who left the comforts of their homes, their social and domestic pleasures, and who severed for the time the ties which linked them to their families and friends, to rally for the defense of their country and the institutions under which they had been permitted to enjoy there comforts, pleasures and affections; to face the stern realities of grim-visaged war; to endure the hardships and privations of the field; to inhale the pestilential emanations from Southern swamps; to languish in sickness and pain, and to find solitary and unknown graves where neither father, nor mother, nor brother, nor sister could come to drop affection's tears. And thus they died, and lie with thousands of unknown and unmarked graves, the former near New Orleans, where he died of fever, November, 1862; the latter on Ship Island, of the same disease, July 17, 1862. But their patriot-

ism and their sufferings, in the hearts of their towns-people, and on the Roll of Honor, shall be an enduring monument. Pauline S. married Clifton Huckins, M. D., son of Deacon Huckins. Mr. Huckins was the first and only physician in Pleasant Grove. Mr. Doore moved from Maine in 1869, buying 160 acres in section 32. He brought with him Maine ways and economy—the wholesome teachings of thrifty, broad-minded parents, as all New Englanders of the past generation, who reared large families among the rocks and the forests and the hills of the East, were. From these teachings he has been able to meet the world in a practical and yet pleasant way, and to have accomplished in these few years of Western experiences what many of our more Western residents, with an easier notion of life and methods, have been years longer in doing. He has fine buildings, a barn about 40 x 60, and his manner of husbandry evinces plainer than words its practicability. Politically he is a Republican, and when a resident of Maine held the various town offices at different periods. He crops this year about forty acres of spring wheat, twenty acres of oats, fifty acres of corn; has a large number of horses, and about fifty pigs.

Andrew A. Egnew was born in Rockport, Spencer County, Ind., July 18, 1841. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Varner) Egnew, of Kentucky. His father followed farming for a livelihood. Of a family of fourteen Andrew A. was tenth. He lived at home during his minority, enlisting in the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, Company K, Captain C. C. Mason commanding, a month *succeeding* his minority. He was engaged the first six months in hunting, running down the Kentucky guerrillas, Mason, the rebel among them. After this he was in Rosencrans's advance, going through the ever-to-be-remembered battle of Chickamauga. After the retreat of the troops from Chickamauga this company went into the march after Wheeler, when he crossed the Tennessee, after the Federal supply trains. After this his regiment was ordered as the advance, doing reconnoitering and surveying duty near Fayetteville. While thus engaged, doing picket duty, a minie-ball entered the arm through the inferior portion of the triceps muscle, two or three inches below the articulation of the humerus with the clavicle, and passing just beneath the bone emerged near the center of the biceps muscles, lacerating these most important appliances of nature's handiwork in a fearful manner, resulting in an almost total paralysis of the arm and a withering of the hand, the latter rigidly

contracted. The ball passing out of his arm entered his right side, making quite a serious, though flesh, wound. After this he was transferred to the veteran reserve corps, not receiving his discharge until the February of 1865. He is at present drawing a small pension—a pension much too small. After his discharge he taught school for ten or twelve years about his home, assisting on the farm during vacations. He was married April 9, 1869, to Cynthia M. Starkweather. Their children are—Sydney C. and Minnie R. Mr. Egnew lived in Spencer County until March, 1877, when he moved to Butler County, Ia.; lived there three years, then moved to Marble Rock, residing there one year; from there to this pleasant locality, section 8, township 94 north, range 16 west. Although we cannot claim Mr. Egnew among Floyd's soldiers, we can claim the same spirit for him as imbued their breasts—to fight, suffer and die for the preservation of the Union and the honor of the stars and stripes.

James Fiddick, an Englishman by descent, was born in Simonstown, Cape of Good Hope, Africa, April, 1857. His parents' names were James and Elizabeth Fiddick. His mother was born in Cornwall County, England, in 1826; was married in 1852, and moved to Cape of Good Hope in 1853. Mr. Fiddick was for many years connected with the civil service at Simonstown, living there thirteen years. Mr. Fiddick died in Cornwall, Nov. 18, 1873. Their children, born at the Cape, were Priscilla J., Richard, James, William, Laura J., Ellen E. and Emma A. Thomas and Bertha M. were born in England. James, the third of the children, emigrated to Rockford, Ill., when his mother and family came, in 1874. They lived in Rockford five years, moving to Pleasant Grove Township, to section 19, where all the family are comfortably settled. He married Rebecca Pooley in 1881, sister of John B. Pooley, a near neighbor. He is cropping about 100 acres. Mr. Fiddick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Greene, and a most exemplary man.

Lewis Forthun, a native of Lyster, Southern Norway, was born in the year 1837, and was youngest and fourth son of Knut and Carrie Forthun. He lived with his parents until his nineteenth year, receiving such education as was to be had in Norway's common schools, when the desire of adventure took possession of him, the wonders of America being the unknown magnet. Bidding good-bye to father and mother, sister and brothers, and his native land, he eventually reached Dane County, Wis., after many inter-

esting experiences, as always happen to emigrants to whom the English language is foreign. Here he lived one year, moving into Rock County, where he farmed for six years. Here it was that he assisted in setting out the first acre of tobacco set out in this county—a branch of farming that now is extensively carried on. From here he moved into Crawford County, and from here, in 1864, he enlisted in the Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, Company E, being engaged in the memorable battle before Mobile, where he was wounded, a minie-ball striking him directly in the mouth. The eagerness with which the majority of men of foreign birth, and, in some cases, of newly arrived emigrants, watched the late war, and enlisted when calls for more men were made, is a fact remarkable in history. After his return, in 1865, he married Mary E. Joslyn, daughter of Marsena and Mary A. Joslyn, late of Pleasant Grove Township, now residing in Greene, Butler County. In 1866 he moved to Pleasant Grove Township, and bought an eighty, or the Joe Ripley farm, in what was then Ripley's Grove. Also at the same time he bought an adjoining eighty of Washington Young, moving into a shanty built by Mr. Young a few years before. The work at first, as was the case with all new farms in the timber, was that of grubbing, but by assiduous labors it has brought the acreage of available land from a few to those of his large farm of to-day, he cropping over 100 acres of corn and oats. A few years ago he bought another eighty adjoining, east of the last, upon which he has built convenient farm buildings. Mr. Forthun has been active in politics, and has been chosen to most of the township offices, at different intervals, and for the past three years has held that of County Supervisor, of which to-day he is Chairman. Three children have been born to him—Jessie May, Horace Orville Wallace, and Walter S. Much credit is due Mr. Forthun as member of the Board of Supervisors for the rapid construction of the present court-house, and also as a man, who, coming to a new country, in a few years mastered its language, customs and politics so as to be one of the leading spirits.

William Grierish was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, in 1834, under the Grand Duke Frederick Frantz. His parents were Frederick and Lottie Grierish, and had six children, William being the youngest. He lived at home, working on a farm till his nineteenth year, when, in 1854, he emigrated to America, landing first in New York, staying eight months, and eventually coming to Milwaukee, Wis., where he remained a short time, and then

went to Waukesha County and worked on a farm till 1866, when he went to Columbia County and staid three years, finally coming to Pleasant Grove Township, Floyd County, where he still resides, settling on 120 acres of wild land. He now has 200 acres of fine land, on section 25, under a good state of cultivation. Has in crop forty acres of oats, twenty-five of wheat, sixty of corn, seven of barley, and twenty of tame grass. He owns forty head of cattle, nine horses and sixty hogs. He was married in 1861, in Waukesha, Wis., to Ann Bullen, a daughter of Edwin and Sarah (Osborn) Bullen, natives of England. They had a family of eleven children, Ann being the third child. They came to America in 1854 with a family of eight. Mr. and Mrs. Grierish have two children—Edward W. and Albert J., aged twenty and eighteen, both born in Waukesha, Wis. Edward W. is Secretary of the Blue Ribbon Lodge. His buildings are on the east side of his farm; the house is a story and a half, the front part being 16 x 20 with a wing 14 x 22. His granary is 18 x 28 and fourteen feet high, with stone basement underneath for horses; has an addition to the granary for four horses; has a cow barn 22 x 30, sixteen feet high and holds nineteen cows, with a hay-mow overhead; has a corn-crib 22 x 32, with corn on one side and hogs on the other; has a windmill, the Union Star, sixty feet high.

Edgar M. Joslyn was born in Judah, Green County, Wis., in 1852. His parents, who moved from Worcester County, Mass., are Marsena and Mary A. Joslyn. They have always taken an active part in the promotion of all religious movements. Their early married life was amid the noise and unhealthy odors of an Eastern cotton-mill, to escape which they came West, moving from Green County to Floyd, in 1865, thus being residents before it was an organized township, separate from Union and Riverton. In other portions of this township history will be found an account of Mr. Marsena Joslyn, as having been Leader of the first class, and Superintendent of the first Sabbath-school in the township. He is a public-spirited citizen, and is always to be found on the side where justice reigns. Of late years he has moved to Greene, his son Edgar running the farm. The log cabin yet standing on the home place was the first one they built, an old-fashioned pioneer's cabin. Edgar M. Joslyn married Zilpha S. Robinson, of Hampton, Ia., in January, 1881. Mr. Joslyn has also been useful to his fellow townsmen as a teacher of their schools for several terms. And while the "old folks" are enjoying the

quiet of a retired life in so pleasant a village as Greene, it must be a comfort to know that the "old place" is still running on in the hands of the family. Mr. Joslyn's sister, Mary E., is the wife of Lewis Forthun, a neighbor, and the present incumbent of the Chairman of the Board of County Supervisors.

George F. Lambert was born in Dover, Piscataquis County, Me., June 7, 1838; was a son of Paul and Maribah (Fish) Lambert. Their family consisted of eight children—Lanson, Hiram F., Samantha, Nancy, Julia, Ruby, George F., and Prudence F., all having passed to the better land but Hiram F. (now living in St. Charles Township) and George F. He lived at home during his minority and until his twenty-fourth year, when, in August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-second Maine Volunteer Infantry, Colonel Girard commanding. Went into camp at Bangor about five weeks; breaking camp, they went via rail to Washington, camping in the heights; was in camp there about one week. From here the regiment went to Newport News; was there until the 25th of November. Then went via steamer "S. R. Spaulding" to Baton Rouge, and was put under Gen. N. P. Banks in his expedition against Baton Rouge. While at Baton Rouge he was taken sick with the dumb ague, as many thousands were, and went into the hospital, being off duty about three weeks. Then in March was taken with the measles. About 100 of the men were sick with them at the same time, and all were unable to do duty until after their discharge in August. In August, 1863, were mustered out at Camp Pope, Bangor. Mr. Lambert had a very narrow escape from dropsy. After his return he went back to farming, and lived there until his thirty-eighth year. Was married in Dover, Sept. 15, 1861, to Mary E. Page, daughter of Samuel J. and Susan H. (Goss) Page. In 1876 they sold out in Maine, and moved to Pleasant Grove Township, northeast section 29, buying of his brother, H. F. Lambert. The grove about his home was set in 1877 and 1878. We find Mr. Lambert's home typical of the comfortable New England home—the pleasantest of any in the world, especially to us Yankees. Mrs. Lambert was in the first movement toward the furthering of the cause of temperance, being the first Secretary of the W. C. T. U. of this township, auxiliary to the county; and has been Vice President for two years. Three children have been born to them—Laura M., born in Dover Me., Aug. 15, 1862; Guy C., born in Dover, Me., Jan. 21, 1868; and Bessie A., born in Pleasant Grove Township, April 28, 1879. Mr. Lambert crops

nearly his whole farm; oats, thirty acres; corn, ninety-three acres; wheat, eight acres; tame grass, fifteen acres. He has five cattle, five horses, and 200 hogs, the largest number in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and eldest daughter are members of the Baptist church at South Dover, they having been members for twenty-five years. Mrs. Lambert, mother of George F., came West with Mr. Lambert and lived here four years in her son's home.

James P. Lockwood, one of the honored veterans of the late war, was born of good New England blood. His father, Seth Lockwood, whose interesting sketch appears here, and as will be seen was a native of staid old Connecticut. James P. was born in Greene County, Nov. 19, 1816, being second son of Seth and Diantha Lockwood. He lived with his parents until in his fourteenth year, when he turned to the state of manhood—"looking out for himself." Between this period and that of his coming West he followed various avocations that would bring him an honest penny. At first he worked on the Croton Water-works about New York City; then in the lumber business, and also learned the joiner's trade, working at it at different times, until his moving to Floyd County, in Syracuse and Rochester for several years. He helped to build the propeller "Indian Chief," after the completion of which he went up through the Welland Canal, just completed, and so on to Milwaukee, Wis., in which State he remained for several years, and from which he enlisted. While on the lake the propeller struck a ledge of rocks, giving him a touch of old ocean experience—his first and last. He lived in Detroit a few weeks only; and a year or longer in Milwaukee. He helped to build the depots along the route of the Prairie du Chien Railroad—that road, the civil engineers of which made but one important mistake, as the story went those days. When asked by the President their opinion of the road replied "that it was all right only they might have got one more curve in it as well as not." From railroad work he went to Menasha (Sweet Water), Northern Wisconsin, at the outlet of Lake Winnebago, where he was in season to help build the first frame house in that town. He also helped to build two sawmills, dam and flumes, and ran each a year or so. His experiences in this town were not of a profitable nature, working there at the hardest kind of pioneer labor for five years, and not having scarcely money enough to get fairly out of the town with. His next residence was at Union, Wis.; from there to McGregor's Landing, where he built the dry docks; from McGregor's he moved to Racine, work-

ing in the works of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company. It was while at Racine he enlisted in the Twenty-second Wisconsin Infantry, being in service two years, or until his health failed him. He was detailed as hospital nurse, and afterward given full charge of a hospital from that time out. These duties are always very arduous. Some incidents connected with the duties made them extremely so. For one instance among many, we relate that while at Danville, Ky., at a rumor that Gen. John Morgan's fiends were on a raid in that locality, the whole force, 15,000 strong, broke camp in search for them, leaving Mr. Lockwood for four days in sole charge of 150 sick men. This is what ruined his health; and awhile afterward he returned to Wisconsin, bringing with him all the sick he could, landing them at Chicago. After regaining his health he threw up a pension and re-enlisted in the 100 days' enlistment, going into Company F., Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Regiment, and for which he holds a certificate of the President's thanks for honorable service. After his discharge he was foreman of Racine & Mississippi Railroad; from this work he moved to Pleasant Grove in 1866, where he has since resided. Mr. Lockwood is a man of good judgment, out-spoken, but of honorable intentions and purposes. He was married in Menasha, Wis., in 1847, to Eliza Atwood. She died in 1857, in Chickasaw County, Iowa, leaving four children. In 1860 Mr. Lockwood was married in Racine, Wis., to Candace M. Salisbury, a native of Delaware County, N. Y., as were also her parents, April 29, 1870. Mrs. Lockwood died in Pleasant Grove, leaving a son, two years of age—Charles Erskine, who is residing with his father.

J. C. Lockwood was born in Smithfield, Madison County, N. Y., May 15, 1828. Lived there until nine years of age, when his parents moved to Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y. While living there he was engaged in railroading, canaling and farming. Was engaged in the civil engineer corps in the construction of the Erie Railroad, and in railroading in general for seven years on the Canada, Great Western & Detroit. Was married to Mary L. Farwell, of Hinsdale. Seven children have been born to them, five of whom are now living—Alice M., Anna Katharine, Carrie M., Edith M., and Mattie. He moved to Pleasant Grove Township in November, 1868, buying 200 acres. Mr. Lockwood is at present Justice of the Peace, and was elected County Supervisor in 1874.

Seth Lockwood, one of the oldest citizens in the county, was born in Goshen, Litchfield County, Ct., May 7, 1793. At two

years of age his father moved to Windham, N. Y., now Lexington, Greene County. Lived there until 1820. Was married there to Diantha Thompson, the 6th day of May, 1813, who died in Madison County, July 17, 1824, leaving four children. In November, 1814, he cast his first vote for Governor; in 1817 his first vote for President, James Monroe being the candidate. Mr. Lockwood has never missed a vote since his first of 1814. Married Hepsy Boyden, of Smithfield, Madison County, in 1825, who bore him three children; she died in 1871. From Greene County he removed to Madison, Feb. 28, 1820, living there till 1837; then moved to Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, May 21, 1837, and lived there thirty years, removing to Floyd County in November, 1868. The children by his first wife were—Eli T., James P., George M., Sarah Ann; by his second wife—Mary F., J. C., and F. E. Of the four children of first wife but one is living—James P., of Pleasant Grove Township. In 1825 Mr. L. read law with Huntington & Palmer, of Peterborough, N. Y., for three years, and practiced until the new code of New York went into effect in 1842. He was justice of the sessions for two terms in Cattaraugus County. For reminiscences, Mr. Lockwood distinctly remembers the extraordinary eclipse of June 6, 1809, when for about two hours fowls went to roost. He has seen the ground and fences white with snow the 4th of July. Mr. Lockwood has always taken an active interest in the political issues of the country; voted the Democratic ticket until 1856—or the Kansas question—when, according to his views, the Democrat party receding from true Democracy, he voted the Republican ticket, when John C. Fremont was candidate. Any one being acquainted with that question will remember the cause for change.

James F. McRoberts was born in parish of Strathdon, county of Aberdeen, Scotland, Feb. 9, 1820. His parents were James and Ellen (Beattie) McRoberts, natives of same parish. Lived at home during minority, working on the farm of his mother, his father dying before he was a year old. Their family consisted of six children, James F. being the youngest. He then left for America, landing at Quebec in August, 1841. From there he went to Hamilton, Canada West. He lived there until the war closed, when he moved to Coffin's Grove, Masonville, Iowa; lived in town about two years, then moved to Pleasant Grove about 1868. He was married in Hamilton to Miss Sarah Allen, who died there. Their

children are—Martha, Ann, John, Isabel, James H., David (deceased), Alexander and Elizabeth.

John Perry, who, without doubt, owns the largest number of acres in the township; who has the most convenient and complete set of farm buildings; who, undoubtedly, has the largest acreage of corn and small grain in this vicinity, and probably in Northern Iowa, and who earned it all by honest toil, was born in the town of Sempronius, Cayuga County, N. Y., in the year 1830. He was a son of hard-working parents, who, in their turn, transmitted their zeal for industry and enterprise to their son. His early life was spent on the farm. After his farm experience, he engaged with a canal company as canal boy, and followed this for some years. His parents moved from New York State to Cherry Valley, Winnebago County, Ill., thus giving him an early taste of frontier life. He married Miss Jane Toogood in 1852. Her parents' names are Sydney and Olive (Slade) Toogood, formerly of Tompkins County, N. Y. Mr. Toogood moved to Rockford over forty years ago, and helped to plat and also build the town. Is now a resident of Webster City, Iowa. Mr. Perry's parents' names are Oziras and Eliza (Merchant) Perry, now of Cherry Valley, Ill. Mr. Perry left Cherry Valley in January, 1855, with his family and household goods and all paraphernalia of an emigrant's equipment—a pair of cattle, a covered wagon, cooking utensils, etc., and a cow in train behind. A year previous, however, he had been into Floyd County prospecting, and purchased 200 acres of what is now section 33, township 95 north, 15 west, a portion of it being a portion of section 16, township 94 north, 15 west, or what was set apart for the school lands. He had bought this land of David Dyas, yet living in Riverton, paying him about $5 per acre, and also some $4 bonus for the privilege of living in the timber, its protection seeming indespensable. We believe, however, that this price included the improvements (?) and the crops. It is certain that Mr. Dyas immediately bought Government land for $1.25, the price he had paid for this. The opinion of its being impossible to stand the bleakness of an open prairie has long since exploded. Mr. Perry's journey here was one of old-fashioned pioneer experiences. Reaching the Mi-sissippi River, they, by driving one ox over at a time, drawing the wagon by hand, and dragging the cow on her side, succeeded in passing safely over, the river breaking up the next morning. In Dubuque he bought provisions and started for Floyd via Independence, working the trip in three days; his wife

staged it to Independence, then came in on the ox cart, as all other pioneer women had before. We think the first year in the log house must have been a lonely one, especially when her husband was gone a week to Independence or McGregor's Landing, for grist and provisions. Pork being $1.40 per hundred weight, wheat 50 cents per bushel, and it taking a full week to go and come, an idea of the profit in farming can be had. And these experiences have made Mr. Perry a firm believer in railroads and their advantages. Floyd County as he saw it at first, had the advantages of milling privileges at least seventy-five miles distant. Charles City, styled Freeman Postoffice, had three log houses, one being used as the post-office and general store, the others, were occupied by John Blunt and Harvey Kellogg. It was the next spring that Joseph Kelley started a saw-mill. His neighbors were E. C. Wilcox, Sanford Ripley, Samuel Clark, John Porter and Hamilton Clark; these were the residents between his place and Nashua, though at that date Nashua was unknown. He lived there about eighteen years, selling to Charles Arthur, and moved to this township where, at different purchases, he has bought 960 acres, his present farm. This by no means indicates the acreage of his possessions in the county, nor of that in Dakota. When he bought his present home place there were no buildings thereon. To-day the best in the township are his. Not a house was in sight, and his good wife thought of a third pioneer experience. But it was not long before neighbors in this instance were welcomed. Mr. Perry is cropping on his home place about 800 acres: 560 of corn and about 200 acres of oats. To Mr. and Mrs. Perry have been born six children, named as follows: Edgar R., Leander O., Oscar J., George E., Carrie L., Edbert D., all being industrious, temperate and respected young men and women.

Orlando Powers, a gentleman of keen discernment and practical worth in any community, and who by hard labor has to-day a fine fame with necessary requirements by which farming is made profitable, was born in La Chute, Canada, Aug. 7, 1846. He lived with his parents until about his eighteenth year when he came West and into the States. His parents' names were Orlando and Lydia (Hutchins) Powers, both natives of La Chute. Mr. Powers first came to Black Earth County, and moved from there to Iowa in 1870. Was married in 1869, to Mrs. Lucretia Angel. Their children are Edwin, Alice and Annie. His step-children are Charles and Lizzie Angel. Mr. Powers has a farm of 320 acres; is

cropping about 125 acres, divided somewhat as follows: Sixty-five acres of oats, twenty acres of tame grass, and the greater portion of the remainder of corn. Since the failure of wheat, he has taken the practical view of the situation, which was to raise more hay and keep more live stock, consequently he owns 110 head of cattle, ten horses and 100 hogs. We bespeak for Mr. Powers a successful future.

George Pringle was born July 3, 1853, near Detroit, Mich. His parents, William and Elizabeth Pringle, moved from there to Butler County, Ia., in 1855, and bought eighty acres of land from the Government. This was when that section was new, with but few settlers, and very few improvements. He and his brothers, Robert and James, lived at home until their mother died, when the family broke up, and he looked about for himself, moving into Pleasant Grove and working for I. P. Dean by the month. He bought eighty acres on section 28, and married Georgie A. Smith, daughter of H. W. Smith, Pleasant Grove. Their children are George N., who died in infancy, and Allen J.

David Reams, one of Pleasant Grove's most practical farmers, was born in Starr County, Ohio, June 7, 1836. His parents were George and Margaret Reams, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Reams was reared on a farm, and has always been an industrious and hard-working man. He lived at home until his marriage, at the age of twenty-seven. He then moved to Fillmore County, Minn. From there he moved to Pleasant Grove Township. In 1862 he married his present wife, to whom he owes much of his present prosperous condition, she being a practical farmer in every sense of the word, and one who will always be a help-mate, a woman whose advice is sound, and who has health and strength to follow up what she advises by a willing and helping hand. Such women are not to be found in the crowded and fashionable marts, but where pluck and common sense is the capital in trade. Mrs. Reams's maiden name was Mary A. Brisco. Mr. Reams is farming at present fifty-five acres upon his own land, and sixty-five acres on land adjacent.

Henry W. Smith was born in what was called No. II, in Somerset County, Maine, Oct. 28, 1831. He was a son of William J. and Susan (Foster) Smith, both natives of Maine. Their family consisted of five children, three boys and two girls, of which Henry A. was the eldest. He lived at home until his twenty-second year, and in his twenty-third year he purchased a farm in Sebec, Piscataquis County, and farmed it about four years. About this time

he married Plooma Cushing, of Atkinson, same county, her parents being James and Nancy Cushing; their family consisted of nine daughters and two sons. Mr. Smith, after selling his farm in Sebec, owned several others and a mill, and in November, 1865, came to Iowa and bought a farm of Charles Bowman, the farm he has since resided on, it being the northeast of section 28. The next June he moved his family out, consisting of wife and two children—Georgie A. and Hattie A. When he arrived it was as nature had made it. Taking it from the wild prairie, he at first built a board shanty on the center of the north lines, in which he lived two years. It was in this that the first meeting of the township was held, conducted by a man named Swan, a local preacher of Waverly, having services off and on for six months. After this, in 1867, Geo. R. Edmunds, a local preacher from Charles City, preached every two or three weeks, until School-house No. 5 was built, when the meetings were held there. It was through the efforts of Mr. Smith and a Mr. Gilman, each of them pledging $25, and raising the same amount, that Elder Lee, of the Upper Iowa Conference, included them in the Rockford work, supplying them with regular services through Rockford's preacher, Rev. Mr. Rowen. Thus to Mr. Smith we give the credit of establishing regular gospel services in Pleasant Grove Township. Mr. Smith made the first assessment in the township, being Assessor the first two years. Has held several other offices in the township. Is a member of the order of A. F. & A. M., being charter member of Alpha Lodge, of Greene. We find Mr. Smith with fine stock and a practical idea of farming. He has erected a large and commodious New England-like barn, has the best pumping-milling apparatus in the township, the well being seventy-five feet deep, and contemplates putting up a new house the coming year. His first wife died Dec. 17, 1874. He married Miss E. J. Brisco, a daughter of John Brisco (see sketch), an early pioneer, Dec. 25, 1876. To Mr. Smith we are indebted for many facts of interest pertaining to Floyd County. He has on his home place sixty acres of corn, thirty of oats, nine of wheat, and will have about fifty tons of hay. He has fifteen cows, thirty-two young stock, eight horses and seventy-five hogs.

T. W. Waller was born Feb. 14, 1842, in Kentucky. His parents were Theophilus and Nancy Waller; he was the youngest of five children. His father died four months previous to his birth, and his mother and family moved to Rock County, Wis., where they lived for fifteen years. He received a common-school education

and has worked on the farm all but two years; when twenty-three years of age, he tried his fortune in the silver belt of Virginia City, going there mostly for his health; he gained much experience, and from there he moved to Floyd County, about 1870, bringing his mother with him, and bought one quarter of section 22. He was married in May, 1875, to Sarah J. Jackson, of Canada, and has two children—Jessie M. and Marshall W. He has in crops about thirty acres of oats, forty-five of corn and forty of wheat. Has fifty hogs, twenty-five cattle and seven horses.

Daniel B. Wood was born in Eastern Tennessee, Monroe County, March 12, 1828. He was the youngest son of Joseph and Lydia (Norman) Woods, and of a family of thirteen children. When about twelve or fourteen years old the family moved to Callaway County, Mo., living there six years, moving into Jo Daviess County, Ill. During the latter years of his minority he worked by the month for neighboring farmers. In 1853, he married Maria Chouder, of Magoffin County, Ky., buying a farm and living there till 1855, when he moved into the territory, now section 5, Pleasant Grove Township, Ia. In 1849 he went to what is now West Union, Fayette County, before Floyd had been visited by settlers, and made claim to a quarter section of land. He erected a log house in a day and a half, Hoosier style, with neither nail nor bricks, and moved in, covering the log with a canvas until he had hay for it. He lived in that two years, when the Indian war-whoop getting too near for pleasant dreams, and safety of wife and children, he with other earlier settlers moved back to Illinois, staying there through that year. He moved back in 1859 and has since been a citizen. He has seen this country grow from a prairie to the present improved State; from driving to Waverly with grist, to grinding by the modern windmill. He has ever been a hard-working citizen, and has reared a family of thirteen children, as follows: Sarah Jane and Wm. H., born in Illinois; Mary Elizabeth, Geo. W., L. Augusta, Grace Ellen, Celestia, Viola, Jessie, Norman C., Ernest J., Archibald D., and Carrie M., born in Pleasant Grove Township. The first school ever kept in the township was in his old house, he having built a frame one. It was kept by Miss Grace Davidson, of Charles City, in 1862. She had ten scholars. School was held here three or four years. The following are some of the teachers: Misses L. Conlee, Nellie Conlee, and Miriam K. Bliss, of Charles City. He has 158 acres of land, fifteen or twenty cattle, eight horses and thirty hogs.

RIVERTON TOWNSHIP.

ORGANIC.

It was ordered March 2, 1857, that township 94 north, range 15 west; and the east half of township 94 north, range 16, and sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36 in township 95 north, range 15 west, be detached from St. Charles Township, and made into one township. Thus was formed, and christened, Riverton. On Dec. 31, 1858, sections 28 and 33, in township 95 north, of range 15, was ordered to be detached from St. Charles Township and attached to Riverton. These two sections were set back to St. Charles Township, Jan. 3, 1859, but were again attached to Riverton and detached from St. Charles, Feb. 4, 1860. At the June session, 1867, of the County Board of Supervisors, in a petition from the inhabitants of congressional township 94 N., R. 16 W., the east half of said township was detached from Riverton, forming that proportion of what is now Pleasant Grove Township. Thus Riverton exists to-day.

TYPOGRAPHY.

Riverton Township is quite varied in its typographical features, having hill, prairie, timber and quarry. It embraces a surface of forty-two square miles. The Cedar River takes a serpentine course from northwest to southeast, through sections 28, 34, of 95 N., 15 W., and sections 2, 1 and 12 of 34 N., 15 W. These sections are all quite heavily wooded with oak, maple and other trees common to these Iowa valleys. There are numerous other small creeks and runs, nearly every section being touched. The southeast and southern sections generally are prairie, and the soil throughout the township is fine for corn and oats.

FIRST SETTLERS.

Undoubtedly the first settlers of this territory, now Riverton Township, were the Parishes, Warburtons, Wilcoxes, Clarks, Dyases, Ripleys, Gibsons and Perrys; these we know of, but of others we have no means of ascertaining, many of them having been called to join the immortal throng "over the river," in the bright realms

of eternal life. Many others moved from the county to find homes in other counties and other States. They came with only moderate means; they had to clear the forest, for timber was sought in preference to open, bleak prairie; they had to erect their cabins before a thought could be given to the cultivation of the land so cleared, and even afterward, when the fertile soil began to yield bountiful fruits, many deemed it wise to sell their squatter's claim to other immigrants, and push still farther westward, oftentimes repeating a settlement followed by a sale, until one family could boast of being the first colonists in many townships, and, perhaps, States. Such claims have we found in Riverton and Pleasant Grove. The date of the earliest settlers was 1852 and the spring of 1853, Joel Parish and the Warburtons coming in 1852, the former moving into the edge of the county, building him a bark shanty in which he lived the following winter. The Warburtons—two brothers—came the next spring, built a log house, in which, afterward, the first school was taught. They moved from the township just prior to its organization, one of them at present being a citizen of Rock Grove, "Uncle" Samuel Clark buying the property. The Ripleys, who have figured in the history of this county, came formerly from Gallia County, Ohio. Col. David Ripley, Judge for Floyd County, Joseph Ripley, and their children, are too well known to make additional mention; their biographies appear in their proper place. Sanford Ripley moved first to Nashua in 1853, moving within the county in 1854. Joseph Ripley moved Sanford and family from Ohio, and the next year moved West with his family onto the farm Mr. Rowen now lives on. The following year he moved into 94 N., 16 W., where he built the log house in the grove in which all early settlers were welcome to stay until they had their cabin or shanty finished. About this time the Wilcoxes, the Stevens, Dyases, Eatons, and many others came from Gallia County to Floyd. The early life of these men tended to thoroughly test the "true inwardness" of their natures, and among them sincere, warm, enduring friendships sprang up—friendships that were, and are yet, cemented by ties of mutual obligations unknown to the present generation; friendships that have grown stronger and brighter with the passing years.

OFFICIAL AND ELECTIONAL.

The first record found in the town clerk's collection of old official books runs:

STATE OF IOWA, FLOYD COUNTY.
RIVERTON TOWNSHIP, April 5, 1858.

At the April election the following men were duly elected to office, to wit: Peter K. Spaulding, Justice of the Peace; Wm. W. Grant, Alfred F. Warden, Constables; James F. Hall, C. H. Young, G. W. Bean, Trustees; David J. Horton, Township Clerk.

FIRST ROAD DISTRICTS.

At a regular meeting of the trustees, the first Monday of October, 1859, they ordered the township to be divided into four road districts, comprising territory as follows:

Road District No. 1 comprised sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, of 94 north, range 15 west, and sections 1, 2, 3, of 94 north, 15 west, aggregating eleven square miles of territory.

District No. 2 comprised sections 4, 5, east half of 6, east half of 7, sections 8, 9, 16, 17, east half of 18, of 94 north, 15 west, making seven and a half square miles.

District No. 3, the whole east half of congressional township 94 north, range 16 west, the west half of sections 6, 7 and 18, sections 19, 20, 21, 28 to 33 inclusive, of 94 north, range 15 west, making for one supervisor's charge a territory comprising no less than twenty-six and one-half square miles.

District No. 4 comprised sections 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36 of 94 north, 15 west, or fifteen square miles. If roads had been repaired Eastern style—ten shovelers to one yoke of oxen, and whisky between loads—it is doubtful if the cart would have moved from one end of the district to the other road-working week, unless, as in some Eastern corn-fields, a jug was at each end and one in the middle, for magnets. But the good people of Riverton have ever been a temperate community.

The fall election of 1859 was held at the house of Leonard Bell, Oct. 11. The following ticket was recorded elected: Trustees, Edward Hall, John Lapcell, C. H. Young; Township Clerk, Peter K. Spaulding; Assessor, James M. Howard; Constables, N. F. Warden, Washington Young; Supervisors of Roads—District 1, G. H. Clark; District 2, S. M. Blood; District 3, D. McMurray; District 4, F. B. Dowd.

On road-work the following rates were allowed per day in 1860: Men, $1; team, $1; wagon, plow and scraper, fifty cents.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery was set aside in 1861, by Mr. Samuel Clark, who was the first to be buried there. It is situated on the south boundary line of section 34, 95 north, range 15 west. The other cemetery is located in the extreme southwest corner of section 20, 94 north, range 15 west.

CHURCH MATTERS.

The Riverton Methodist Episcopal church was organized as a class by Wm. Gibson, under Dr. N. Holmes, then the presiding elder for this district. It was formed in the Thompson school-house July, 1866. The original membership of the class was about ten, four of whom are yet living, they being Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Thompson, David Beck and wife. They still worship in the same school-house, having services every alternate Sunday, E. L. Thorpe being their present pastor (1882), with an average attendance of about thirty. There is a Sabbath-school connected with the church, of about the same attendance. We append a list of officers and teachers: James Hilliard, Superintendent; David Beck, Assistant Superintendent; Edgar Wilcox, Secretary; Stephen Bucklin, Treasurer; Teachers—James Hilliard, old folks' Bible class; Hannah Beck, girls' Bible class; Dora Beck, infant class; A. B. Scofield, boys' Bible class.

The Wesleyan Methodists also have meetings in No. 3, with a Sabbath-school, and an average attendance of about the same number as the Methodist Episcopal church.

The first marriage was that of Aldice Grow and Candis Norton, step-daughter of Sanford Ripley, in December, 1859.

The first school was in the winter of 1857–'58, in the log house built by the Warburtons, and afterward owned by "Uncle Samuel" Clark. The teacher was Miss Julia Ripley, daughter of Col. David Ripley, County Judge of Floyd County. After the sub-district had been formed, many schools were kept in the cabins of the residents, until a school-house appropriation had been voted.

In 1865 the following persons were Sub-directors: Sanford Ripley, District 1; D. J. Horton, District 2; James M. Howard, District 3; John Brown, District 4; Peter O'Donnell, District 5; David Dyas, District 6.

The first school-house was finished October, 1861, A. B. Scofield and Jacob Coler taking the contract. The first term taught within its walls was by Laura Warn. It originally stood on section 33,

but has been moved east 160 rods, to the northwest corner section 34–95 N., 15. W.

To-day there are eleven districts, with as many houses, each district being independent of the other. Following is a list of the enrollment of last spring term, average daily attendance and name of teacher. Of course, this term is the smallest of the year.

District Number.	Enrollment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Teacher.
District Number 1....	18	15	Hattie McCune.
District Number 2....	13	11.5	Emma M. Johnson.
District Number 3.....	14	12.3	Emmagine Porter.
District Number 4....	19	10	Mattie G. Blake.
District Number 5....	15	12	Kittie Cameron.
District Number 6.....	19	16 7	Nellie M. Hine.
District Number 7....	21	20.	Ida Weeks.
District Number 8....	18	16.5	J. P. Boyce.
District Number 9....	22	18	Besta D. Smith.
District Number 10....	12	10.8	Sarah Feeney.
District Number 11....	20	15	Mary Gray.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF A PETITION.

A petition, headed by A. W. Preston and signed by sixty-six others, praying the trustees of the township to call a special election to submit to the voters the question of raising a five per cent. tax to be levied on the taxable property, as assistance to the Milwaukee & Nashua Railroad, was the means of a special township meeting. A long notice, embodying the facts of the case, was issued, calling the special election, and headed as "A Railroad Tax." The funny part comes in that the vote stood: for the tax, none; against the tax, ninety-one. And so died the railroad with the vote.

Carr's Mills.—In the year 1867 Messrs. George Carr and James Hopkin erected a steam saw-mill on section 35 of this township, which ran successfully for about eleven years, when it closed. The saw was a circular one, and the capacity of the mill was about 16,000 feet per twenty-four hours. One log, black walnut, turned out 6,000 feet of lumber, which at that time was worth $60 a thousand feet. Walnut is worth much more than that at the present day. The timber sawed at this mill was altogether of the hard-wood kinds. The most remarkable thing we can say about the history of this mill is that, in connection with the building and running of it, no one was ever killed or seriously hurt. For the last several years Mr. Carr, who had bought out his partner, ran the mill alone.

Ripley's Steam Saw-mill.—This is located on section 34, township 95, 15, and was built by Sanford Ripley in December, 1855. It is still running—a rarely long period for a mill of this character to be kept in working order.

Scofield's Sorgum Mill was built on its present site about four years ago—a "Skinner mill," probably the largest sorgum mill in the county, with a capacity of 125 gallons per day. It is a mill of four horse-power.

On section 15 is another mill, owned by W. H. Cheney, and run by his son. It is a mill of two horse-power. Considerable sorgum is raised in the township, and therefore the two mills, in their season, have enough to keep them busy, as the cider-mills of New England do in the fall.

CREAMERIES.

As the wheat crops failed, and settlers were looking about for a new departure whereby a dollar could be earned, it became apparent from its peculiar situation and its land, and the numerous water courses, creeks and springs, and its adaptation to grass, that it was to be a dairy region. And as such it takes high rank, holding a leading position among the butter-producing townships of the county, and a reputation in the great butter market of the East. There are two creameries within the township limits, Riverton and Crystal Spring.

Riverton Creamery is located on section 14; was established April 3, 1882, by a joint stock company of farmers, with a capital of $1,000, divided into 100 shares. The officers are: S. S. Waterbury, President; Fred C. Danforth, Vice-President; William Gibson, Secretary; Wm. H. Perry and A. G. Buder, Directors. A dividend of eight per cent. is guaranteed. The capacity of the creamery is 1,000 pounds per day, is run by steam-power, and all other modern conveniences known to dairymen. In August, 1882, they made over four tons of the best butter. Operations beginning as late as last April, up to July 28 the company had paid $4,900 for cream alone. It is situated on land owned by the president, who donates the use of the windmill, well, brick building, and the grounds for ten years. Truly a man of public spirit.

Crystal Spring Creamery is located on the southwest quarter of section 27. The proprietors are French & Curtis. Was established in 1877, by the "pioneer" creamery man of Floyd County. He began in a small way, until now the creamery uses an Acme

upright engine in churning, and makes from 1,000 to 2,000 pounds a week. The most of its butter is shipped direct to New York and Chicago markets.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Stephen Bucklin was born in Clinton County, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1828, where he lived till 1868, when he came to Floyd County, Ia., and settled on section 5, Riverton Township. He has 127 acres of good land. He was married Aug. 13, 1855, to Ellen Hill, a native of Vermont, born in September, 1837. They have six children—Hollis, born Sept. 21, 1856; Elva, March 20, 1862; Louis, Aug. 9, 1864; Libby, April 20, 1866; Lowell, Aug. 23, 1868; Jennie May, Aug. 2, 1873. Mr. Bucklin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically, he is a Republican. He has held the office of Road Supervisor, and has been a School Director for ten years.

Deodat Butler, farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, Riverton Township, was born in Saratoga County, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1821. He is a son of Amos Butler, who died when he was five years old, and he went to live with his grandfather, Deodat Jeffers. He went to Dodge County, Wis., in 1851, where he was engaged in farming till 1867, when he came to this county and settled on his present farm, where he owns 180 acres. He was married July 2, 1846, to Alvira Meade. They have seven children—Clarinda, Mary, Myron, Byron, William, James and Warren. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was County Supervisor two years, and Township Trustee several years.

L. A. Butler was born in Canada, March 6, 1823, where he lived till 1840, when he came to the United States, to New York, where he lived four years ; then went to Wisconsin where he lived twenty years, engaged in farming most of the time. In 1850 he went to California; crossed the plains, and remained there three years, when he returned to Wisconsin. In 1864 he came to Floyd County, Iowa, and settled on section 12, Riverton Township, where he has 197 acres of good well-improved land. He was married in 1848 to Rachel Roderick. They had three children—Adell, Alfred and Sherman. Mrs. Butler died in 1856, and in 1857 Mr. Butler married Matilda Carter, a native of Canada, born in 1833. They have four children—Sophronia, Leo, Ida and Berta. Mr. Butler is a Republican.

George Carr, son of Joseph Carr, a native of France, was born in Franklin County, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1825. He went to Chicago in 1844, and in a few days to Wisconsin, where he remained till 1847, when he returned to Chicago. He was engaged in building and contracting there till 1855, when he came to Dubuque, Iowa, and the same fall went to Bremer County. He built the first steam saw-mill in Waverly, and followed lumbering there till 1866, when he came to this township. He built a steam saw-mill on his land, and ran it eleven years. He sawed one walnut tree, cut on Captain Foster's land, on section 27, which made over 6,000 feet of lumber. He did a large business in the saw-mill. He was married Aug. 27, 1851, to Frances Stover. Of their eleven children but eight are living—Ida (Mrs. I. A. Weeks), Florence V. (Mrs. M. Stevens), Frank L., George C., Robert E., Mary (Mrs. J. Hopkins), and Cecil. He has been Supervisor several years; was a member of the School Board several years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been W. M. for the past seven years.

W. B. Carter was born in Ohio, July, 1828. He left there March, 1853, and came via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to Muscatine, thence across the country to Floyd County, arriving here May 4. He settled on section 3, range 15 west, Riverton Township. He has now 400 acres of good well-improved land. He is a Baptist, and in his political views a Republican. He was married in 1848 to Phœbe Ripley, who was born in Ohio in 1826. They have eight children—Marion, Alice, Augustus B., Julia, Olive, David, Lorenzo D., and William. David is at home with his father. He raises both grain and stock.

Nathaniel W. Cotton, born in Prince Edward Island, April 17, 1831, is a son of Joseph Cotton, a native of England, who moved to Summit County, Ohio, in 1838, and to Elkhart County, Ind., in 1843. In 1859 he came to this county, and settled on section 17 Riverton Township, where he still resides, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising ; he also gathers cream for the Nashua Creamery. He enlisted in the war for the Union, in Company G, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and served about three years. He was in the battles of Ft. Derissa, Pleasant Hill, Dead Oaks, etc.; was disabled and laid in the hospital several months. He was married June 5, 1856, to Sarah B. Mitchell. They have four children—George W., Luella B., Anna L., and Isaac F. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Fred. C. Danforth, born in Prairie du Sac, Wis., Mar. 10, 1854, is a son of Calvin Danforth, a native of Vermont, and now a resident of Charles City, Ia. When he was ten years old his parents moved to Beaver Dam, Wis.; to Elkhart, Wis., in 1867, and in the spring of 1869 to Charles City, Ia. He graduated in law at Iowa City in 1875, and took a literary course at Ames Agricultural College, of Iowa. He practiced law in Charles City and Spencer, Ia., till 1880, when he came to the farm on section 15, Riverton Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1878 to Electa Waterbury, daughter of L. P. Waterbury, of this township. They have one child—James A.

Henry Dodge, born in Chenango County, N. Y., Sept. 10, 1837, is a son of Martin Dodge (deceased), a native of Vermont. He resided in Rochester, N. Y., till 1854, when he came to Iowa, settling in Chickasaw County, where he lived till 1870, when he came to this county and settled on section 14, Riverton Township. He owns 160 acres, and fifteen of timber land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He enlisted in the late war in Company H, Fourth Iowa Cavalry. Was in the battles of Old Town Creek, surrender of General Forrest, and several others. He was married in 1872 to Kate E. Poole. They are the parents of five children—Charles E., Herbert, Horace, Loyal J., and Joseph (deceased).

David Dyas, born Jan. 14, 1823, is a son of Richard Dyas, a native of Ireland. He came to this county in 1855, where he now owns 337 acres of well-improved land. He resides on section 16, Riverton Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has been Assessor one term; Township Trustee one term; Postmaster and School Director several years. He married Elizabeth Philips. They are the parents of six children, only five living—Susan C., Rachel, William R., Ella V. and Sylvester. One daughter died at the age of seventeen.

Spencer Faville, born in Herkimer County, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1817, is a son of James Faville, also a native of New York. He received his education in the common schools of his native State. He learned the tanner and currier's trade when a boy, and worked at it fourteen years in New York State. In 1845 he went to Jefferson County, Wis., where he was engaged in a flour-mill and the lumber business, and part of the time in farming. In 1863 he came to Nashua, Ia., and in 1867 to this county, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 24, Riverton Town-

ship. He owns 160 acres and some timber land in Chickasaw County. He was married in 1839 to Laura Ostrom. They have two children. Ostrom married Mary Baker, and has two children—Baker and Spencer. Mary married George J. Clapp, who died Jan. 9, 1878, leaving three children—Olivia A., Rush F. and Laura M. Mr. Faville was County Supervisor of Chickasaw County and is now Township Trustee.

Hon. Alvin L. Flint, born in Orange County, Vt., May 12, 1822, is a son of Phineas Flint, and brother of Hon. W. L. Flint, of this township. He was educated in the common schools of his native State, and resided on a farm till 1843, when he went to Jackson County, Mich. In 1845 he went to Racine County, Wis.; in 1850 to Green Lake County, Wis.; in 1860 came to Nashua, Ia., and to this county in 1874, where he owns 240 acres of land. He resides on section 13, Riverton Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, making the breeding of Devonshire cattle a specialty. He also owns 480 acres in Butler County. He was married June 10, 1847, to Sarah Vanvalin, a daughter of David Vanvalin, born in Greene County, N. Y., on the Hudson. Mr. Flint was a Representative in Wisconsin in 1861, and has been Mayor of Nashua two years.

Hon. Waldo S. Flint, born in Orange County, Vt., Feb. 23, 1820, is a son of Phineas, a native of Hampton, Conn., a son of Phineas, son of Nathaniel, son of Nathaniel, son of Joseph, son of Thomas, the emigrant ancestor who came from Wales and settled at Salem, Mass. The old homestead is still in the hands of his descendants, the Flints, and has never been out of their possession. The deed was witnessed by Giles Corey, who afterward became a victim of the witchcraft delusion in 1692, and was pressed to death at the age of eighty years. Waldo S. Flint went to Batavia, N. Y., in 1836; to Jackson, Mich., in 1841; to Racine County, Wis., in 1843; to Green Lake County, Wis., in 1850, and came to this county in 1875. He held offices of trust in Wisconsin, being a member of both houses of the Legislature. He was elected a Representative for Floyd County in the fall of 1881. He owns 400 acres of well-improved land, and fifteen acres of timber, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married May 19, 1853, to Sarah J. Rosebrooks, of Onondaga County, N. Y. Of their five children, only three are living—Edwin W., Charles M., and Carrie. Charles is married, and living in Nashua.

Samuel D. French, born in Herkimer County, N. Y., May 30, 1842, is a son of Luther L. French, a native of Connecticut. He received his education in the common schools and at Whitestown Seminary, in Whitesboro, Oneida County, N. Y. He enlisted in the late war in Company F, One Hundred and Twenty-first New York Volunteer Infantry. Was transferred by the War Department to the United States Signal Corps, attached to the Potomac Army, and was employed in both the Telegraph and Flag departments of the corps. Was discharged in June, 1865. He came to Iowa in 1867, and in April, 1869, was married to Elvina Kinney, a daughter of Hon. Joseph Kinney, a native of Vermont, and one of the early settlers in the Territory of Wisconsin, and a Representative in the Legislature of that State two terms. Immediately after marriage Mr. French settled on his farm in Riverton, which he now occupies. On his farm is a rich bed of peat, covering several acres, and averaging six feet in depth. When dry it can be used for fuel without the use of wood. He also has a never-failing spring of pure water near his house, and in 1878, by utilizing the water therefrom, began the manufacture of creamery butter, and established what is known as Crystal Spring Creamery, which has since been in operation.

Rev. William Gibson, born in Essex County, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1826, is a son of John Gibson, a native of Ireland, who came to America when a young man. William Gibson received his education in the select school of Prof. Eli Maynard, in Clinton County, N. Y., and was licensed to preach by the Methodist Episcopal church July 19, 1860. He enlisted in the war for the Union in Company E, Second New York, Harris Light Cavalry; was in the battles of Cedar Creek, Waynesboro, Five Forks, Harper's Farm, Appomattox and others; was Quartermaster Sergeant at the last-named place. He was injured during the war, and is a pensioner. Was discharged June 5, 1865. In November, 1865, he came to this county and settled on his present farm on section 13, Riverton Township. He was an itinerant minister in Iowa seven years, under the direction of the presiding elder; was on Horton Circuit one year; organized a class in Riverton Township in 1866; at Syracuse one year; Horton Circuit two years, and three years at Plainfield, where he built up a large church, it being one of the grandest and strongest churches in this locality. He was ordained Deacon by D. W. Clark, at Independence, Sept. 26, 1869, and Elder Oct. 5, 1872, at Cedar Rapids, by Bishop Andrews. After

leaving Plainfield he preached three years in Riverton, and has preached at intervals since. He was married May 29, 1848, to Hannah McKee. They are the parents of ten children—John H., Katie M., William T., Freemont, George A., Imogene, Sadie F., Ida M., Frank E., and C. Eddie.

James M. Howard was born Jan. 1, 1817, in Kentucky; when one year old he was brought with the family to Lawrence County, Ind., where he resided until seventeen years of age; he next moved to Cook County, Ill., where he lived until 1852, except two years in Waukegan, Ill., still following farming. Next he went to California, crossing the plains with oxen, being five months on the road. In 1856 he returned, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and settled in Nashua, Chickasaw County, Iowa, preparing in the fall to build a house, which he erected and finished the following spring. His present farm is on section 3, this township, where he owns 770 acres of good land, and makes a specialty of raising corn, oats and live-stock. March 6, 1845, Mr. Howard married Lucinda Carron, who was born in Greenbrier County, Va., April 21, 1828. They have three children now living, namely: Mary V., born in Eldorado County, Cal., in June, 1853, and is now the wife of Andrew Smith; Elbert W., who was born in Sacramento County, Cal., March 16, 1856; and Clara A., born in this township March 29, 1862. Mr. Howard belongs to the Wesleyan Methodist church and in his political views is independent.

Robert J. Huie, born in Ogle County, Ill., June 5, 1840, is a son of David Huie, a native of Scotland, born in 1811. He came to this county in 1866, and settled on section 28, Riverton Township, where he still resides. He enlisted in the war of the Rebellion in August, 1862, in Company E, Ninety-second Illinois Infantry; the last two years they were mounted. He was in the battles of Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Aiken, Averysboro, Resaca and many smaller ones, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. He enlisted as private, and at the first camp was appointed Fifth Sergeant; in 1864 was made Orderly Sergeant, and in the spring of 1865 was commissioned and mustered in as Second Lieutenant. He was married in 1862 to Julia A. Hammond. They have five children—Nellie M., Anna L., Jessie E., Marshall S., and Recina K. He has been Assessor six years, and Justice of the Peace five years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Charles Kilbourne, born in Otsego, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1809, is a son of Giles Kilbourne, a native of Berkshire County, Mass., who

died in New York State at the age of ninety-three. He resided on a farm till thirteen years of age, when he went to Homer, N. Y., and clerked in a store for five years. He then went to Cortland Academy and prepared for Hamilton College, near Utica, graduating from there in 1833, with high honors. He taught five years in Vernon Academy, Oneida County, and Cherry Valley, Otsego County, N. Y., in the meantime studying law. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and practiced in Vernon, N. Y., five years. In 1844 he went to Milwaukee, Wis., and soon after settled on Fox River, near Princeton, Wis., where he was engaged in the lumber business, and then in farming till 1868, when he came to this county. In 1867 he was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature; was also Justice of the Peace in Wisconsin several years, and is now Justice of the Peace here. He was married in 1839 to Mary L. Sayles. They are the parents of seven children—Henry L. (surgeon in the United States army the past twenty years); Charles, died in the late war; Frederick A., Edward L., Arthur B., Louis D. and Everett L. Mrs. Kilbourne is a member of the Congregational church.

Julius M. Nevins, son of Russell M. Nevins, was born in Washington County, Vt., Dec. 20, 1826. In 1837 his parents moved to Milwaukee, Wis., and to Jefferson County, Wis., in 1838. In 1849 he went to California with an ox team, and came back in the fall of 1851. He traveled through Washington Territory. In 1859 he went again to California, and in 1861 returned to Wisconsin. In 1864 he came to this county, and in January, 1873, went to California, returning the same spring. In 1876 he went again to California, taking his wife and eldest daughter, and remained one year. He was married May 29, 1847, to Elizabeth King, of Canada, a daughter of John King, a native of England. They are the parents of seven children—Marilla, Adella, Matilda, Almeda, Sarah and Viola. A son died in infancy.

John Noble, son of Jacob B. Noble, was born near Cornwall, Canada West, Sept. 18, 1833. In 1846 he went with his parents to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and in 1855 came to Chickasaw County, Ia., and to this county in 1864, where he is engaged as a farmer and stock-raiser. He owns 235 acres of well-improved land. He was married Dec. 29, 1861, to Zelia A. Hall, daughter of E. C. Hall, who came to this county in 1859. They have one child—George E., born May 25, 1868. He has been Constable and Township Trustee six or seven years.

Solomon H Noble, born in Cornwall, Canada West, Nov. 20, 1835, is a son of Jacob B., also a native of Canada. His education was limited. In 1846 he went with his parents to St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and in December, 1855, came to Iowa, going first to Chickasaw County, and in 1868 came to this county. He resides on section 24, Riverton Township, and owns 240 acres; is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Jan. 22, 1864, to Belinda Helms. They have five children—Marshall H., Ada N., Charles E., Katie M. and Cornelia. He has been Constable here twelve years.

Daniel D. Perry was born in Bergen County, N. J., Sept. 19, 1822. In 1849 he came West and located in Jefferson County, Wis., and in 1875 he came to this county. He was a miller in the East, but since coming West has followed farming. He resides on section 14, Riverton Township, owns 418 acres, and is engaged both in farming and stock-raising. He was married in April, 1841, to Sarah Haring. They are the parents of six children—William H., Maria C., Catharine C., Sarah E. and Susan J. They lost one daughter also named Susan J.

William H. Perry, born in New Jersey, June 6, 1843, is a son of Daniel D. Perry, and came with him to Wisconsin in 1849. He came to this county in 1873, where he is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married June 6, 1863, to Martha J. Balser. Of their three children, only two are living—Ida M. and Hattie B. One daughter, Ina B., died at the age of sixteen months. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Sanford Ripley was born in Gallia County, Ohio, July 27, 1829. He left there in March, 1853, and came, via the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, to Muscatine, Iowa; from there with a two-horse team, in company with others, to Red Oak Grove, Cedar County, Iowa; from there to where Nashua now is, June 4, 1853. His father built the first house inside the town of Nashua. Geo. H. Clark built one a little outside in 1851 or 1852. In the fall of 1854, Mr. Ripley moved to the place where he still lives, section 34, range 15, Riverton Township. Snow being knee-deep, and no house there, the family camped under the wagon till he could build a cabin. He has 250 acres of well-improved land. He was married in 1846 to Susan Norton, *nee* Bumgartner, who was born in Gallia County, O., in January, 1820. They have three children—Esther, born Dec. 31, 1855; Lovina, Oct. 6, 1860; Maria, June 14, 1863. He ran out with a compass and staked the first road from

Nashua, going in a northwesterly direction till he struck section 1, range 94–17, which is now Union Township. This continued to be the regular traveled road for many years. Politically he is a Republican.

A. B. Scofield was born in Clearfield County, Pa., Oct. 28, 1835. His father moved from there to Rock County, Wis. He lived with his father till he was twenty-three years old, when he came to Nashua, Chickasaw County, Ia., and taught a writing-school one winter; worked in a fanning-mill factory the following summer, and taught in the public school in the fall and winter. He built what is known as the Thompson School-house, in Riverton Township. In October, 1860, he was married to Sarah Beck, born in Ohio, in 1842. They had four children—Emma Jane, born in 1862, and died at the age of two months; Irwin J., born in May, 1866; Mary L., born in November, 1868; W. A., 1869. Mr. Scofield has been Justice of the Peace for four years; has been Director and Secretary of the School Board, and has held various township offices. Politically he is a Republican.

Solomon M. Stevens, son of Solomon K. Stevens, a native of Vermont, was born in Cortland County, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1851. In 1855 he came West with his parents and settled in Bureau County, Ill., and in March, 1871, came to this county. He resides on section 16, Riverton Township, where he owns forty acres; he also owns eighty acres on section 21, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1876 to Maria Mitchell, a daughter of Moses Mitchell, now of Chickasaw County. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Riverton.

Scofield S. Waterbury, born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1833, is a son of Shadrach Waterbury, a native of Connecticut, who died when Scofield was four years old. In 1850 he went to Jefferson County, Wis., locating in the ancient city of Aztalan, where he remained till the spring of 1864 when he came to this county, and located on section 24, Riverton Township. He owns 345 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising, breeding short-horned cattle and Norman horses. In 1874 he imported French Monarch, a fine Percheron of 1,800 pounds weight. He also has a colt of his three years old that weighs 1,400 pounds. He was married in November, 1856, to Annie E. Willis. They are the parents of six children—Electa A., Lizzie D., May E., John P., E. Belle, and Willis. Their eldest daughter is the wife of F. C. Danforth.

G. B. Waterman was born in Berkshire County, Mass., where he lived till he was four years old, when he moved to Oneida County, N. Y., and lived twenty-five years. In 1869 he came to Floyd County, Ia., and settled on section 28. He has 120 acres of good, well-improved land. He raises stock, and makes a specialty of hogs. He sells his cream to the Charles City Creamery. He was married in 1869 to Sarah M. Bellows. She was born in Massachusetts in 1852. They have seven children.

A. F. Worden was born in New York, Jan. 28, 1828, where he lived till he was four years old, when he went to Michigan and remained twenty-three years. In the fall of 1855 he came to Floyd County, Iowa, and settled on section 10, Riverton Township. He has 120 acres of good well-improved land. He has always been a farmer. He was married Jan. 1, 1854, to Elizabeth Jane Cleland, a native of Washtenaw County, Mich., born March 6, 1832. She died July 24, 1882. They had one adopted child—Albert G., born Feb. 6, 1872. Mr. Worden is a member of the Wesleyan Methodist church. Politically is a Republican. He was the first Constable elected in the township.

ROCKFORD TOWNSHIP.

The township of Rockford was named from the village of Rockford, the village having been started and named a year before the township was erected. Rockford is bounded on the north by Rock Grove, on the east by Ulster, on the south by Scott, and on the west by Cerro Gordo County. It was settled at a comparatively early day, and with people mostly from the Eastern States. There are very few foreigners here. The population of the township is now about 1,400.

ORGANIC.

The area now known as Rockford Township was formerly included in Union Township. A warrant was issued by A. L. Collins, County Judge, March 2, 1857, defining the limits of Rockford Township to be the same as those of the congressional township 95, ranges 17 and 18, and calling for an election April 6, 1857. The election was held at the house of Ransom Knapp, with A. H. Bayley, B. P. Franklin, and Horace W. Fields as Judges of Election. The officers chosen at this election were as follows: Trustees, L. G. Hiscox and Henry R. May; Clerk, Horace Stearns; Justices, William Hutchler and J. N. Dennis; Road Supervisors, L. G. Buck, Henry Wadey, George Wadey and George Wise.

In 1858 a portion of township 95, range 17, was set off for the organization of Ulster Township, and in 1861 the remainder of that congressional township was set off to Ulster. At this latter time, also, six sections on the southern part of township 95, range 18, were set off and annexed to Scott, and twelve sections from the southern part of township 96, range 18, were added to Rockford Township on the north.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In August, 1851, John Grace built a small cabin and made a claim on section 10, township 95, range 18, on the south bank of the Shell Rock River, and near the northwest corner of the present town site of Rockford. The same year he took up a claim on what is now known as the Buck farm, and built a cabin there. He

was the first actual settler in the township. During this same year Jacob Beelar also made a claim on sections 8 and 9, on the farm afterward owned by John Dumbolton, but subsequently abandoned it and took up a claim in Union Township. A Mr. Brannon then took the Beelar claim, and broke eighteen or twenty acres in 1852. Grace also broke a small tract the same season, which was probably the first breaking done in the township. In 1853 Fleming De Witt and several sons bought out the Brannon, Farlow and Grace claims, and also laid claim to large tracts of land between Shell Rock and Linn rivers, covering what afterward became Wyatt's, Dumbolton's, Dean's and Grace's groves. In 1853 Lee Furlow claimed the larger part of the groves southeast of Rockford, afterward owned by Green & Stearns. B. F. Adams came in 1853, and built a cabin on the west side of Linn River, on section 5, and broke fifteen or eighteen acres. This was afterward known as the Ruggles farm. Ambrose Baker built a cabin the same year, on what was afterward A. L. Carman's farm, and in the year following broke ten acres.

In 1854 W. J. Green and H. Stearns bought the Farlow claim of Isaac and David De Witt for $30. Each built a cabin and opened up a farm. George Breutner, L. G. Buck and O. J. Dean came in 1854 and bought claims of the De Witts. F. De Witt built a log house near the little cabin of John Grace. This was occupied by J. C. Walker, who broke ten acres near where the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad depot now stands.

In 1855 Major Rice built a cabin near Wyatt's grove, and opened up a farm. R. C. Horr laid claim to that portion of the present town plat between the Wyatt House and the Shell Rock River, and the same year sold to R. N. Mathews. Mr. Mathews also bought Gideon White's claim and moved on it. R. C. Mathews made a claim, which afterward became a part of S. H. Cutler's farm. David Ripley claimed the western portion of the town plat. Daniel Mahoney bought a claim north of the Buck place, built a cabin, and brought his family the following year. D. M. Bemas made a claim south of town.

In 1856 John Platt, S. P. Brittain, George Wyatt and Willard Bowdoin bought the town site of Rockford. Further particulars are given below in the sketch of the village of Rockford.

FIRST.

The first sermon in Rockford Township was preached by Rev. John Ball, in John Ferguson's store, in June, 1856. The other early preachers were, Revs. Hiscox, Saxby, Holbrook and La Due, all of whom came about 1857 or 1858. There are now two churches in the township, both of which are in Rockford Village.

The first school-house was built in 1857, of oak boards, and was 16 x 24. It was built without battening, and with slab seats. This was built by contribution, and was used for church services, as well as for a school-house. The second school-house in this district was built of stone, in the winter of 1857 and 1858. It tumbled down when the frost went out. The third was built of stone, in 1859, and was 26 x 40; twelve feet between joints. This was for several years the best school-house in the county. The fourth school-house was built of wood in 1873. It was 50 x 50, contained four rooms, and cost $8,000.

The first school was taught by Mrs. J. N. Dennis, in 1857. Miss Clementine McEwen taught in the fall of the same year. The first school district in the township was known as sub-district No. 4, of Union Township. The first district election was held at the house of H. Stearns, June 15, 1857, with B. P. Franklin as President, and H. Stearns, Secretary.

The first marriage license issued in the township was to Wesley Ames and Miss Cassidy, both of Rockford Township; and this was also the first in the county.

The first death was that of Mrs. De Witt, in 1853 or 1854.

The first birth is thought to have been that of Iola Blanchard.

STOCK.

In 1856 Z. M. Knapp brought to this township seven head of thoroughbred cattle, one of which was a bull sired by an imported Devon, owned by ex-Governor Bibb, of Illinois. Soon after, S. P. Brittain brought in about twenty head of cattle from Illinois, many of them thoroughbreds, and other grades. Four or five years after this, D. M. Bemas also brought from New York some twenty or thirty head of thoroughbreds. Such importations of choice stock did not fail to improve the stock generally throughout the western side of the county.

RAILROAD.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad was finished to Rockford, Oct. 13, 1871. The people of the township aided largely in its construction. A tax of five per cent. was voted upon the real and personal property of the township. The right of way through the township, a distance of between eight and nine miles, ten acres of land for depot grounds, and $10,000 in cash were donated to the company. The value of the whole gift was estimated at $25,000. A fuller history of this road is given in the chapter on railroads.

BRIDGES.

The first bridge across the Shell Rock River, in Rockford Township, was built in 1858, by private subscription. This was swept away by floating ice before completion. No attempt to bridge the river was made again until 1865, when a good wooden Howe-truss bridge was constructed, at the expense partly of the county and partly of the citizens of Rockford. This bridge at Rockford lasted until 1875, when it was taken down, and the present iron bridge was constructed by the Canton Bridge Company, of Ohio, at the expense of the county. It was improved in 1881 at a cost of about $2,000.

A wooden bridge was built by the county in 1866 at "Elmore's Mill." This was swept away in 1877, and the present iron bridge constructed, the work being performed by the Canton Bridge Company. This bridge is 250 feet long.

The iron bridge at Ruggle's Ford, on Lime Creek in the western part of the township, was built at the expense of the county in 1874.

STATE AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Several of Rockford's citizens have held important positions in the service of the nation, State and county. Among them are the following:

E. G. Bowdoin served two terms in the Legislature, from 1860 to 1864, in one of which he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee. He held the position of Secretary to the Judiciary Committee in Congress from March, 1863, to March, 1874.

Alvah Prescott was elected County Surveyor in 1857.

Horace Stearns was several times elected to the same office, and has held it since 1870. He was County Assessor in 1857, Superintendent of Schools in 1866, and Supervisor in 1866 and 1868.

R. N. Mathews was elected County Supervisor in 1860 and 1862.
J. C. Baker was chosen Supervisor in 1864.
A. G. Merrill held the same office two terms.
J. S. Childs was chosen County Treasurer in 1870.
R. C. Mathews was elected to the same office in 1872.
J. W. Merrill was elected County Superintendent in 1872.
Orlo H. Lyon served in the State Legislature two terms, from 1878 to 1882.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

July 16, 1858, Jeremiah Eaton, of Saline, Washtenaw County, Mich., who had a wife and five children, was drowned in Shell Rock River, at Rockford. He was endeavoring to cross the river in a skiff just above the dam, when the deceitful current carried him over. His body was not found until nine days afterward, about six miles below. All efforts to find the body near the dam proving unsuccessful, G. G. and Edward Reiniger, of St. Charles City, and Horace Stearns and O. N. Robbins, of Rockford, procured two skiffs and proceeded down the river. About six miles below the dam they discovered the body lodged among some willows in the vicinity of Marble Rock. It was lying mostly out of water. They made a temporary coffin, in which they conveyed the corpse to St. Charles. The next day the citizens in large numbers followed the remains to the new cemetery. Mr. E. is said to have been a member of the Baptist church, and he was a highly respected citizen.

Much credit is due to Mr. G. G. Reiniger for his energetic efforts to discover the remains of Mr. Eaton, and see to their suitable interment. He was the owner of some $8,000 or $10,000 worth of property in this county. One or two dollars of money, a few papers and a watch were found upon the body.

March 17, 1859, Richard Ready was drowned in the Shell Rock River, at Rockford. He was engaged in running a ferry-boat at that place, and was taking across the river, above the mill-dam, a gentleman named Billings, with two children, and a pair of horses and wagon. The wind blew hard down the stream, the current was strong, and they were carried over the dam. Mr. Billings succeeded in swimming ashore. Mr. Pierson, a gentleman who had a small boat in the river, saved one of the children, and Mr. Childs, a man on shore, plunged in and rescued the other. One of the horses gained the shore, while Mr. Ready and the other

horse were drowned. The body of Mr. Ready was not recovered until the second day afterward. He left a wife and two children

July, 1867, E. B. Evans, aged forty-eight, was drowned at Rockford in the river..

Jan. 1, 1868, Samuel L. Knapp was thrown against a tree by a runaway team and dragged some distance, and died the Sunday following.

Geoge P. Ransom, about 1870, was instantly killed, by being thrown against a fence by a runaway horse, within a few feet of where Mr. Knapp was killed.

On the 23d day of December, 1871, the railway bridge at Rockford was crushed by a passing train, and engine, cars and passengers were precipitated down to the ice, upon the Shell Rock River, a distance of about twenty-five feet. James Judd, an engineer, Robert White, a fireman, and one Bartlett, a brakesman, were instantly killed. James Brown and Daniel Maloy, of Nora Springs, employes of the road, were seriously injured. Not a passenger was killed or seriously hurt.

In 1874 James Scott was killed by a runaway team. This year, also, Lyman Moore lost his way in the evening on his way home, and froze to death.

In 1875 L. A. Billings was murdered near the western line of the county. See chapter entitled "Criminal."

On Friday, March 10, 1876, the house of Mr. Withey, who live about three miles northwest from Rockford, on Mr. Starbird's farm, was struck by lightning three times; the first time it came down the stove pipe and struck Mr. Withey upon the left hand, removing the skin from it; it then passed up the arm and down the left side, completely destroying the left foot, leaving a large blue streak upon the body. He was conscious, and alive until about midnight when he went to sleep and seemed to experience great difficulty in breathing. He continued to sleep until Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon, when he died.

OTHER CASUALTIES.

Oct. 16, prairies on fire in the vicinity of Rockford, resulting in considerable damage. The fire came upon the dwelling-house of L. Whitney, on the east bank of Shell Rock, while the family were eating, and almost instantly the house was in flames. They lost all their furniture and clothing, and four hogs in the pen. About thirty tons of hay, belonging to Mr. Greene, and considerable

fence belonging to him and to Mr. Stearns, were also destroyed. South of Charles City, also, some losses were a short time previously sustained from prairie fires.

Other fires, floods, hurricanes, etc., are noted in the second and sixteenth chapters.

ROCKFORD.--BEGINNINGS AND EARLY GROWTH.

In the spring of 1856 John Platt and S. P. Brittain, of Rockford; George Wyatt, formerly from Rockford, but then living at St. Charles, and Willard Bowdoin, of Salem Mass., bought of R. N. Mathews and David Ripley what is now known as the original town of Rockford, and had it platted and recorded. Each of these gentlemen owned a one-fourth interest. The following year G. W. Bowdoin bought of Brittain a one-eighth interest. G. Wyatt sold his quarter interest to D. E. Johnson, who sold one eighth to E. G. Bowdoin, and the other one eighth to S. P. Brittain. Brittain afterward sold this one eighth to D. M. Bemis.

During the summer of 1856, these proprietors let the contract for building a dam across the Shell Rock to O. N. Robbins, and by fall they had a saw-mill in successful operation. Every board or slab cut from this mill was picked up with eager haste by the houseless inhabitants. George Wyatt built the first frame house in the village, and it was also the first in the township, on the block where the Wyatt House afterward stood. This frame house he occupied less than a year, when he built the stone one which became a part of the Wyatt House. Theron Thomas, O. N. Robbins, D. S. Blanchard, Joel Griffin, H. W. Fields, S. W. Haven and Ransom Knapp followed in building their houses as fast as lumber could be procured to build a shelter. Robbins hauled his lumber from a saw-mill six miles south of Charles City.

John Ferguson opened the first stock of goods in the village and township, in a building afterward the residence of J. W. Merrill. Ferguson traded this stock of goods to D. Mahoney for his farm, in the winter of 1856-'7. In 1857 Mahoney sold to V. W. Corey, who reduced the stock and went out of the mercantile business.

In the fall of 1856 Charles Smith bought of R. C. Horr 1,100 acres of land, on sections 11 and 12, and he built during the following winter a log house near the present residence of J. S. Childs.

In the summer of 1857 D. E. Johnson brought a lot of good from Cedar Falls, and after forming a partnership with Charles

Smith, built a temporary store. In the fall of the same year they built a stone store 22 x 40, on Platt street, where they continued in the business until the spring of 1860, when Smith sold his interest to R. C. Mathews. The business was then carried on by Johnson and Mathews until the fall of 1864, when Johnson sold to R. N. Mathews. The firm was then Mathews & Son for some time, and then this firm sold out to O. J. Wilbur and John Plummer. After a time Plummer sold his interest to Wilbur. Wilbur then built a store on Wyatt's block. He continued in business until his death, which occurred in 1879.

The name of Rockford was selected by the first proprietors and settlers because the great majority of them were from Rockford, Ill. The name was also considered appropriate from the rocky bottom and sides of the ford in use before any bridge was built.

J. S. Childs and O. H. Lyon came in July, 1857, erected the building, now occupied by the postoffice, and carried on the mercantile business until the fall of 1871. Childs was then elected County Treasurer, and sold his interest to Lyon, who carried on the business alone for two years, when Childs was again taken in partnership. They then built a new store, 22 x 60, and carried on the business together for two years longer when Lyon sold out to Childs, who has since carried on the business alone.

INCORPORATION.

To promote the welfare of Rockford it was thought by many that it should be incorporated. The question of incorporation was submitted to the people, March 16, 1878, and was decided in the affirmative by a vote of ninety-seven to eighty-one. The first election for town officers was held April 26, 1878. The officers chosen were as follows: Mayor, Orlo H. Lyon; Recorder, C. F. Myers; Trustees, J. S. Childs, Alex. McElroy, L. R. Burton, C. Lyons and A. L. Plummer; Marshal, J. E. Plumley; Treasurer, O. H. Lyon. The present officers: Mayor, E. P. Andrews; Recorder, S. W. Woodhouse; Trustees, H. C. Scott, R. C. Mathews, D. D. Cutler, J. C. Moore, O. N. Robbins and A. W. Dawson; Marshal, J. B. Parmenter; Assessor, D. G. Campbell; Treasurer, Harry A. Merrill.

HOTELS.

The first hotel was built and kept in 1856, by Ransom Knapp. After about three years he sold out to John Harriman. He had it about two years, and then sold to B. F. Beebe, of Wisconsin. He

in turn sold to Levi Lyons, the present proprietor, but it is not now run as a hotel.

George Wyatt built his residence on Oak street, near Platt street, in 1856, and in 1863 he opened it as a hotel with the name "Wyatt House." Mr. Wyatt has run the hotel ever since.

In 1871 B. F. Beebe built the present Beebe House, and opened it to the public. His son-in-law, William Durkee, was in partnership with Mr. Beebe, and the two ran it until 1881, when the property was sold to Durkee. The present proprietors are Durkee and Critchfield.

MILLS.

In the spring of 1857 Chapman Bros. erected a steam sawmill, but soon after completion they became involved and the mill was taken to Mitchell County.

Sept. 1, 1858, a ferry license was issued to George Wyatt, for the Rockford ferry, with the following scale of prices:

	CENTS.
Double carriage (drawn by two animals)	35
Single carriage (drawn by one animal)	25
Man and horse	10
Every additional horse	5
Any other animal	5
Footman	3

In the year 1861 J. T. Graham having had the foundation of this flouring mill washed out and the mill washed down the river to Marble Rock, went in partnership with George Wyatt, built a dam across Lime Creek and erected a stone flouring mill 32 x 42, for three run of stone. This mill changed hands several times and was burned in December, 1874. Alex. Elmore, the owner at the time of the burning of the mill, erected a new and larger one at the same place in 1875, with four run of stone, size 36 x 50 at a cost of some $10,000. The mill is now owned by Minneapolis parties.

J. T. Graham and D. D. Cutler, in 1873, built a dam and flouring mill on the Shell Rock, with four run of stone, size 36 x 46, at a cost of $10,000. After about two years, Mr. Cutler sold out his interest to Mr. Graham, the present proprietor.

ELEVATOR.

The elevator of B. D. Cutler and Robert Lindon was built in 1875, by E. F. Bacon. Mr. Butler bought a one-half interest in May, 1876. Mr. Bacon sold to A. W. Dawson, in February, 1879, and he in turn sold his interest to Robert Lindon, in June, 1882.

The firm of Cutler & Lindon deal in all kinds of grain, particularly corn, and in live-stock. During the year ending July 31, 1882, they shipped two hundred and twenty-five cars of corn, mostly to Peoria, Ill.; forty-eight cars of oats, mostly to Peoria; fifty-two cars of flax, to Burlington and St. Louis; thirty-five cars of wheat, and ninety-four cars of hogs and cattle. They also grind a great deal of feed, their production of this article alone reaching 100 car-loads the past year.

The nearest competing elevators are eight miles distant, at Marble Rock and at Nora Springs. This one is valued at $8,000. The engine and boiler are each fifteen horse-power. The firm have introduced a new contrivance, by which wagons of corn are driven on a platform, and the corn is dumped below, without handling, and there shelled. The only other "dump" elevator is at Marble Rock, and adopted the method after Messrs. Cutler & Lindon introduced it.

CREAMERY.

The Rockford Creamery of Charles Howell was built by Edwin Price in 1881, but not operated until 1882, when Mr. Howell leased it of Mr. Price. It is 40 x 30, one story and basement in height, and has a capacity for making 1,000 pounds of butter a day. The actual production up to July 1, averages about 350 pounds a day, or 10,000 pounds a month. This butter is shipped to Eastern markets, and brings about ten cents more per pound than dairy butter. Mr. Howell is from Orange County, N. Y., and it was in that dairy country that he gained his experience. He has every prospect of success in his undertaking. He runs three cream wagons at the present time. His is the only creamery in Rockford Township.

BANK.

The bank of Rockford was organized in 1871, under the firm title of Mathews & Son, and maintained the same administrative power until August, 1877. The entrance of the Hon. O. H. Lyon marked a new career, and the partnership became, as now, Mathews

& Lyon. R. N. Mathews died in 1877, and his son, R. C. Mathews, is now Mr. Lyon's partner. The bank possesses the advantages of sufficient capital to meet all demands. That it passed through the panic of 1873 unscathed, and the fact of its officers being experienced financiers, men of untarnished record and wealthy, are sufficient evidences to cause the public confidence it has gained and bound to maintain. The routine work of the bank is attended to by their efficient and reliable Cashier, Harry N. Merrill, who is assisted by John A. Pearson. The deposits in this bank, May 11, 1872, were, $12,899.43; May 11, 1882, $72,443.17, an increase of sixfold.

POSTOFFICE.

The first Postmaster was George Wyatt, who was appointed in July, 1856. He was succeeded in 1857 by B. P. Franklin, the father of the present Postmaster. R. N. Mathews was appointed in 1858. The next to fill the office was J. S. Childs, who was appointed in 1861. The fifth Postmaster was Orlo H. Lyon, who entered upon his duties in 1871. He was succeeded, Oct. 15, 1877, by the present incumbent, C. R. Franklin, who received his commission from Keyes, Postmaster-General under Hayes. During the quarter ending June 30, 1882, there were received from box rent, $36.80; sales of stamps, $407.81; and stamps were canceled to the value of $353.15.

PROFESSIONAL.

The first lawyer in Rockford was R. N. Mathews, who died in 1878. E. G. Bowdoin, who had practiced about ten years in Massachusetts, was admitted to the bar in 1856, but never practiced here. The present practitioners are Robert Eggert, who was admitted in 1879; Edgar P. Andrews, who came from Hampton in 1879; J. W. Merrill, who came from Charles City in 1872; S. Woodhouse, who was admitted to the bar in 1878, and Mr. McKenna, who came to Rockford in January, 1882.

The first physician was James Cortright, who came from Charles City in 1857, remained about three years, and then went to Decorah, Winneshiek County, where he now resides. Dr. E. C. Kimball came in 1858 from Shullsburg, Wis. He remained about four years, and then went to Chicago; thence he went to Colorado. Dr. N. T. McEwen came here in 1862, from Ulster Township. He is now in partnership with his son Earl, who has practiced here about

one year. They are of the Homeopathic school. The other present physicians are E. W. Wilbur, who came from Woodstock, Ill., in 1870, and W. H. Nickols, who came in 1875 from Greene, Butler County.

BUSINESS.

The following is a complete business directory of the village: E. P. Andrews, attorney; A. Bauman, shoemaker; Mrs. B. Benson, dressmaker; F. Bluemensteil, barber; M. E. Bort, druggist; Mrs. H Boylan, milliner; Burton Brothers, hardware merchants; William Cavanaugh, blacksmith; J. S. Childs & Sons, general merchants; Cornish & Dawson, general merchants; Mrs. C. A. Crocker, dressmaker; Cutler & Linden, proprietors of elevator; T. W. Davis, merchant miller; Durkee & Critchfield, proprietors of Beebe House; Robert Eggert, proprietor of paper-mill; C. L. Fay, lumberman; C. R. Franklin, stationer and Postmaster; A. M. Gage, harness-maker; J. T. Graham, custom miller; Griffith & Irwin, druggist; F. J. Hale, grocer, Hanson Brothers, liquor dealers; L. M. Harris, brickmaker; S. W. Havens, furniture dealer; Mrs. A. E. Hazlett, dressmaker; C. Heft, shoemaker; C. Howell, creamery man; F. L. Hunstock, butcher; Johnston Brothers, hardware merchants; C. H. Johnson, general merchant; F. Kuck, harness-maker; William Kuck, wagon-maker; Mallory & Hickok, painters; S. Marke, brewer; C. Martin, wagon-maker; W. D. Martin, butcher; Mathews & Lyon, bankers; McEwen & Son, physicians; Morris McKenna, attorney; F. McSpadden, Jr., hardware merchant; J. W. Merrill, attorney; H. Moore & Co., restauranters; J. C. Moore, general merchant; C. F. Myers, general merchant; W. H. Nickols, physician; Pearson & McDougal, machinists; P. E. Phelps, stock and grain buyer; Edwin Price, grain merchant; A. Rasch, blacksmith; O. N. Robbins, liveryman; Isaac Sabelowitz, general merchant; Scott & Jack, machinists; A. Schroeder, wagon-maker; D. L. Semler, dentist; C. M. Smith, general merchant; Smith & Robinson, liquor dealers; Mrs. S. A. Strait, milliner; R. Straight, gunsmith; E. E. Teape, jeweler; E. E. Turner, photographer; F. L. Whitney & Co., proprietors of *Reveille*; E. W. Wilbur, physician; S. W. Woodhouse, attorney; George Wyatt & Son, proprietors of Wyatt House; C. Yorker, blacksmith; O. Zanke, blacksmith.

The population of Rockford in 1860 was 300; in 1870, 400; in 1880, 700; 1882, 800.

THE ROCKFORD REVEILLE.

This is a four-page weekly edited and published every Thursday by F. L. Whitney & Co. For a full history of the *Reveille* and of the *Geologist*, published in the same office, see the chapter on the "Press."

CHURCHES AND SOCIETIES.

M. E. Church.—The first volunteer Methodist preachers in this vicinity were Rev. John Ball, who came in 1856, and Revs. Freeman and L. G. Hiscox, who came in 1857. Articles of incorporation were signed in 1857 by William B. Pierce, John Ball, William Welch, William Mutchler and George Wyatt. The first Trustees were George Wyatt, B. P. Franklin, E. M. Van Auken, William Welch and John Ball. Lots for a parsonage were donated by the town proprietors. The first circuit preacher assigned to this church was Rev. W. P. Holbrook, whose circuit extended from Clarksville to Forest City.

Their church was built in 1874, at a cost of $4,000, by W. W. Blood, contractor. The Trustees at that time were O. J. Wilbur, J. C. Moore, Adam Seaver, A. H. Evans and Dr. E. W. Wilbur.

After Mr. Holbrook, Revs. Mr. Hankins, Mr. Glassner, B. F. Taylor, L. S. Cooley, Joseph Gould and Mr. Rowen successively officiated as pastor of the church. Rev. J. C. Magee came from Fayette in 1870, and remained one year. He is now at Waverly. He was succeeded by Rev. P. W. Gould, in 1871, and he by Rev. J. J. Littler, in 1873. The following year came Rev. J. G. Wilkinson, and he in turn was followed in 1875 by Rev. William Cobb. Rev. Joseph Cook was called to the pulpit in 1877, and preached one year; that year was his last in the pulpit, and he is now in the insurance business, at Waterloo. Rev. W. W. Smith came in 1878, from Clarksville; he is now at Mt. Albans. The present pastor, Rev. J. H. Heyward, came in 1881, from Raymond, Iowa.

The present membership of the church is sixty-five.

The Sunday-school connected with the church contains about 100 pupils, in seven classes. The library contains 100 books. Dr. E. W. Wilbur has been Superintendent most of the time for the past twelve years.

Congregational Church.—Rev. S. P. La Due came from Mitchell County occasionally during the fall of 1857, and preached to the settlers. The settling up of the country brought with it an increase in the number of church-going people, and of these the Congrega-

tionalists secured their share. Their number had so increased by Feb. 27, 1858, that on that day the Congregational church was organized. The following were the first members, they having previously been dismissed for the purpose from the Rock Grove church: Burton P. Franklin, Mrs. Rachel Franklin, Mrs. Orpha Stearns, Mrs. Elizabeth Fields, Lewellyn Whitney, Mrs. Pamelia Whitney, O. H. Lyon, Oliver P. Way and Margaret Knapp. B. P. Franklin was elected Deacon.

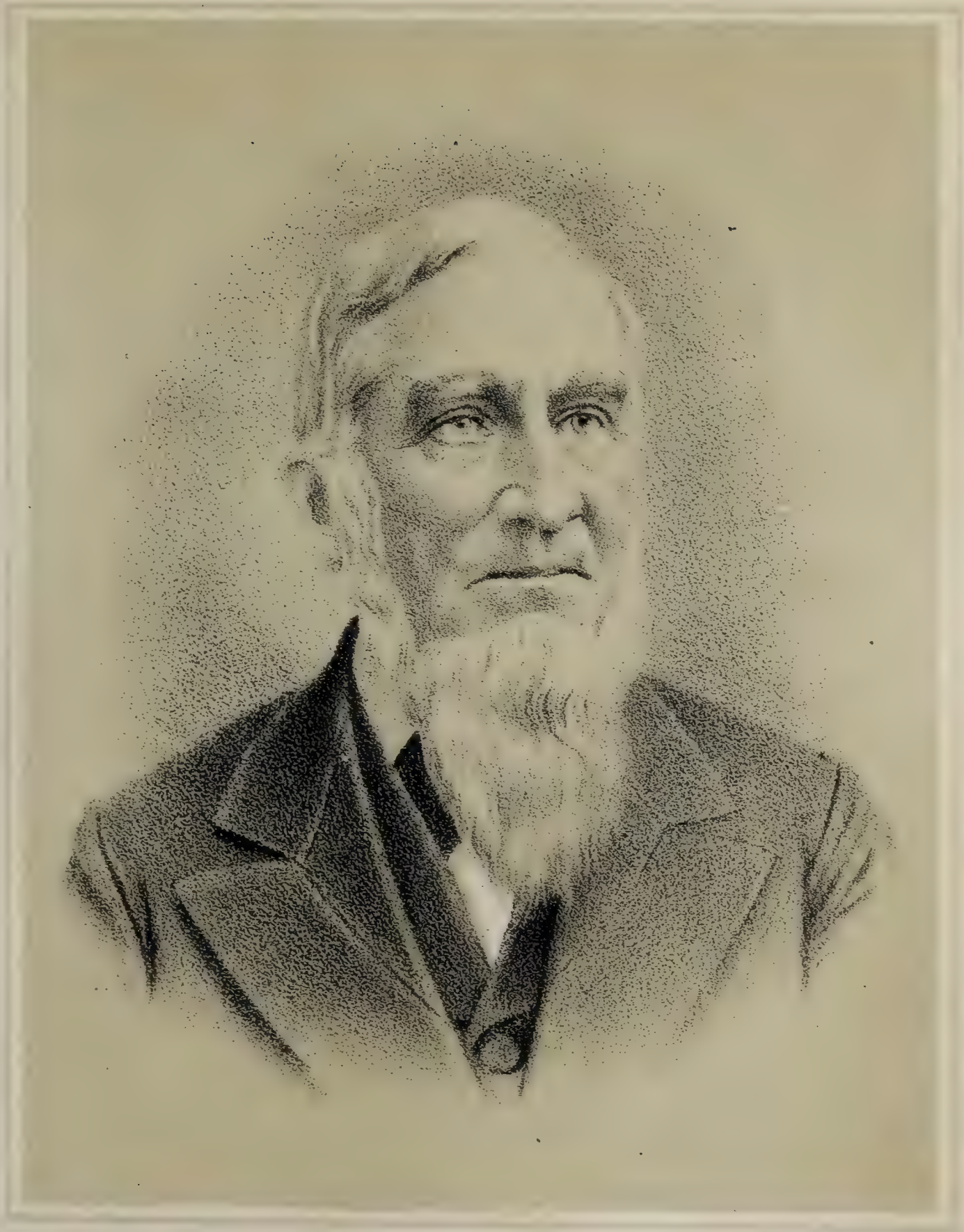
Rev. S. P. La Due was engaged to preach regularly, and was the first pastor of the church. He remained until 1864, and was then succeeded by Rev. L. Warner, who preached until the early part of 1872. In the fall of that year he returned to Connecticut. April 1, 1872, Rev. Theron K. Bixby was called to the pulpit. He died March 13, 1873, after an illness of but a few days. Rev. G. A. Paddock succeeded him July 20, 1873, and remained as pastor until June, 1876, when his health failed him and he removed to Colorado.

The Congregational society was organized Dec. 6, 1864, with the following corporate members, "for the purpose of building a church and advancing the general interests of religion": George Wyatt, H. Stearns, J. C. Baker, W. J. Green, L. Whitney, C. A. Crocker, Robert Knapp, J. L. Graham, N. L. McEwen, J. S. Childs, and L. Warner. The first Trustees were H. Stearns, J. C. Baker and W. J. Green. The contract for building a church was let to L. Whitney. The lumber for this church was hauled from McGregor, a distance of 110 miles. The church was completed and dedicated in June, 1865, and cost $2,500. It was re-covered, painted and otherwise thoroughly repaired in 1875, during the pastorate of Mr. Paddock.

Rev. Mr. Paddock was followed by Rev. James B. Gilbert, formerly from the East, and immediately from Wilton Junction, Iowa. Mr. Gilbert was a man of some ability, and ready and independent thought, and was well liked by his congregation. He left in 1879, and is now at Fontanelle, Neb. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Charles F. Dykeman.

June 24, 1882, a destructive storm visited Rockford, and completely demolished the church edifice. The leaders at once set about raising funds to rebuild the church, and this work is rapidly progressing at the present writing.

The Sunday-school was organized first as a union school, and held services in the school-house until the Congregationalists



Stephen. P. Brittan

erected their church, when they started a school of their own. The present membership is about 100. The Superintendent is Dr. Earle McEwen.

The First Baptist Church of Rockford was organized in March, 1858, at the village school-house. Among the first members were S. W. Haven, Mrs. S. J. Haven, Ransom Knapp, Mrs. Emeline Robbins, Mrs. Julia Ready, all from Rockford, Ill.; and T. Thomas and wife, from Connecticut. The society was legally incorporated in 1870, and the Trustees chosen at this time were S. W. Haven, W. S. Hogobone, Lewis B. Clark, Charles Watkins and J. B. Hogobone. S. W. Haven was chosen Clerk and Treasurer. The officers elected since are as follows:

1871.—Same as preceding year.

1872.—Trustees: S. W. Haven, W. S. Hogobone, Lewis B. Clark, J. B. Hogobone and John S. Laucks; Clerk and Treasurer, S. W. Haven.

1873.—Same as preceding year.

1874.—Same as preceding year.

1875.—Same as preceding year.

1876.—Same as preceding year.

1877.—Trustees: A. Quackenbush, L. B. Clark, L. B. Webster, R. Strait, and S. W. Haven; Clerk and Treasurer, S. W. Haven.

1878.—Same as preceding year.

1879.—Same as preceding year.

1880.—Same as preceding year.

1881.—Trustees: A. Powers, L. B. Clark, L. B. Webster, R. Strait, and S. W. Haven; Clerk and Treasurer, S. W. Haven.

1882.—Same as preceding year.

The first services of the denomination were conducted by Rev. D. B. Mead, of Rock Grove, in 1858. Meetings were at first held once in four weeks. Among the various pastors the society has had were Rev. Alvah Plumley, and Rev. Mr. Author, the last pastor. Since 1872 they have held no regular services. They have no church building. The Sunday-school was discontinued the same time with the church services.

Sirius Lodge, No. 323, A. F. & A. M., was organized with eighteen members under dispensation, Jan. 14, 1873. The dispensation was granted Jan. 6, 1873, and appointed R. C. Mathews, W. M.; C. Watkins S. W., and A. G. Merrill, J. W. The W. M. appointed the following officers *pro tem.*: J. C. Moore, Treasurer; W. H.

Porter, Secretary; J. B. Williams, S. D.; A. Ello, J. D.; D. A. Nash, Tyler. The charter was granted June 4, 1873, and the first officers elected under it were as follows: R. C. Mathews, W. M.; C. Watkins, S. W.; A. G. Merrill, J. W.; T. S. Kelso, Treasurer; F. L. Warner, Secretary. The present officers, elected in June, 1882, are as follows: J. C. Moore, W. M.; H. A. Merrill, S. W.; F. Boulden, J. W.; C. Watkins, Secretary; H. Stearns, Treasurer. The present membership is fifty-six. The lodge is in good condition financially. It meets once a month.

Pioneer Lodge, No. 194, *I. O. O. F.*, was established at Rudd, Oct. 20, 1870, and was removed to Rockford in the summer of 1873, by permission of the Grand Lodge of Iowa. The first officers elected after the removal were chosen at a meeting held Dec. 4, 1873, and are as follows: Orson T. Brainard, N. G.; James Lewis, V. G.; A. C. Lyons, Secretary; J. C. Moore, Treasurer. The present officers are as follows: J. M. Fuller, N. G.; W. T. George, V. G.; H. C. Scott, Secretary; O. Holtan, Treasurer; August Bauman, R. S. to N. G.; S. W. Woodhouse, L. S. to N. G.; J. G. Hess, R. S. to N. G. The present membership in good standing numbers about forty-five. The lodge is in good condition, and meets every Monday evening at Masonic Hall.

Rockford Lodge, No. 16, *I. O. G. T.*, is a continuation of Perseverance Division, No. 18, Sons of Temperance, which was organized in 1876. This division met regularly until in 1880, when a majority of the members desired to change their organization and become a lodge of the I. O. G. T. A charter was accordingly petitioned for by fifty of the members, and their charter was granted Nov. 19, 1880. The society, when known as the Sons of Temperance, was for some time known as the "banner" division in the State, it having the largest membership. Since the change the society has prospered financially and otherwise. It meets Friday evenings at Griffin's Hall. The officers for the first quarter after the charter was granted, were as follows: John Rooney, W. C. T.; Mrs. R. C. Mathews, W. V. T.; Rev. W. W. Smith, W. Chap.; R. M. Potter, W. Sec.; Miss Alice Childs, W. A. Sec.; R. M. Briggs, W. F. Sec.; Mrs. E. W. Wilbur, W. Treas.; E. W. Wilbur, W. M.; Mrs. W. H. Nickols, W. D. M.; Miss Nanny Watkins, W. I. G.; T. W. Davis, W. O. G.; Mrs. D. D. Cutler, W. R. H. S.; Mrs. C. Wyatt, W. L. H. S.; Rev. C. F. Dykeman, P. W. C. T.

Fidelity Chapter, No. 42, *O. E. S.*, was organized in January, 1874, with a membership of twenty-four. The first officers were as follows: Mrs. L. Yorker, W. M.; Christopher Yorker, W. P.; Mrs. Jennie E. Mathews, A. M.; Mrs. J. J. Littler, Con.; Mrs. Harriet Merrill, A. C.; Charles Watkins, Sec.; John Carson, Treas.; Mrs. J. C. Moore, Warder; Fred. Warner, Sent.; Mrs. Delia Watkins, Adah; Mrs. Sarah Whitney, Ruth; Mrs. Eveline Warner, Esther; Mrs. Etta Reed, Martha; Mrs. Pollie Carson, Electa. The office of Worthy Matron has been held successively by Mrs. L. Yorker, Mrs. Jennie E. Mathews, Mrs. J. J. Littler, Mrs. Mary E. Wilbur, Mrs. Harriet A. Merrill and Mrs. Jennie E. Mathews. Mrs. Jennie E. Mathews has held the office of Grand Lecturer for two years in the Grand Lodge, and is now serving her third year as Grand Matron. Mrs. Mary E. Wilbur was Grand Conductress two years. D. H. Moore was Grand Secretary for two years. Mrs. Adella Rooney was Grand Adah one year. Mrs. Julia M. Barnum was Grand Organist one year. This is an excellent representation for the Rockford Chapter. The present officers are as follows: Mrs. Jennie E. Mathews, W. M.; Harry E. Merrill, W. P.; Mrs. Julia M. Barnum, A. M.; Mrs. Mary E. Wilbur, Sec.; Mrs. Francis Durkee, Treas.; Mrs. Cora L. Merrill, Con.; Mrs. Augusta Boulden, A. C.; Mrs. Nancy Knapp, Warder; Orrin D. Hoege, Sent.; Mrs. Adella Rooney, Adah; Mrs. Orpha C. Stearns, Ruth; Mrs. Mary C. Scott, Esther; Mrs. Julia A. Martin, Martha; Mrs. L. Yorker, Electa. The present membership is thirty-four. The chapter is in good condition financially and otherwise. It meets at the Masonic Hall the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

The W. C. T. U., of Rockford, was organized May 5, 1882, at the M. E. church, by Mrs. Aldrich, of Cedar Rapids, State Organizer. At this meeting twenty-three ladies joined, a constitution and by-laws were adopted, and officers elected. These were as follows: President, Mrs. Jane Blanchard; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Mattie Fay and Mrs. J. T. Graham; Secretary, Mrs. S. G. Wilbur; Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Heyward. This was the sixth of the seven local unions organized in Floyd County, the last one being organized at Marble Rock. The Rockford Union has a membership of thirty-five, steadily increasing. Its leaders feel hopeful as to their future work. It meets every week at the M. E. church, and will meet every other week in the Congregational church, when that shall be rebuilt.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

E. P. Andrews, attorney, was born in Henry County, Iowa, July 14, 1853. His father was a native of Virginia, and his mother of Ohio. Mr. Andrews was admitted to the bar May 1, 1879, and commenced the practice of law the following December, in Rockford, Iowa.

M. E. Bort one of the prominent citizens of Rockford, was born Feb. 15, 1846, in Herkimer County, N. Y. He left New York, when seven years of age, moving to Ossian, Winneshiek County, Ia., where he subsequently engaged in the drug business. In 1876 he removed to Charles City, and one year later came to Rockford, where he has since resided. He is engaged in the drug business here and also keeps a full line of jewelry. His marriage to Eugenia Moe, occurred at Avoca, Pottawattamie County, Ia., on Sept. 11, 1873. She was born in Wisconsin, March 11, 1848. They have three children—Earl Leslie, born Feb. 17, 1875; Edna, March 22, 1877, and Clyde, June 22, 1879. Mrs. Bort is a member of the Free-Will Baptist church, and politically Mr. Bort is a strong Republican.

Hon. Elbridge G. Bowdoin, of Floyd County, Ia., was born at South Hadley Falls, Hampshire County, Mass., on the 16th day of February, 1820. His father, Hon. William Bowdoin, of Huguenot origin and a descendant of the same ancestors as the Bowdoins of Boston, was for more than forty years a practicing attorney of the Massachusetts bar and for several terms a member of the Massachusetts Senate. The subject of our sketch was educated at Amherst College, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1840. After graduating he commenced the study of law, but subsequently for some time taught an academy at Spencertown, Columbia County, N. Y., and again from 1842 to 1845 was similarly engaged at Milton, Caswell County, N. C. Returning to Massachusetts, the latter year, he resumed his legal studies with Judge Henry Morris, at Springfield, where in May, 1847, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. Immediately after he removed to Amherst, where he entered into partnership with the Hon. Edward Dickinson, with whom he continued in the practice of his profession until 1855, when, owing to ill health, he made a journey to Iowa, which eventuated in his becoming interested in real estate in Floyd and adjoining counties, and a resident of the town of Rockford, of which he was one of the original pro-

prietors. In 1856 he was admitted to the bar of Floyd County, but never practiced there. In 1859 he was elected a member of the Iowa House of Representatives, which met in 1860, from the district then composed of the counties of Floyd, Cerro Gordo, Worth, Hancock and Winnebago, in which session he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, and Chairman of the Committee on Schools and State University. He was re-elected to the assembly which met in 1862, in which session he was Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and a member of the committee or apportioning the State into congressional districts. In 1860 he was a member of the Iowa delegation to the National Republican Convention, at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln. In December, 1863, going to Washington he was made Clerk of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, of which the Hon. James F. Wilson, of Iowa, was Chairman, which position he retained for nearly ten years, six of them with Mr. Wilson as Chairman, and the remainder with Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio. Since that time he has resided at Rockford, where he is principal proprietor of the unoccupied town property, and is engaged in farming and dealing in real estate. He is one of the most public spirited men in the Shell Rock Valley. He was never married.

N. D. Bowles, one of the prominent citizens of Rockford Township, is a native of Holmes County, O., born May 3, 1833. He was reared and educated in his native place, residing there until his eighteenth year, when he came to Iowa, locating in Clayton County, in the summer of 1851. In 1872 he moved to Osceola County, and in 1877 to Floyd County, where he has remained since. His marriage to Bertha A. Cummings occurred Nov. 14, 1856. She was born in Michigan, June 29, 1837. Mr. Bowles enlisted in February, 1862, in the Sixteenth United States Infantry, and served two years, participating in the battles of Shiloh, Chickamaugua, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Kennesaw Gap, Atlanta, and was captured just before the memorable battle of Perryville, Ky., but succeeded in making his escape that night, and returned to his regiment. He was appointed master of transportation for the army from Louisville, Ky., to Fort Scott, Kan., and was there from June until the following January. After the close of the war he returned to Floyd County, and has been prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Rockford Township since. Politically he is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

William Braunton is a native of England, born June 6, 1834. He received his education in his native country, and there learned the builder's trade, which he followed until 1871, when he came to the United States, and to Rockford, Ia., via Chicago. He has built many of the residences in Rockford, and has been very suc-ces-ful. He was married in his native country, in 1866, to Emma Haslett, who was born in England in 1843. Their union has been blessed with six children—Ernest, Marian, Hugh, Blanche, Harold and Eva. The first three were born in England, the last three in America. Mr. Braunton, in politics, is a strong supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Established Church of England.

Stephen P. Britton was born in Elizabeth, N. J., and there his boyhood was passed, and his education received. In 1848 he left his native State for the West, and located in Chicago, Ill., where he engaged in the practice of law two years; then removed to Winnebago County, Ill. He farmed on Rock River nine years, and in 1856 came to Floyd County, purchasing an interest in the town property of Rockford. He now owns 360 acres of fine land, adjoining the city. He was married in 1858 to Annie D. Porter, a native of Zanesville, O., born in 1836. They have three children —Stephen, born in 1860; Robert, in 1862, and Annie, in 1871. Mr. Britton is classed with the prominent farmers and fine-stock breeders of the county, and owns some choice imported cattle, horses and hogs.

Henry Bumgardner was born April 17, 1825, in the State of Ohio. He lived there until 1857, when he came to Floyd County, and settled on section 28, Rockford Township. He now owns 230 acres of as fine land as there is in the county, all under excellent cultivation, and containing many improvements and conveniences not found on the average farm. He learned the miller's trade in Ohio, and has followed that occupation in connection with farming much of the time since coming here. He was married in 1858. Mrs. Bumgardner was born in Indiana in 1840. They have seven children—Albert Newton, born in 1860; John Leeson, in 1862; Mary C., in 1864; Eddie Jasper, in 1866; William Henry, in 1868, Estella, in 1875, and Carter, in 1879. Mr. Bumgardner has held the office of School Director four terms.

D. G. Campbell is a native of the township of Eldon, Victoria County, Canada West, and is at present engaged in clerking in

Rockford, Floyd County, Ia. He was married Feb. 22, 1871, and has a family of five children, two sons and three daughters.

John S. Childs is a native of Woodstock, Conn., born Sept. 30, 1833, a son of John Childs, a successful farmer, and Alice, *nee* Walker. His parents are excellent examples of the higher type of Puritanic character; honest, industrious and frugal, rearing their children in the strictest principles of integrity, and early teaching them that idleness was to be no part of their inheritance. They are still living at the advanced age of ninety years. John Childs, Sr., has always been noted for his sterling Christian character, and for doing well whatever he undertakes to do. Mrs. Childs is an estimable woman of superior intellectual abilities, and is thoroughly posted on all the topics of the day, and on matters pertaining to the General Government. She is ready and expert in argument, and believes that it is a woman's duty, equally with her right, to inform herself in all practical knowledge attainable by a careful husbandry of spare time. She is a devoted Christian, and has laid up a rich store of treasure for the great hereafter. John Spencer Childs was educated in a select school in his native town, and subsequently taught a few seasons. In March, 1857, he emigrated to Iowa, selecting Rockford as the scene of his future labors. He embarked in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, O. H. Lyon, now a banker of Rockford. The firm of Childs & Lyon continued for twelve or fifteen years, and few houses in the Shell Rock Valley were better known, or were the recipients of more extensive trade than they. Mr. Childs is still in the business, having operated alone until the past four years, since when his son Harry has been in partnership with him and manages the entire business. Mr. Childs, Sr., was married March 30, 1858, to Lydia F. Lyon, a native of Woodstock County. They have five children—Harry M., Alice S., Mary L., Anna G., and Leonard W. Politically he favors the Republican party.

F. B. Cogswell is a native of Erie County, N. Y., born in the town of Wales, Mar. 20, 1834. When sixteen years of age he left his native State and went to Pennsylvania, returning two years later. He subsequently emigrated to Illinois, where he remained two years; then went back to New York; thence to Waushara County, Wis. He owned a farm of eighty acres on section 15, Richland Township, which he sold in 1881. He was elected to all the township offices of Richland Township, and was Sheriff of the county two years. He came to Floyd County, Ia., in 1873, hav-

ing previously purchased land here in 1868. He owns 160 acres and is classed with the representative farmers and breeders of fine stock of Floyd County. He was married Dec. 10, 1856, to Martha Leigh, who was born in England in 1833. Three children have been born unto them—Eva T., born Dec. 5, 1857, in Waushara County, Wis., and died in Rockford Township, Ia., Feb. 17, 1878, of typhoid fever; Addie I., born August, 1862, and Frank, Sept. 7, 1868. In his religious views Mr. Cogswell is a Liberalist, and politically is a Republican, and has been elected by that party to many of the local offices. He is at present serving as Road Supervisor and School Director, to the entire satisfaction of his constituents.

S. B. Cogswell, one of the prominent citizens of Rockford Township, was born in Wales, Erie County, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1840, and was there reared and educated. He emigrated to Ogle County, Ill., in 1861, and engaged in farming there until 1880, when he removed to Floyd County, Ia., and settled upon his present farm of 140 acres, on section 2, Rockford Township. This farm is under excellent improvement and thoroughly stocked. He was married Nov. 20, 1856, to Frances Hubbard, also a native of Erie County, N. Y., born Oct. 1, 1841. They have had four children—Ettie, born Feb. 18, 1859; Willie, born Mar. 1, 1865, died Mar. 25, 1870; Minnie Ellen, born Nov. 23, 1869, and Lizzie, Sept. 18, 1874. Mr. Cogswell is at present serving acceptably in the offices of Road Supervisor and School Director. In politics he is a strong Republican.

John D. Conner was born in Holland, Erie County, N. Y., Aug. 22, 1832. His father, S. B. Conner, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in 1811, and died March 1, 1877. His mother, Tufanny Dake, was born in Holland, N. Y., March 22, 1815, and died March 24, 1872. His parents were early settlers of Holland, N. Y., and moved to Wisconsin, where they both died. They had nine children; seven are still living. While in New York, Mr. Conner carried on the daguerreotype business for seven years. In 1862 he went to Warren County, Pa., where he lived three years. He then moved to Wisconsin and remained six years; from there, to Floyd County, Ia., and settled in Ulster Township; two years later went to Rudd and lived four years; then came to Rockford, where he kept a restaurant for three years, when he sold out, and has since followed painting most of the time. He has had a wooden leg since he was fifteen years old.

His wife, Urania E. Crowell, was born in Centerville, Allegany County, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1827. Her father, Samuel Crowell, died in New York in 1862. She was the oldest of his seven children. Her uncle, Edward Crowell, was one of the first settlers of Floyd County, and owned a large farm. He died in Ulster Township, in 1880. His large family of fourteen children all reside in Iowa.

C. E. Cutter, one of the representative citizens of Rockford Township, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., June 26, 1847. His father is a native of Herkimer County, N. Y., born June 3, 1810; his mother, of Pennsylvania, born Jan. 21, 1821. They are now residents of Cerro Gordo County, Ia. The subject of this memoir came West with his parents in 1854, settling in Wisconsin, where they resided eighteen months, then removed to Floyd County, Ia., locating on a farm about four miles south of Charles City. One year later they went to Cerro Gordo County, where C. E. resided eight years, engaged in farming. He was married on Jan. 8, 1879, to Josephine M. Perness, who was born in La Salle County, Ill., March 4, 1847. Two children have been born of this union — Cynthia M., born May 9, 1880, and Clara, Feb. 4, 1882. In politics Mr. Cutter is independent, voting for the man rather than the party. He is extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising in this township.

T. W. Davies, miller and grain merchant, Rockford, was born in the State of Connecticut, Oct. 15, 1849. His parents moved to Kewanee, Henry County, Ill., when he was quite young, and he was there educated and learned the miller's trade, which he followed there three years; then went to Minnesota, where his parents had moved in the spring of 1870. He worked in a mill two years, then engaged with the topographical surveyors on the St. P. & P. R. R., now the St. P., M. & M. In the fall of 1872 he resumed the milling business, being employed in the Sauk Center and Minneapolis Mills until December, 1875, when, in company with his brother William, Peter and Wm. Henry, formed a milling company at Belle Plaine, Minn., and continued in that connection until the fall of 1878. He and his brother William then came to Rockford, Ia., where he has been running the Excelsior Mills since. His brother returned to Belle Plaine in 1880, where he is engaged in running the mill they formerly owned. Mr. Davies was married Sept. 15, 1880, to Laura Stearns, who was born in Pittsfield Mass., April 26, 1846. She is a member of the Congregational church. In politics he is a Republican, and is one of the promi-

nent citizens of Rockford, being known throughout the county as a man of irreproachable business integrity.

Charles Jay Dumbolton was born in the State of New York, July 27, 1853, and was the youngest of a family of three children, viz.: Nathan, Lucius and Jay. In 1856 he left his native State, and with his parents moved to Wisconsin, settling in Columbia County. He received a practical education there, and in 1868 came with his parents to Floyd County, Ia. They settled upon a farm of 360 acres, on sections 9 and 10, which they still reside upon. Jay manages the farm for his parents, who are now in their declining years, and in connection with farming operates a steam threshing machine. He is a Republican in his political views, and i classed with the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Floyd County.

John Dumbolton was born in Otsego County, N. Y., May 19, 1806. In 1856 he left his native State for the West, and located in Baraboo, Wis. From there he moved to Columbia County, that State; thence to Floyd County, Ia. He settled on section 9, Rockford Township, where he now owns a finely cultivated farm of 360 acres. He was married in Otsego County, N. Y., on June 8, 1834, to Harriet A. Coe, a native also of the Empire State, born in the town of Scriba, on April 5, 1813. Five children have blessed this union, viz.: Samuel, born April 18, 1835; Louisa, Nov. 9, 1837; Lucius B., April 1, 1843; Nathan H., June 5, 1848; and Charles Jay, July 27, 1851. The eldest son, Samuel, was drowned in the Tennessee River at Paducah, Ky., on March 25, 1864, while serving in the Union army, a member of Thirty-second Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Dumbolton has retired from active business life, and his son, Charles Jay, is managing the farm. He is classed with the prominent agriculturists and stock-breeders of Floyd County, and in politics is a strong Republican.

William Durkee, proprietor of the Beebe House, Rockford, Ia., was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., July 30, 1839. At the age of seven years he came West with his parents, locating in Green Lake County, Wis., where he remained until March 4, 1864, when he came to Rockford, Floyd County, Ia. Since his residence here he has engaged in the hotel business, and is known throughout the county as a genial, gentlemanly host, and a popular landlord. He was married March 14, 1864, to Miss Frances Beebe, a native of Attica, Wyoming County, N. Y., born Feb. 14, 1844. They

have three children—Jennie C., born May 29, 1865; Frank, Nov. 11, 1868, and Robert Nelson, Feb. 26, 1874. Mrs. Durkee is a member of the Congregational church. He has always been a strong supporter of the Democratic party.

Robert Eggert, one of the prominent citizens of Rockford, is a native of Magdeburg, Prussia, born in 1839. He emigrated to London, England, in 1858, and to the United States in 1859. He came to Delaware County, Ia., in 1860, and ten years later to Floyd County. He farmed until 1875, and in that year commenced the study of law at the State University at Iowa City, continuing until 1877, and has practiced law in Charles City and Rockford from that time until the present. He edited the Rockford *Reveille* from July, 1877, to July, 1882, and is now engaged in the erection of a paper-mill. He was married to Miss Maggie Hoffman at Rockford, Ia., Nov. 7, 1877. She was born in Freeport, Ill., in 1858. Of three children born of this union, two are living—Alfred and Alice. As a lawyer of undisputed talent, Mr. Eggert ranks with the first of his profession; and as a gentleman of eminent social qualities, he has few superiors.

A. H. Evans was born in Steuben County, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1832. He was married Jan. 18, 1855, to Elizabeth Conrad, who was born in Hinsdale, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1830. There are two adopted children—F. D., born Feb. 23, 1855, and Hattie, born Feb. 22, 1877. Mr. Evans came to Floyd County, Iowa, in 1867, and now has a fine farm of 100 acres on section 34, Rockford Township. He is a Republican in his political views and has held the office of School Director and Road Supervisor several terms. In religious belief he is a Methodist. He enlisted Feb. 2, 1864, in the First New York Independent Battery, and was discharged June 23, 1865, in Syracuse, N. Y. He was in several hard-fought battles, among them the battle of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-House, and Cold Harbor, Va. In 1856, while living in New York, some fallen timber near his house took fire, and as it was a very dry time, and a strong wind blowing, they were unable to save the house or contents. His family were obliged to take refuge in a well near by, in which there was not much water. They threw their bed-clothes and carpets into the well, but were obliged to dip water and pour on them, as the fire-brands were blown in on them. In this way they spent three hours, twelve feet below the earth's surface. The fire-fiend seems to have a special spite against him, for in 1866, while living in Cat-

taraugus County, N. Y., he had his storehouse and all his goods destroyed by fire.

F. D. Evans was born Feb. 23, 1855, in Alleghany County, N. Y. He was adopted by A. H. Evans in 1856, and came with him to Floyd County, Ia., in 1867. He follows farming as his profession.

C. R. Franklin, Postmaster, Rockford, was born in Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill., Jan. 28, 1843, the youngest of a family of two sons born of Burton R. Franklin, a native of New York, born March 3, 1811, and Rachel K., *nee* Bushnell, born July 30, 1810. His father died March 27, 1861; his mother is still living and resides with her son, the subject of this sketch. His brother, James Franklin, died Nov. 21, 1874, in this city, aged thirty-four years. C. R. resided in Rockford, Ill., until thirteen years of age, when he came with his parents to Rockford, Ia. He enlisted Sept. 21, 1861, in the Dubuque battery, served four years and three months, and was mustered out at Davenport, Ia. Among the important battles in which he participated were those of Flat Creek, Pea Ridge, Arkansas Post, the bombardment of Fort Pemberton, Helena, Ark., and was present at the capture of Little Rock. He returned to Rockford and was appointed Postmaster here on Oct. 15, 1877, by President Grant, and still holds the office. He was married June 18, 1867, to Clara E. Bailey, who was born near London, Eng. Seven children have blessed ther union, viz.: Burton E., born Oct. 2, 1868; Frederick B., April 18, 1870, died July 16, 1880; Edmond R., born Jan. 21, 1872; Harriet A., Oct. 21, 1874; Florence B., Oct. 12, 1876; Cora B., Aug. 1, 1878, and James P., Jan. 23, 1881. Mr. Franklin in his political views is a pronounced Republican, and in religious faith is a Congregationalist.

J. T. Graham is a native of Pittsford, Vt., born Feb. 18, 1824. He grew to manhood in his native city, and at the age of eighteen engaged in the milling business there. In the spring of 1852 he went to California via the Isthmus of Panama. He was detained on the Isthmus one month, and eighty out of 900 passengers that were on board the vessel with him died of sickness. He arrived in San Francisco, Cal., July 8, 1852, and owing to the dry weather could not mine, so he obtained employment in Sacramento in a corn-mill, the owner giving him full charge and $150 a month. Through Mr. Graham's instrumentality bolting cloths were put into the mill, and flour was manufactured out of wheat raised in

California. Thus he has the honor of making the first flour made in that State—it is so recorded in the city of Washington D. C., to-day. After a few months the city of Sacramento was destroyed by fire and the mill was burned. Mr. Graham then engaged in mining, being very successful. He struck a bonanza, taking out $8,000 in five weeks. He remained in California until 1853, and on July 24 of that year he embarked on a steamer for Vermont. In the fall of 1853 he came to Iowa, locating in Clayton County, where he bought 400 acres of land and built a saw-mill on the Little Turkey River, which he operated four years, and in the meantime built a flouring mill for Mr. Gillmore of that place. He sold out his interest and came to Marble Rock, Floyd County, Ia., and built a fine flouring mill near there, which he operated one year, and in the spring of 1861 a terrible flood of water and ice swept his mill away, leaving him entirely destitute. With that determination to succeed that had always characterized him, he went at once to Rockford, and, in company with George Wyatt, built a flouring mill on Lime Creek, which he ran nine years; then went to Portland, Ia., and there built a mill, selling it one year later, and in 1871 he returned to Rockford and built his present mill. It has five run of burs, one patent roll, and is one of the most complete mills in the county. From the foregoing it will be seen that Mr. Graham has the honor of having built the first flour-mills in Millville, Clayton County; Marble Rock and Rockford, Floyd County, and Portland, Cerro Gordo County, Ia. On Sept. 16, 1854, Mr. Graham was married to Ann S. Strong, a native of Brandon, Vt. Three children have blessed their union, viz.: Walter S., born June 18, 1855; Carrie A., June 20, 1861, and Frank, Sept. 16, 1863. Mr. Graham owns 270 acres of fine land, and a beautiful residence, which is a great contrast to the little cabin to which he brought his young wife in 1854. In politics he is a Republican.

Oscar J. Green was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., and became a resident of Floyd County, Iowa, in 1865. He located at once in Rockford Township, where he followed farming until five years ago, when failing health compelled him to discontinue the arduous duties of farm life. He sold his land and moved into the town of Rockford, where he has resided since. He was married Nov. 13, 1860, to Adeline Clark, who was born in New York, Oct. 30, 1837. They have one child, a daughter, Grace, born July 29, 1866. Mr. Green's father was born in the State of New York, Jan. 24, 1797, and died there Aug. 15, 1870, at the age of seventy-

four years. His mother is a native of Rhode Island, born in 1799, and is now residing with her daughter, Mrs. Elms, in Floyd County. In his political views Mr. Green is a Republican. Mrs. Green is a member of the Congregational church.

W. J. Green was born in the town of Berlin, Berkshire County, N. Y., May 6, 1815. When fourteen years of age he left his native place, and went to Williamstown, Mass., where he worked in a woolen factory, manufacturing satinet, about four years; then went to Stephentown, N. Y., where he attended school one year, and at the age of nineteen went to Rowe, Mass.; worked in a woolen factory there six months, attended school at Stephentown the following winter, and in 1837 removed to Barry, Ill. He returned to New York eighteen months later, and worked at his former business one year; then purchased an interest in a wool-carding and cloth-dressing establishment, which was destroyed by fire in 1841. He rebuilt his factory, and in 1843 sold it and went to Massachusetts, where he remained two years, then spent six months in South Coventry, Conn. Returning to Massachusetts, he purchased an interest in a cloth factory, selling out in one year. In 1851 he came West, locating in Janesville, Wis., and in 1854 he settled in Floyd County. When he came to Iowa he settled on the farm which he now owns, on section township 95. He first entered 160 acres in 1854, and the following spring an eighty adjoining. They erected a log cabin, in which they lived six years. His tools were a common ax, a saw and a hammer. He built this cabin during the Indian troubles near Clear Lake. When he moved into his cabin the settlers were camped all about it. While this was in process of construction he and his family lived in their wagon three weeks. Such hardships were discouraging, and it was for such men as Mr. Green to grapple with these difficulties when many would have given up and returned to civilization. Mr. Green now has a reward for his zeal and enterprise in the possession of one of the most beautiful homes in the county. He has bought twenty acres adjoining the old farm, on which he has built an elegant residence, and where he is surrounded with every comfort of life. He also owns 160 acres of land on section 16. He was married in 1841 to Harriet Douglas, who died leaving one child—Harriet G. A., born in August, 1842, and married John Reid. In 1845 Mr. Green married Mary Ann Rynlas, in Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Green are prominent members of the Congregational church, in which he is a Deacon. In politics he is a Republican.

Benjamin Griffin, one of the representative citizens of Rockford, Ia., was born in Hampsted, near London, England, May 4, 1814. He was married in London in 1833, to Ann Payne, who was born in that city in 1813. Three children blessed this union — William, born in 1834, was killed by a kick in the breast from a horse; Margaret, born in 1835, died in 1862, and Sophia, born in 1843, married Dr. Irwin, now of Rockford. They have two sons — R. P., who is a partner in the drug store, and William. Mr. Griffin came with his family to America, landed at New York, and from there went to Newburg; stopped one month, thence to Albany, where he engaged in the butcher business two years, then came West, locating in Quincy, Ill., in 1837. One year later he removed to Tulla, Mo., where he embarked in the pork and beef packing business until 1842, and in that year returned to his native country. He remained in England ten years, and while there, in 1851, attended the World's Fair at London. In 1852 he returned to the United States, and located near Madison, Wis., where he farmed four years, and in 1862 came to Floyd County, Ia. He spent one year in Charles City, prior to locating in Rockford. Since his residence here he has engaged in the drug business, and has been fairly successful. He formed a partnership with his son-in-law, Dr. Irwin, who died, and his son is now the partner. He is thoroughly versed in pharmacy, and is a skillful and reliable druggist. In his political views he is a Republican, and is a member of the Church of England.

O. J. Hanson was born in Norway, July 15, 1835. When fifteen years of age he emigrated to America, landed at Quebec, and from there went to White Water, Wis., where he remained some sixteen years, working a part of the time in the pineries of Michigan. In 1864 he came to Iowa, spent one year in Bradford, then bought a farm in Bremer County, upon which he resided six years, then moved to Clayton County. One year later he sold his farm in the latter county and removed to Rockford Township, Floyd County. He has resided in this township, spending a part of the time in the City of Rockford and the remainder on his farm on section 4. He also owns land on section 30, his possessions altogether amounting to 340 acres of excellent land. He was married July 5, 1860, to Jane White, a native of England, born July 25, 1839. They have seven children — Mary Ann, born in August, 1861; Rosa, in December, 1862; Verena, January, 1865; Elliott in

April, 1867; Gee, in April, 1873; Cora, in January, 1876, and Clarence, in February, 1879. In politics, Mr. Hanson is a pronounced Republican.

D. A. Hardman, one of the pioneer children of Iowa, was born in Delaware County, Ia., Dec. 13, 1852, and when a mere baby was brought by his parents to Floyd County. They settled in Rock Grove Township, and D. A. was reared and educated in the common schools of that vicinity; also attended the Osage Seminary two years. On Nov. 11, 1880, he purchased his present farm of sixty acres, on section 28, Rockford Township, which he now has under excellent improvement. He was married March 20, 1880, to Ella Fleanor, who was born in Rock Grove, March 25, 1860. They have one child—Ray, born July 27, 1882. Mr. Hardman is a member of the Baptist church, and in politics is a Republican. His father, David Hardman, was born in Ohio in 1817, and died in Rock Grove Township, Floyd County, April 17, 1882. His mother is a native of Indiana, born in 1819. She is still living on the old homestead.

S. W. Haven, furniture dealer, and one of the prominent business men of Rockford, is a native of Ludlow, Windsor County, Vt., born March 3, 1826. He was educated in his native State, and resided there until twenty years of age, when he went to Pennsylvania, and two years later removed to Winnebago County, Ill. He resided there seven years, and in 1855 came to Floyd County, Ia. Since 1856 he has been a resident of Rockford Township. He followed the carpenter's trade chiefly until 1876, when he embarked in his present business, and has met with flattering success. He served as Township Clerk for about ten years, and was elected Justice of the Peace in 1878, and has held the office to the present time. He was married in 1849, to Sarah Jane Knapp, who was born in 1829. Three children have blessed this union, viz.: Ella J., born in September, 1850; Emmett M., March 30, 1854, and Laura O., Jan. 22, 1860. Mr. Haven enlisted Aug. 21, 1862, in the Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and served until Aug. 8, 1865, when he was mustered out at Clinton, Ia. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, and though often where shot and shell fell thickest, escaped unhurt. He is a member of the regular Baptist church, and in politics is a Republican, and a Prohibitionist.

Charles Howell was born at Chester, Orange County, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1857. His father was a physician of considerable reputation, and a man of excellent character. He married Ruth A. Davis, and to them five children were born, four girls and one boy, Charles being the third child. His parents died while he was young. He and one of his sisters were cared for by an uncle and aunt who resided on a stock farm, situated eight miles from Newburg, on the Newburg & Goshen Turnpike. He received a liberal English education, and lived with his uncle until his uncle's decease, which occurred Dec. 13, 1877. The next two years his attention was turned to farming; but becoming embued with a desire to locate West, he left his native State May 1, 1880, at the age of twenty-two, and proceeded to the western part of Nebraska, where he spent several months among the great stock ranches. From Nebraska he returned to New York, and in passing through Iowa made a short sojourn in Des Moines, where he became so impressed with the business inducements Iowa offered young men, that he remained in his native State but three months, when he returned to Iowa, Apr. 1, 1881, and engaged in butter-making for A. F. Bingham at Jesup, Buchanan County. From Jesup he proceeded to Rockford, Floyd County, and on Jan. 20, 1882, leased E. Price's creamery and opened the same the following season for the manufacture of butter, making a gilt-edged article, which is shipped to the Eastern markets.

T. S. Hubbard was born in Erie County, N. Y., July 7, 1850. He came to Rockford, Ia., in 1878, from Ogle County, Ill., where he located in 1866. He rented land the first year of his residence here, then bought 198 acres on section 3, this township, taking possession Oct. 1, 1878. He has lived upon this land since, and it is now one of the finest cultivated farms in this section. He was married Jan. 9, 1872, to Mary E. Hayes, who was born in Ogle County, Ill., Dec. 23, 1853. Four children have been born of eir union, viz.: Arthur (deceased), Eva, Minnie E., and Edna F. Mr. Hubbard is a Republican in politics and a strong supporter of that party.

Dwight E. Johnson was born in New Haven, Conn., April 1, 1831. His father died when he was four years old, and he went to live with his grandfather, who resided on a farm near the city of New Haven. He remained with him, attending school and assisting on the farm, until 1848, and from that time until 1853 engaged

in railroading and sailing from New Haven to the West Indies. In the fall of the latter year he emigrated to Rockford, Ill., where he spent four years as clerk in a general store, then returned to Connecticut and was married there to Harriet A. Clarke, daughter of Alfred Clarke, of West Haven, Conn. In March, 1857, Mr. Johnson settled in Rockford, Iowa, and has since resided here with the exception of six months spent at Mason City, one of her most honored and respected citizens. He embarked in the mercantile business here in company with Mr. Charles Smith, remaining with him five years, when R. C. Mathews purchased Mr. Smith's interest and the business was conducted under the firm name of Johnson & Mathews five years. Mr. Johnson then disposed of his stock to R. N. Mathews, father of his former partner, and since engaged in the real estate and stock-growing business. He now owns 2,300 acres in Floyd and Cerro Gordo counties, besides a large interest in the town property of Rockford. His family consists of three children—Frederick C., born Jan, 1, 1858; Wilbert D., Nov. 10, 1861, and Alfred N., Oct. 31, 1866. The two former are engaged in the hardware business in this city and Alfred is attending school. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Episcopal church, and politically he is a Democrat.

T. S. Kelso was born in Otsego County, N. Y., May 22, 1820, and was there reared and educated. In 1857 he emigrated to Wisconsin, locating in Prairie Du Chien, where he resided fifteen years, and in 1872 came to Rockford, Ia. He settled upon a farm in this township and now owns 400 acres of fine land on sections 6 and 29. He is extensively engaged in farming and makes a specialty of raising fine stock, owning some of the finest breeds in the county, including some choice Kentucky thoroughbreds. He was married in 1842 to Lorana Van Etten, in Oswego County, N. Y., where she was born Aug. 19, 1821. Three children have blessed their union, viz.: Elizabeth, now Mrs. Ogden Ruggles, born Oct. 12, 1844; Georgie A., born in October, 1847, married O. E. Miller, and Emma, born Nov. 7, 1855, married H. L. Mitchell. Mr. Kelso had a narrow escape from a tornado, which passed over this region, June 24, 1882. The storm struck the Congregational church, completely demolishing it, and thus spent its fury before reaching his dwelling. But it dealt less gently with his barn, which was completely unroofed and the shingles scattered to the four winds of heaven. Mr. Kelso is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

Smith Kimball is a native of Erie County, N. Y., born Mar. 10, 1820, and made that place his home until 1872, being engaged extensively in farming, and also conducting a dairy. In 1854 he made a trip to Illinois, and resided near Chicago three years, then returned to New York. In 1872 he came to Iowa, locating in Rockford Township, where he has remained since, an honored and respected citizen. He owns eighty acres of land in Ulster Township, besides his farm of 160 acres on section 36, Rockford Township. He was married in March, 1851, in his native State to Hannah Parker, who was born in New York in 1822, and died there on Mar. 18, 1861. He was married to his present wife, Jane Leigh, on June 17, 1862. Mr. Kimball is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

Jacob R. Knapp was born in Winnebago County, Ill., Mar. 9, 1840, and lived there until he was sixteen years old when he came to Rockford, Floyd County, Ia., and has resided here since. He served four years and four months in the late Rebellion having enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Regiment Volunteer Infantry, and also served in the Third Iowa Battery, as a gunner. He served under Captains Hayden, Melvin C. Wright and O. H. Lyon. He participated in many of the hard-fought battles of the war, thirteen in number, among them Pea Ridge, Helena, Arkansas Post, Pemberton and others. He was mustered out with his comrades at Davenport, Ia., and came home to Rockford, where he was married Sept. 22, 1867, to Cynthia De Wolf, who was born June 6, 1850. The fruit of this marriage is three children—Laura, born Sept. 21, 1868, died Mar. 23, 1869; Burton, born Aug. 18, 1873, died Oct. 10, 1873, and Owen A., born May 13, 1879. Mr. Knapp owns a finely cultivated farm of 120 acres on section 33, Rockford Township, and in politics is a Republican.

Charles Leigh, one of the prominent citizens of Rockford, is a native of New York State, born May 21, 1839. From New York he went to McKeen County, Pa., where he resided five years, engaged in the drug business, and in June, 1876, came to Rockford, Floyd County. He has resided here since with the exception of nine months during the year 1881, which he spent in Pennsylvania. Mr. Leigh has ever been active in any project that promised progression to his adopted city, and has done much for her improvement. In 1876 he erected a large stone house on the corner of what is now known as Leigh's Block, and in 1878 built in the same block Leigh's Hall, and later, in 1879 a building now occupied as a drug store, and another now used as a saloon. Besides his

city property he owns 140 acres of fine land in this township. He was married July 4, 1867, to Florence Davis, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1850. They have one child—Leon, born July 16, 1870. In his political views he is a Republican, and has served as a member of the City Council.

Robert Lindon, grain and stock dealer, Rockford, Ia., was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, England, May 9, 1840. He emigrated to the United States in September, 1862, landing at Boston, Mass., and from there went at once to New York, thence to Watertown, Wis. He was married there in 1865 to Miss Addie Vanness, who was born in New York State in 1840. Mr. Lindon has been prominently identified with the grain and stock business of Wisconsin and Iowa for the past twenty years, and is at present managing a large grain elevator at Rockford, in company with D. D. Cutler. He is a member of the Episcopal church, and in politics is a strong supporter of the Democratic party. Mr. Lindon has been a resident of Floyd County for the past ten years.

Elijah Longbotham was born in the town of Paris, Grant County, Wis., June 14, 1843. He came to Rockford Township, Floyd County, Ia., on May 2, 1877, and settled on his present farm of 160 acres, on section 30. He is extensively engaged in grain and stock raising, and his farm is one of the finest in this vicinity. On Dec. 25, 1869, he was united in marriage with Celia H. Taylor, likewise a native of Paris, Wis., born Mar. 11, 1846. Two children have blessed this union, viz.: Julia A., born Oct. 14, 1870, and Thomas O., Nov. 7, 1872. Mr. Longbotham was reared in the Republican school of politics and is still a strong adherent to the principles of that party.

Daniel McEwen was born in Johnstown, Fulton County, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1814, and was there reared and educated. When twenty-one years of age he went to London, Canada West, and remained there eleven years, engaged principally in milling. From London he emigrated to Belvidere, Boone County, Ill., thence in 1868 to Ogle County, that State. In 1873 he located in Marshalltown, Ia.; remained there five years, then came to Rockford Township, Floyd County. He purchased 140 acres on sections 11 and 12 and has resided there ever since. His farm is under excellent improvement and thoroughly stocked. He was married Nov. 22, 1838, to Carolina M. Odell, in London, Canada, where she was born, Aug. 12, 1816. Their union has been blessed with the following named children: John L., born Mar. 10, 1840; Joseph A., July 30, 1842;

James E., born Sept. 10, 1846, died Feb. 3, 1865, and Charles F., Aug. 10, 1851. The family were formerly members of the Presbyterian church but are now members of the Methodist. In his political views Mr. McEwen is a strong Republican.

Maurice McKenna was born in Springfield, Mass., May 31, 1844. His parents were natives of the County of Kerry, Ireland, from which country they emigrated in 1853. In 1833 they located in Fond du Lac County, Wis. Maurice McKenna studied law in the office of Messrs. Blair & Colman, and also in the office of H. F. Rose, at Fond du Lac, Wis. He was elected, on the Democratic ticket, for three sucessive terms, Clerk of the Courts of Fond du Lac County, Wis., serving six years in that capacity. He was also Vice-President of the Star Printing Company, in said city. In 1876 he was admitted, in the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Wisconsin, to practice as an attorney at law, and has practiced his profession since. In 1875 he married Miss Nellie Fagan. The fruit of the marriage is two children—Minnie and Nora E. He served in the war of the Rebellion, having been a member of Company I, Thirty-ninth Wisconsin Infantry, going out with his regiment, serving chiefly in Mississippi and Tennessee; and having completed his term of service, was, with his comrades, discharged at Milwaukee, Wis., in September, 1864. He has also published a volume of poems. He is now a resident of Rockford, Ia., being a member of the Floyd County bar, and is successfully engaged in the practice of the law at that place.

C. F. Meyers, general merchant, Rockford, embarked in the produce business at this place in 1872, continuing until 1881, when he added to that a stock of general merchandise, and by strict attention to business, and by keeping on hand a full and complete line of goods to meet the demands of his customers, has succeeded in building up a fine trade. A native of Louisville, Ky., he was born Feb. 22, 1849, and at an early age moved with his parents to Evansville, Ind., where he was reared and educated. When fifteen years old he returned to his native city, and there learned the jeweler's trade, and four years afterward went to St. Louis, Mo., where he spent one year, working at his trade; thence to Henderson, Ky. He clerked in a hardware store at that place three years, and in 1872 located in Rockford, Ia., where he has been actively identified with the business interest since. On Nov. 3, 1876, he was united in marriage with Amanda Baker, a native of Indiana County, Pa. They have two children—Blanche, born

March 1, 1878, and C. F., Nov. 3, 1880. Mr. Meyers is a Democrat in his political views.

Clark E. Mitchell, son of H. W. Mitchell, is a native of Illinois, born in Stephenson County, Jan. 17, 1850. When four years old he moved with his father to Portage County, Wis., and resided there eleven years. In 1865 the family settled in Floyd County, Ia., and Clark E. has made Rockford Township his home principally since. In 1877 his father moved to Stephens Point, Wis., where he is now engaged in the lumber traffic. The subject of this sketch is one of a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, viz.: Z. T., a resident of Rockford, Ia.; H. L., a farmer in Union Township; J. S., in business with his father in Wisconsin; Frank H., conducting a large farm at Fargo, D. T.; Mary L., residing in Randolph, Wis., and Anna, living with her father. Mr. C. E. Mitchell was married Oct. 6, 1874, to Blanche E. Jackson, who was born in Beloit, Wis., Apr. 15, 1851. They have two children—Maud, born Nov. 3, 1876, and Lavantia, Jan. 14, 1880. Mr. Mitchell owns a fine farm of 640 acres on sections 21 and 22, and is classed with the prominent agriculturists and stock-breeders of Floyd County. Politically he is a Democrat.

E. R. Moore, a prominent farmer and stock-breeder of Floyd County, was born in the State of Pennsylvania, Oct. 28, 1841. He emigrated with his parents to Erie County, N. Y., in 1842, and lived there until 1875, when he came West, locating in Ogle County, Ill. One year later he came to Floyd County, Ia., and settled in Rockford Township. The first year of his residence here he rented land of S. Kimball, then purchased 159 acres on section 25, where he still resides. On Oct. 29, 1866, he married Elody A. Cogswell, who was born in Erie County, N. Y., June 3, 1847. Three children have blessed this union—Addie, born Oct. 2, 1867; Jennie E., born Feb. 12, 1872, died Feb. 28, 1874, and Maud, born July 16, 1878. Politically Mr. Moore favors the Republican party.

Thomas Parsons was born March 1, 1832, in England, and was reared and educated in his native country. He was married there Sept. 24, 1854, to Hannah Britnell, who died in McGregor, Ia., Oct. 22, 1844. Four children blessed their union, viz.: Clara J., born Oct. 14, 1855; Mary A., born Oct. 20, 1857, died Dec. 1, 1857; Mary M., born June 12, 1859, died April 27, 1867, and Abbie M., born July 14, 1861. Mr. Parsons was married the second time on May 12, 1865, to Mary Hazlett, who was born in Ireland, May 13, 1839. They have had eight children—Ella, born March

26, 1866; Jennie, born Aug. 13, 1867, died April 21, 1868; George A., born March 8, 1869; Effie, Jan. 18, 1871; Lottie, June 2, 1873; Edith M., Aug. 16, 1875; Willie, Oct. 3, 1877, and Frederick Garfield, Oct. 23, 1881. Mr. Parsons emigrated to America in 1853; landed at New York, spent two weeks in Fulton County, that State, then emigrated to Sauk County, Wis., where he remained eight years; then to Columbia County, Wis., and from there to McGregor, Ia. He lived in that city eleven years, then came to Floyd County, settling upon his present farm of 192½ acres on section 34, Rockford Township. His land is under excellent improvement, and thoroughly stocked. In politics he is a pronounced Republican.

Elmer A. Riche was born in Rockford, Ill., April 30, 1856, a son of John Riche, a native of Franklin County, Ind., born Oct. 27, 1821, and Julia (Wilkins) Riche, who was born in Addison County, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1828. John Riche lived in his native State until fifteen years of age, when he went with his father to Berrien County, Mich., and from there to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1840. He followed farming there until October, 1879, when he moved to Rockford Township, Floyd County, Ia., and settled on section 31. He owns 220 acres of finely cultivated land. Mr. and Mrs. J. Riche have been blessed with eleven children, viz.: Sarah H., born Nov. 12, 1849; Ella Maria, born Sept. 4, 1851, was killed by a pile of lumber falling upon her June 29, 1854; Emma M., born May 4, 1855, died May 13 of that year; Elmer A., born April 30, 1856; Lyman W., born Feb. 23, 1859, died March 9, 1859; Frank H., born March 8, 1861, died the 21st of that month; Francis M., born July 18, 1864; Mertie R., Aug. 19, 1867; Charles H., May 22, 1869; Alonzo C., born June 29, 1871, died June 16, 1873; Hattie L., born Oct. 7, 1872, died Feb. 8, 1874. Mr. Riche and wife are prominent members of the M. E. church. The subject of this memoir was educated in the district schools of Illinois, where he lived until he came with his father to Iowa, in 1879. He was married Aug. 14, 1879, to Marian Patterson, who was born in Winnebago County, Ill., Oct. 21, 1855. They have one child—Alice Julia, born Oct. 19, 1880. They are members of the M. E. church, and politically he is a strong Republican.

O. N. Robbins is a native of Washtenaw County, Mich., born April 9, 1830, and when only one year old he went with his parants to Livingston County, N. Y., where he resided until 1844,

then removed to Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill. In 1855 he came to Floyd County, locating in Charles City, where he remained one year, and in 1856 settled in Rockford Township, where he has since resided. He engaged in farming and staging from Charles City, Rudd and other points until the railroad was built through this place, and since then has carried on the livery business. He has always been an active politician, and gives his support to the Republican party, and prior to the organization of that party was a Whig. He was married in 1854 to Emeline Knapp, who was born in 1826, and died in 1879, having been the mother of two children—Arthur, born in 1856, and Louie born in 1864, died in 1871. Mr. Robbins's father, Benjamin, was born in Fredford, Vt., in 1798, and is now living with his son in Rockford, Ia. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. There are four generations now living at the house of O. N. Robbins, in Rockford. He rode a team of fifty-two span of horses in 1844, at Geneseo, N. Y., during the campaign of Henry Clay, when he made a speech at that place.

C. M. Roberts is a native of Canada, born Aug. 20, 1855. He came to Iowa in 1866, locating in Cedar Falls, where he resided fourteen years, and in 1880 came to Rockford, Floyd County. He purchased six town lots near the the B., C. R. & N. R. R. depot where he erected a nice comfortable residence, and is still residing. He is now employed with Robert Eggert in the erection of a paper-mill on the Shell Rock River, in South Rockford. He married Mary Sweetser, who was born in Portland, Me., Aug. 2, 1855. Two children have blessed this union, viz.:—Everard M., born Sept. 6, 1878, and Harry E., Aug. 12, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are consistent members of the Methodist church, and politically he is a Republican. He is a man of sober and industrious habits, and is much respected in the community in which he lives.

O. M. Ruggles one of the prominent citizens of Rockford Township, was born in Broome County, N. Y., April 23, 1838. When sixteen years of age he left his native State and went to Fond du Lac, Wis., where he resided eight years, attending school. He went to Minnesota where he read and practiced law two years, and in 1864 enlisted in the Sixteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war, engaging in many a hard-fought battle. He was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and was at the battle of Whippie Swamp, at the taking of Columbia, S. C., and at Raleigh, N. C., when peace was declared. After

the close of the war he returned to Wisconsin, and taught school at Prairie du Chien four years. He was married in 1867 to Elizabeth Kelso, a native of Otsego County, N. Y., born Oct. 7, 1843. The fruit of this marriage is six children—Almira, born Aug. 30, 1868; Cora, June 24, 1870; Grace, Feb. 7, 1872; Robert G., March 19, 1875; Helen, Nov. 11, 1878, and Wallace S., March 1, 1882. Mr. Ruggles owns a finely cultivated farm on sections 5, 7 and 8, Rockford Township, consisting of 215 acres. He is a Democrat in his political views, and has held the office of Township Trustee. He is a member of the Congregational church at Prairie du Chien.

Augustus Schroeder was born in the province of Mecklinburg-Schwerin, Germany, Aug. 28, 1845. He was reared and educated there, and on Sept. 27, 1869, embarked for America. He landed at the city of New York, and from there went to Beloit, Wis., which was his home for ten years. He then removed to St. Louis, Mo., resided there four months ; thence to Butler County, Iowa, in 1879. In 1881 he located in Rockford, Iowa, where he has resided since, an honored and respected citizen. Mr. Schroeder has followed the wagon-maker's trade for the past nineteen years. He was married in his native country to Johannah Brandt, Aug. 3, 1868. She was born in Germany, May 1, 1844. Five children have blessed this union, viz.: Alfred F., born Nov. 17, 1869; Emma, July 21, 1872; Edward, Sept. 5, 1874; Louisa, Sept. 27, 1876; and Otto, Aug. 10, 1880. Mr. Schroeder is a member of the Lutheran church, and in politics is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

H. C. Scott, dealer in agricultural implements, Rockford, Ia., was born in Richland County, O., June 23, 1827. When eight years of age he went with his father to Michigan, resided there two years, thence to Rockford, Ill., in 1838, traveling with ox teams all the way. He engaged in farming in Illinois until October, 1875, when he came to Floyd County, locating in Charles City. In March, 1876, he settled in Rockford Township, purchasing 200 acres of fine land on section 33, which he farmed one year; then sold, and moved into the city of Rockford, in order to facilitate the educational advantages of his children. He built a nice residence here, where he has for the past six years dealt in agricultural implements. He was married on Dec. 23, 1850, to Mary C. Muffitt, a native of New York, born in 1833. Seven children have been born unto them—Horace T., Sophronia, William H., Hattie E., C. A., Estella and Jessie. Mr. Scott is a prominent

member of the I. O. O. F. and A. F. & A. M. fraternities of Rockford, and is at present serving in the City Council. Politically he is a Republican.

L. A. Scott, one of the prominent citizens of Rockford Township, was born in Erie County, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1832. He resided there until 1853, and in that year emigrated to Columbia County, that State, where he remained thirteen years, then came to Rockford, Ia., and has resided here since. Upon coming to this city he erected a large stone storehouse, 40 x 23 feet, on Platt street, which he subsequently sold to Isaac Hall. He also built the first and only slaughter house in Rockford. In the year 1871 he embarked in the butcher business and also conducted a grocery store and saloon a short time. He engaged in the hardware business one year, and for the past three years has packed butter for various firms in Rockford. He was married in 1879 to Minnie Graves. Politically he favors the Republican party.

Oren R. Shaw, one of the prominent farmers of Rockford Township, is a native of Oneida County, N. Y., born in the town of Marsey on March 13, 1831. He lived there until 1853 when he moved to Lak eCounty, Ill., thence in 1864 to Floyd County, Ia. He settled on section 30, Rockford Township, where he owns a finely improved farm of 173 acres. He was married to Sarah J. Maynard on Sept. 20, 1860. She was born in Cheshire County, N. H., Feb. 11, 1836. They have one child—Jessie Augusta, born Oct. 4, 1866. The family are members of the M. E. church. In politics Mr. Shaw is a Republican, and has held many of the township offices, among them those of Justice of the Peace and School Director, and in each instance has served with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents.

Albert Collins, Deputy Postmaster, Rockford, Ia., was born in Otsego County, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1843. When twelve years of age he came West with his parents, locating in Madison, Wis.; thence, in 1856, to Lake County, Ill. They resided there until the fall of 1868, then removed to Floyd County, Ia., settling in Rockford Township, where the father died in December, 1879. His mother is still a resident of Floyd County. Mr. Albert Collins enlisted June 7, 1864, in Company F, Thirty-eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served one year. He was wounded at Petersburg, Va., on picket line, Jan. 3, 1865, losing his left arm. He was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., April 17, 1865. He returned to Illinois, then his home, and resided there until 1868,

then became a resident of Rockford, Ia. He has been acting Deputy Postmaster most of the time since. He was married at Shell Rock, Ia., Sept. 12, 1872, to Ellen L. Palmer, a native of Castleton, Vt., born May 7, 1852. In politics Mr. Collins is a strong supporter of the Republican party.

T. P. Sutton was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1840. His father died when he was ten years old, and the following year he moved with his mother to Dodge County, Wis. He was the fourth child of a family of six children. They resided in Dodge County three years, then removed to Jackson County, and in 1870 he came to Floyd County, Ia., where he had previously purchased the south half of section 32, Rockford Township. He now owns 480 acres of finely cultivated land, and is recognized as one of Floyd County's most prominent farmers and stock-growers. He was married July 27, 1865, to C. J. Wright, who was born in Portland, Me., May 4, 1845. He is a Republican in his political views.

Charles Watkins was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1826. At the age of eight years he left his native State, and with his father emigrated to Ohio, where he lived until 1849, then came with a younger brother to Iowa, locating in Clayton County. He engaged in farming in Farmersburg Township, and also taught school, an occupation he had previously followed in Ohio. His brother, James Watkins, still resides in Clayton County. In 1869 he settled in Rockford Township, Floyd County, where he has been extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising since, and has also taught two winter terms of school. He was married in 1852 in Ohio to Delia Stephens, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1830. Nine children have been born of this union, three sons and six daughters, viz.: Ermina, born in 1853 (married Judson Quackenbush); Charlie, in 1856; George D., in 1858; Jared, in 1859; Hannah, in 1862; Delia, in 1865; Blanche, in 1867; Grace, in 1870, and Mabel, in 1872. Mr. Watkins's parents came with him to Clayton County in 1852, where his father died in 1867. His mother resides in Monona, Ia. In his politics he is a Democrat.

John W. Wood was born in Canada, June 19, 1835, and came to Illinois with his parents in 1842, and to Jones County, Ia., in 1854. John W. resided there two years, then returned to Illinois, and in 1863 returned to Iowa, locating near Rudd, Floyd County. He remained there until 1879, when he settled on section 18, Rockford Township, where he purchased an excellent farm and has re-

sided since. He owns 240 acres of fine land, well improved. He married Hannah Tittle, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born April 6, 1836. Their union has been blessed with eleven children, all living—Israel L., David S., Delbert A., Frank U., Homer Wesley, Lydia Alice, Daniel Jackson, Lottie Belle, Hester Ann, Guy H. and Francis Roy. Mr. Wood is the present Road Master in District No. 9, and politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Close Communion Baptist church.

S. W. Woodhouse was born in Kenosha County, Wis., Jan. 11, 1856, and lived there until 1872, when he came to Rockford Township, Floyd County, Ia. His father died when he was eleven years old. His early education was limited, being received at a common district school in Kenosha County, Wis. He was Cashier of A. L. Plummer's bank about three years; read law in Rockford and passed his examination before Hon. R. G. Reiniger, of Charles City, and was admitted to the bar Sept. 20, 1880; since that time he has been practicing law in Rockford. He was married Oct. 30, 1878, to Flora E. Campbell, a native of Eldon, Victoria County, Canada West, born Oct. 26, 1855, of Scotch parentage. She was left an orphan when seven years old, and was taken and educated by her grandparents. She came to Iowa in 1877, and at the time of her marriage was engaged in teaching school. They have one child—James Stewart, born Nov. 17, 1879. Politically Mr. Woodhouse is a Republican.

Ambrose S. Wright was born in New York, Aug. 17, 1837. He came to Illinois in the spring of 1856, and to Floyd County, Ia., in the spring of 1862. He settled first on section 30, Rockford Township, and resided there until 1873, when he went to Nora Springs. Eighteen months later he settled upon his present farm on section 30, Rockford Township. He owns 480 acres of finely cultivated land and is classed with the prominent farmers and stock-raisers of Floyd County. He was married March 7, 1866, to Elizabeth Cook, a native of Oswego County, N. Y., born Dec. 10, 1836. They have one child, a daughter—Edith, born May 14, 1872. Mr. Wright has held the office of School Director for the past five years, and politically is a strong Republican. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church and is Superintendent of the Sabbath-school. H s father, Spencer Wright, was born in Massachusetts in 1805, and in 1862 emigrated to Floyd County, Ia., where he died Aug. 9, 1866. He was a man of sterling Christian integrity, and although he had been a resident of the county for only a short time his loss

was deeply felt by the community. His widow married Wm. Wagner in 1870, and is a resident of Rock Grove Township.

George Wyatt was born in Danville, Livingston County, N. Y., April 1, 1815. He resided there until 1836, when he came West, locating in Michigan, where he engaged in clerking nine months; then went to Fort Defiance, O., and took charge of a stock of goods for Ellis & Co. one year, and in 1838 removed to McHenry County, Ill. He was there pioneering until 1841, then went to Fort Winnebago, Wis., where he farmed some time, then took a contract to supply the fort with wood and hay for eight months. He was subsequently hired by the American Fur Company to take care of the trading post there, and acted in that capacity eighteen months. In 1844 he was instrumental in organizing Portage County, Wis., for judicial purposes, and was appointed Clerk of the District Court by the District Judge, and by the people was elected Register of Deeds and Clerk of the Commissioners' Court. He also held the offices of Postmaster and Notary Public. From 1844 to 1847 he engaged in the lumber traffic with Ed Houghton, and in the latter year sold out and returned to Winnebago County, Ill., where he farmed until 1849, then went to Rockford, Ill. He was employed on the police force there until 1852, and also served as City Collector and Assessor. In August, 1852, he went to California, where he remained fifteen months, then returned to Beloit, Wis., and in 1854 he settled in Floyd County, Ia., and in company with Milo Gilbert erected a double log cabin on the site of the present town of Charles City. The two families spent the winter there, and in the spring of 1855 Mr. Wyatt went into the land-office business, which he followed two years, and during that time selected the swamp land of the county under a commission from the judge, and in the spring of 1856 he selected a site and laid out the present town of Rockford, giving it its name. Mr. Wyatt continued in the land-office business until 1858, when he became afflicted with rheumatism, and still suffers from that disease. In 1863 he opened the Wyatt House in Rockford, of which he is still proprietor. He was married in October, 1858, in Rockford, Ill., to Mercy Smith, who was born in Livingston County, N. Y., in 1824. They have seven children, five living — Emma (now Mrs. L. B. Dumbolton), born in 1852; Carrie, in 1853 (married LeRoy Berton); Charles, born in 1854; William W., in 1859, and Henry, in 1865. Mr. Wyatt and wife are prominent and respected members of the Congregational church, and in politics he is a Republican.

Alexander Young, one of the prominent citizens of Rockford Township, was born in the County of Down, Ireland, Nov. 30, 1854. In 1871 he left his native country for America, landed at New York City, and from there came direct to Rochelle, Ill., where he resided until February, 1882, when he came to Floyd County, Ia., locating in Rockford Township. He bought eighty acres of land on section 13, which he has under good cultivation and well stocked. He was married Dec. 22, 1876, to Mary J. Albee, in Rockford, Ill. She is a native of the town of Red Jacket, N. Y., born Nov. 14, 1853. They have one child—William Howard, born May 6, 1879. Mrs. Young is a member of the M. E. church, and is an estimable Christian woman. In his political views he is a strong Republican.

ROCK GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Rock Grove Township derived its name from a ponderous boulder now in the public park, in the city of Nora Springs. This township is the northwestern one of Floyd County. It is bounded on the north by Union Township, in Mitchell County, on the east by the Township of Rudd, on the south by the Township of Rockford, and on the west by the Township of Portland, in Cerro Gordo County. It is seven miles long from north to south, and the north half is six miles wide, from east to west. From the east side of the south half a strip one half a mile in width was in 1870 shorn from her territory and attached to the Township of Rudd. This township was originally surveyed in 1853 and 1854, into sections and subdivisions of sections, by Alexander Anderson, who now lives in the county of Dubuque, and who was at that time a surveyor in the employment of the Government of the United States. Anderson was a very active and agreeable gentleman, and one whose work when done *was finished*. There are still a great many sectional mounds to be seen, that were thrown up with Anderson's spades, and a few corner stakes have escaped the prairie fires and the decay of time, but nearly all have passed away, and those of a more enduring character have been planted in their places.

There are about seven sections of good timber in Rock Grove Township with large quantities of younger groves springing up on the outskirts of that of older growths. The largest body of this timber is on the Shell Rock River, which runs three miles in the township. Other beautiful groves of timber are to be found on Floyd Creek, which threads the entire township from north to south.

There are four excellent water-powers on the Shell Rock River, in Rock Grove Township, two of which are now well improved.

RESOURCES.

A township superior to Rock Grove would be hard to find. It has a rich deep soil under laid with a sub-soil of clay, and from this clay a superior quality of brick has been made for years—specimens of which can be seen pointing their red fingers through the roofs of numerous dwellings for a region of twenty miles

around. No superior quarries of stone have been found within the boundary lines of Rock Grove Township. Occasionally a desirable layer of sandstone protrudes from the high bluffs that skirt the river, but they are so deeply imbedded beneath an immense mass of shale, and worthless weight, as to forbid the expense which would be incurred in reaching down after them. A fair quality of stone, irregular in layers and form, is found in abundance lining the entire banks and beds of the streams, and which answer well the ordinary purpose for which stone was intended, not the least of which is the production of a very superior quality of lime.

SETTLEMENT.

Rock Grove Township, like the entire county, was originally settled with a hardy race of industrious and intelligent pioneers, who were either direct from the New England States, or had drifted along from one State to another, on or near the same parallel of latitude, until they reached the Shell Rock Valley. A few families came here from the Middle and Southern States, but the terrible winters of 1856 and 1857 convinced them that this was no place for tender plants,—or planters,—and their song was soon changed from "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," to "Carry me back to Old Virginia." Those who came here at first were generally poor, and these were divided into five classes: 1. That class who had always been poor and had been kept under by the aristocrats of the older States, but who had broken loose from their semi-servitude and come West determined to have homes that they could call their own. 2. That class who had once been well off, but by speculation, misplaced confidence, or unavoidable casualties had lost all, and who had come West determined to rally again—and again retrieve their lost fortunes. 3. That class that never had but little, and did not know what to do with what little they had, and who never did, and never can, stand civilization, always ready to sell for a small consideration, and move on with the bears and buffaloes toward the decoy fields nearer the setting sun. 4. That class who always thought they were getting rich because they were getting an advanced price over the original cost, and at the same time were selling their property for less than one half its real value. 5. That class of dreaming adventurers who would want to move on, and change locations, even were they in the Kingdom of Heaven.

The first white man who ever made a claim to the fertile acres of Rock Grove Township was William D. Gray, who in August, 1852, with his gun on his shoulder, leisurely walked around the beautiful place now owned and occupied by E. R. Heiz, and, when he had finished his journey, to himself he said: "On the southwest quarter of section 16, in township 96 north, of range 18 west, will I build my cabin and the 'bloody Injuns' shall not prevail against me."

On the heels of Gray came Dan Whitesell, who selected the claim where he now resides. In 1853 he broke the first acre of ground ever broken in Rock Grove Township. He turned over sixteen acres on section 19, to the sweet kisses of the sun, and planted them with the first corn ever planted in the township. This is not the Daniel who went into the lion's den, but it is the Daniel who entered the den of wolves and bears, who chased the buffaloes and deer into their jungles, and the Daniel who tamed the Sioux and Winnebagoes.

Anthony Overacker came to Rock Grove in 1852, and made claim to 160 acres of prairie land, and about the same quantity of timber, right in the center of the grove. In 1854 he divided his claim and sold it in equal parts to William Workman and Edson Gaylord. He sold for a mere song. An acre might be selected on either place that would to-day sell for more money than he got for the whole plantation. The property he sold here is worth to-day $20,000. But he wanted to "go West," and West he went, away out in the then wilds of Wright County, in this State, taking with him the first white baby that was ever born in Rock Grove Township. Anthony was a good-natured, honest, fat, lazy fellow, without any politics or much religion.

Rev. John Knouse came here from Ohio in the year of 1853, and made his choice on sections 13 and 14. Knouse was a peculiar and remarkable man. He was built "from the ground up," like a lion, and as active as a cat. He alternately farmed and preached. For many years he was about the only preacher in this section of the country. His church was the log school-house, since burned down, near the residence of Edson Gaylord. His pulpit was a dry-goods box, and the pews were puncheons, split and hewed from the native forest trees. His congregation was everybody. When the time for service came Knouse was always on hand, and his old gray was hitched to the tree by the school-house. He

made no pretensions to oratory, and yet he was a natural orator, and, when he felt just right, would preach a sermon and make a prayer that would start the shingles right off the roof of the old school-house. His daughter Sarah, a fine girl about twenty years of age, died in 1854, and filled the second grave ever made in the township. About eighteen years since, Knouse sold his fine farm for a moderate price to Michael Foothman, and went to Floyd. He remained there nearly two years and moved with his family to Kansas. In the summer of 1874 the grasshoppers in Kansas served a notice on him to leave, and he returned to visit his friends on the "old stamping grounds." He was in politics a Republican, and religiously he was a member of the United Brethren church.

Joseph Henry came from Michigan to Rock Grove in 1853, and made his selection on sections 8, 16 and 17. He was a hard-working man, but had a roving disposition. In 1859 he sold eighty acres of his fine farm to Titus Wray, and the balance to Joseph Slater, of New Jersey, it being the same place now in part occupied by J. C. Knapp. The Kansas fever swept him off, and away he went. From Kansas he went to Oregon, from Oregon to Delta Touchet, in Washington Territory, where he resided when last heard from with a broken-down constitution, and but little he can call his own. His history is one which should be read by all who contemplate leaving Iowa to find a better home. In politics he was a Republican.

Abram G. Shroll came to Rock Grove Township with his family in 1854, in company with J. H. Knouse, from Ohio. Shroll made a spendid claim on Flood Creek, on sections 11 and 14. He was a clever, honest German, but did not possess the tact for coining money. From time to time he sold a forty, or a timber tract, from his large claim, until his plantation had dwindled down to less than a quarter section, when he sold the remainder to William G. Robinson and Sylvester Bragg, and moved to Dakota. In politics he was a Democrat.

John Gates came here in 1855, and formerly had that part of the farm of John R. Adams that lies nearest Nora Springs. He did not remain here more than one year before he sold his premises to Adams and moved to Union Township, near Marble Rock, where he now resides, the monarch of a large and well-improved farm. In politics he was a Republican.

William Dean, a native of Maine, came in the spring of 1853, and located 160 acres prairie and some timber on section 14. He sold this farm out in 1872, at $35 an acre, and now lives a mile west

of his original farm. In the same year came William Wagner, settling at Rock Grove City; Edson Gaylord, who now lives a short distance below Nora Springs, between the railroad and the Shell Rock, and David Hardman, who lives on section 21.

NAME.

The name of Rock Grove Township is said to have the following origin: Speculators traveling through this region in an early day gave the name Rock Grove to the timber tract around the present Nora Springs, on account of the curious large boulder in its center, and which can now be seen in the street on the south side of the park. The township derived its name from the grove.

DRAINAGE.

Rock Grove Township is drained by Shell Rock River and Flood Creek. The Shell Rock enters on section 7, and flowing through the southwestern part, emerges on section 20. Flood Creek flows diagonally through the township, entering on section 19 and leaving on section 13. Other small streams intersect the country and are tributary to these two water-courses.

FIRST THINGS.

The first birth in the township was that of a son to Anthony Overacker, in 1852.

The first marriage was that of John Henry and a daughter of Wm. Workman.

The first death was that of Josephine, a young daughter of Benjamin Read, in 1854, at the age of fourteen.

The first religious services in the township were held by Revs. Holbrook, Cooley and other pioneer preachers of the church, in various private houses. The other denominations now having societies at Nora Springs—the Congregationalists, the Baptists, the Christians, the German M. E. and the German Evangelicals—early gained a foothold in the township outside of the village. The United Brethren and the Dunkards also have a few adherents, but there are no church buildings or organizations outside of Nora Springs in Rock Grove.

The first school-house was of logs, and was built on section 7, about one-half mile from Nora Springs, in the fall of 1854. Edson Gaylord assisted in the building of this house, and now has at his residence, as a relic, a stump from which the first log was cut.

This was the first school-house in Floyd County, as well as in Rock Grove Township. The first school was taught the following winter by Sarah Griffith. She was a very good teacher, and pupils came from all parts of the township to her school, which numbered about twenty. This first school-house was not built by regular taxations, but by private subscription. It was accidentally burned the spring after it was built, and a new house was built about eighty rods west of the first one. The first school taught in this building was taken charge of by Richard Armstrong, formerly from New York, and latterly from Muscatine.

The first store in the township was opened at Rock Grove City by F. L. Benedict. It was kept by him two years, beginning in 1856, and then discontinued.

Among the manufacturing interests, we note that Edson Gaylord burned the first lime in the county, in 1854–'5, and started his brickyard in 1860. Since then he has burned the timber from forty acres of land, in making brick. He has made some seasons as many as 200,000 brick, which he has shipped in various directions. Some have gone to Dakota. The two flouring mills, at Rock Grove City and Nora Springs are mentioned on another page. The soap factory east of the depot at Nora Springs was started in 1879 by J. S. Bryant & Co., and discontinued in the fall of 1881.

The first fruit trees brought to the county were set out on the farm now belonging to Edson Gaylord.

The first Township Trustees were William Wagner and John Cannouse. The first Clerk was John Hunt, afterward Judge Hunt. The first Justice of the Peace was William Dean. The first School Director was Edson Gaylord.

BRIDGES.

The first bridge across the Shell Rock in Rock Grove Township was built by the county in 1868. The bridge was wanted by both Nora Springs and Rock Grove City, and considerable feeling was manifested on both sides. Petitions and remonstrances were circulated, signed and presented to the County Board of Supervisors, who finally appointed a committee of three to decide the controversy. This committee met at Nora Springs, heard the arguments on both sides, and finally decided that the bridge should be located at Nora Springs. This was accordingly done, and a wooden structure was put up at a cost of $2,500. This was located by the mill,

some distance above the present bridge. In 1870 this was taken down, and the present iron bridge put up, at a cost of $5,000.

Another iron bridge on Flood Creek, near the residence of Dr. W. Shaw, was completed in 1876.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The first records seem to have been lost, the first election that we find a record of being in 1873, when the township officers were as follows: Clerk, Samuel Means; Trustees, L. D. Sweet, C. M. Allen, Nicholas Fleenor.

The present officers are: Clerk, Leroy A. Snow; Chairman Board of Trustees, Charles Darling; Trustees, Charles Darling, Henry L. Benedict and Edson Gaylord; Assessor, M. H. Nickerson; Justices of the Peace, A. B. Tredway, H. L. Benedict and L. H. Peilm.

ROCK GROVE MILL.

This mill was erected by J. A. Lathrop in 1867 and 1868. It is situated on the Shell Rock River, and is run by water-power. It has a capacity of seventy-five barrels a day, and makes the best grades of flour by the newest processes. It has now five run of stones, but began with two. It is doing a good business, both at custom and merchant work. Mr. Lathrop is the present proprietor and manager.

NORA SPRINGS.

The first settlement made on the town site was by one Wiltfong, who came about 1853, and built a cabin on the site of the present mill. He sold his claim the following year to Sheldon Fox, of Lowell, Dodge County, Wis. He remained nine months, and then went to Cedar Falls, where he still resides. M. S. Snow came here from Jones County in the spring of 1855, with his wife and one daughter, now Mrs. Nancy E. Brundage. He moved into Fox's house. In 1856 came C. M. Allen, now dead, and John West, now of Mason City. They hailed from Illinois, and came to build a mill dam. They were accompanied by Sylvester Meacham and Amos Pardee. The mill itself had been built as early as 1854, by Messrs. Fox & Griffith. In 1857 came Frederick Drew, a blacksmith, who still resides in Nora Springs.

Nora Springs was surveyed and platted in 1857, by John West, C. M. Allen and Edson Gaylord. An addition was made by E. P. Greeley, from Nashua, before the plat was recorded. They first

named the place Woodstock, from Woodstock, Ill.; but one of the surveyors liked the name Nora, as this was the name of a lady-love of his, according to rumor; and "when the girl afterward went back on him, he went back on the town," and took up his abode in a neighboring county. Allen and West agreed to accept Nora Springs as the name of the future town. The springs from which the name was suggested lie principally north of the village, though there is one large one, used by the railroad, south of the village.

FIRST THINGS.

The first house in Nora Springs was one built by Wiltfong, in 1853.

The first frame house was built by John West, in the fall of 1856.

The first school-house was built on section 7, a short distance east of the village, in the fall of 1854-'5. An account of this is given in the first part of this chapter. The present school-house was built in 1870.

The first store in Nora Springs was kept by E. P. Greeley, in 1857. Goods had been sold, however, previously, by John West. After about a year Mr. Greeley moved away. The next store was that of Tyler Blake, opened in 1869.

In the new town, the first store was that of Orlando McCraney, and was situated opposite the present store of Leroy Snow. Mr. McCraney kept it about two years, and then sold to H. F. Davidson.

The first blacksmith, Frederick Drew, came in 1857.

The first wagon-maker, F. H. Snow, came in 1857.

The first shoemaker, Calvin Snow, came in 1857.

The first hotel was the Wallace House, kept by Pratt Wallace, and opened in 1869.

THE REVIVAL.

Nora Springs grew very slowly for many years, but in 1869 it awakened from its Rip Van Winkle sleep, and suddenly sprang into a new and vigorous life. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad came plowing its way through, and a marvelous revolution followed in its wake. New additions were made to the town, stretching southward toward the railroad, and the forest trees that for ages had withstood the winds and the storm fell before the ax and spade, and the sugar bush and hunting ground of

poor "Lo!" was transformed into a thrifty town of 700 inhabitants.

No sooner had the first wave of excitement passed on than another important railroad was built, reaching with one hand into the lumber regions of the North, and grasping with the other the coal and fruit fields of the sunny South, chaining together, with an iron band, the great cities of St. Louis and St. Paul. The future of Nora Springs was then determined, and the early settlers who had lived here for nearly twenty years without having seen the smoke of the engine, felt like an ancient king, who, overwhelmed with his great achievements, cried out, "O Lord, in the midst of all this prosperity, send us some misery."

INCORPORATION.

Nora Springs was incorporated in the summer of 1874, and the council held its first meeting Aug. 31, of that year. As an item of interest the proceedings of the first meeting are given:

"Council met and organized, with the Mayor in the chair. Present: Recorder Burgess, Trustees Snow, Blake, Hubbard, Stewart and Gardner, who were sworn into their respective offices.

"On motion of Trustee Hubbard, J. C. Burlingham was elected Marshal by the following vote: Ayes, Snow, Blake, Hubbard, Stewart, Gardner and Burgess—six.

"An ordinance relating to the duties of marshal was read and adopted by the following vote: Ayes, Snow, Blake, Hubbard, Stewart, Gardner and Burgess—six.

"On motion, George W. Stannard was unanimously elected Treasurer.

"By a unanimous vote, a motion of Trustee Snow was carried, that the rule requiring ordinances to be read three times before passage be suspended for this evening.

"Ordinances concerning misdemeanors, unlawful assemblies, etc., were then read and adopted.

"On motion of Trustee Hubbard, the marshal's bond was placed at $300.

"An ordinance pertaining to licensing saloons, billiard tables, etc., was read and adopted.

"On motion, Council adjourned until Tuesday, Aug. 10, 1875, at 8 P. M.

"A. W. BURGESS, *Recorder.*"

At the next meeting, held Aug. 10, ordinances were adopted relating to shows, etc.; to cattle running at large; to hogs running

at large; and to horses, mules, etc. During the months of August and September a complete code of ordinances was adopted, and the Governmental machinery of Nora Springs was in running order.

At first there were five trustees, elected every year; but in 1878 the new law went into effect which provided for the election of two trustees each year, to hold office for three years, thus making six trustees in the council. The five trustees at that time drew lots for length of service, and A. W. Burgess and A. J. Brundage were chosen for one year; A. McG. Stewart and F. B. Harnish were chosen for two years, and M. S. Snow was chosen for three years.

At an election held in 1875 the officers were as follows: Mayor, Horace Gage; Recorder, A. W. Burgess; Trustees, M. S. Snow, Tyler Blake, F. M. Hubbard, A. McGregor Stewart and G. H. Gardner; Marshal, J. C. Burlingame; Attorney, P. W. Burr; Treasurer, G. W. Stannard. The present officers are: Mayor, Horace Gage; Recorder, L. A. Snow; Trustees, P. Warburton, M. S. Snow, W. S. Haight, A. W. Burgess, A. J. Brundage and A. A. Sullivan; Marshal, Edson Gaylord; Treasurer, D. A. Wheeler; Assessor, D. A. Wheeler; Attorney, J. F. Gates; Street Commissioner, Edson Gaylord.

SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The Independent School District of Nora Springs was organized in 1878, with the following officers: President, Horace Gage; Secretary, H. B. Shaw; Board, Horace Gage, J. Kidney, Edson Gaylord, A. B. Tredway, John Hollenbeck and W. D. Manchester. The principals of the school since then have been G. W. Schafer, of Shell Rock, M. H. Crain and A. J. Stevens. The present officers are as follows: President, C. C. Birney; Secretary, O. B. Allen; Board, C. C. Birney, D. A. Wheeler, A. W. Burgess, Horace Gage and Edson Gaylord.

NORA SPRINGS CREAMERY.

The Nora Springs Creamery was started Oct. 1, 1880, by R. J. Jakeway. It was soon after taken charge of by the present manager, J. F. Cochonour. Horse-power is used. Only cream is used, two wagons being run to gather the cream. The establishment has made as much as 625 pounds of butter in one day. During July, 1882, it made 10,000 pounds.

NORA SPRINGS FOUNDRY.

The Nora Springs Foundry and Machine Shop was built originally for a saw-mill, at about the same time that the present Iowa & Dakota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad was built through Nora Springs. Mr. J. A. Lathrop bought a half interest in 1881 of George Briggs. The latter died in June, 1882. Mr. Lathrop has rented Briggs's interest, and now operates it in his own name. He makes all sorts of castings for mill-repairs, machinery, horse-powers, anvils, farm boilers, jack-screws, well-drills, sleigh-knees, etc. He uses the latest improved machinery in his works.

BANK.

The exchange bank of A. B. Tredway was established in 1877, by Farwell & Co., from Eau Claire, Wis. These gentlemen sold out in 1878, to Horace Gage, and he sold, in turn, to A. B. Tredway, in 1879. The bank is prosperous and growing, and has ample capital. The Cashier is J. M. Tredway.

ELEVATOR.

This was built by A. B. Tredway in 1875, and was by him operated until 1877, when it burned down, owing to a defective smoke-stack. It was 30 x 50, and cost $5,000. Mr. Tredway at once rebuilt it, at an expense of $7,000. It is now 24 x 32, and has a capacity of 15,000 bushels. It has a steam-boiler and engine of fifteen horse-power. It is one of the finest elevators in the Northwest. Mr. Tredway deals in all kinds of grain, and grinds feed. During the year ending July 31, 1882, he has bought over 90,000 bushels of grain, and ground eighty-two cars of feed, at 28,000 pounds to the car. He has the very best machinery — the Moline separators and the Morgan smutter — and can clean and separate a car-load an hour. Mr. Tredway has been in the grain business for ten years, using only his own capital, and is one of Floyd County's most enterprising business men.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established in 1861, and M. S. Snow was the first Postmaster. He resigned after two years, and T. H. Judson was appointed in his place. He was followed by Charles Paddleford, who did not keep the office very long. W. P. Gaylord then held the office until 1877, when he resigned. T. E. Bryan is the present Postmaster.

PROFESSIONAL.

The first lawyer was W. P. Gaylord. A Mr. Hunt came here in 1870, and died after about two years. A Mr. Webber was here in 1872, for a short time, in partnership with Mr. Gaylord. Ed. Wheeler came in 1878, and J. F. Gates came in 1877. P. W. Burr also practiced here some years, but he is now in Charles City.

The first physician, Dr. C. C. Birney, who is still here, and Dr. Clark, who is now at Marble Rock, came in 1869. Dr. S. R. Howitt, now at Charles City, practiced here from 1870 to 1882. Dr. S. G. Blythe came in 1871, and Dr. F. H. Blythe, in 1880.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

J. Q. Adams, physician and druggist; C. C. Birney, physician and druggist; Blythe & Blythe, physicians; B. H. Britton, Prop. Central House; Brundage Bros., blacksmiths; T. E. Bryan, Postmaster; Burgess & Stone, general merchants; Chambers & Winslow, saloon-keepers; Henry Clark, barber; James Clark, boot and shoe dealer; Mrs. Cleveland, millinery; Henry H. Colt, Prop. *Press*; John Fizell, wagon-maker; Gage & Ayers, general merchants; H. Gage, loan agent; J. F. Gates, attorney; Gaylord & Bryan, general merchants; Edson Gaylord, brick-maker; W. H. Gonser, grocer; C. F. Greenman, restaurant; John Haasis, general merchant; A. Hall, blacksmith; G. W. Hall, harness-maker; F. M. Hubbard, drugs and groceries, etc.; R. Jakeway, creamery; Keyes & Blythe, Props. *Monitor*; Knapp & Miles, agricultura implements; J. A. Lathrop, Prop. foundry and machine shops; William Mathers, harness-maker; G. Miller, butcher; W. W. Miner, marble-worker; Mitchell Bros., painters; W. J. Murray, boot and shoe dealer; L. H. Peilm, hardware dealer; Mrs. L. D. Powers, millinery and dry goods; Rich & Quinby, liverymen; J. L. Rowell, furniture dealer; H. B. Shaw, Prop. Spencer House; George Smith, wagon-maker; H. Snahr, boot and shoe dealer; Leroy A. Snow, grocer; W. S. Sweat, general merchant; A. B. Tredway, banker; A. B. Tredway, Prop. elevator; W. B. Trevitt, saloon-keeper; Wheeler & Hamilton, stock dealers; B. A Wheeler, lumber dealer; D. O. Whitesell, well-driller; R. M. Wilson, painter; Albert Zemke, blacksmith.

RELIGIOUS.

Nora Springs M. E. Church.—The first class was organized in the grove near the school-house in August, 1869, by J. W. Gould, and the charge was organized the same fall. The first denomination in this vicinity were held in a very early date by such pioneer preachers as Revs. Holbrook and Cooley. Among the first members were James Wyatt and wife, Jerry Parmalee and wife, Homer Parmalee and wife, S. L. Billings and wife, George Teel and wife, Philer Hooker and wife, M. H. Nickerson and wife and F. L. Benedict and wife.

The first regular pastor was Rev. J. W. Leslie, of Janesville, who remained here one year. He went from here to Shullsburg, Iowa, where he died. Mr. Leslie was succeeded in the Nora Springs pulpit by Rev. Horace Warner, who remained here two years. He and Rev. Mr. Judson, of the Baptist church, held a very successful series of revival meetings, and a number joined at that time. Mr. Warner went from here to Plainfield, where he still lives on a farm. Next came Rev. H. W. Bennett, of Decorah, in 1873 and remained three years.

During Mr. Bennett's ministry the friends of the cause raised the necessary funds and commenced the erection of a church. It was completed in 1876, at a cost of $3,500. It is a frame structure, about 40 x 60, and will seat comfortably 300 persons.

Mr. Bennett was a very earnest worker, and was very popular with the congregation. He is a man of great ability, and is now one of the most prominent ministers in his denomination in Iowa. He went from here to Mason City, where he remained three years; thence to Cedar Rapids, staying one year; and thence to Dubuque, where he has been for three years.

Rev. G. L. Garrison was the next pastor, remaining two years. He came from Luana, Clayton County, and after his two years here he went to Shullsburg. He is now preaching at Shell Rock. He is admitted by all to be a cultured and energetic minister. He is a graduate of the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill. He was followed by Rev. Thomas E. Fleming, of Mitchell. He remained one year. In 1878 came Rev. J. J. Littler, who also preached but one year. Rev. L. S. Cooley was invited to the pulpit in 1879. Mr. Cooley was one of the pioneer preachers of Northern Iowa, and has been well known to all Methodists. Mr. Cooley was an enthusiastic worker. He built the church at Plymouth,

and he cleared the church at Nora Springs of debt. He went from here to Maynard, Fayette County, where he still preaches.

The present pastor, Rev. J. R. Cameron, came here in the fall of 1881, from Maynard, exchanging pulpits with Mr. Cooley.

The first Trustees of the church, elected in 1870, were M. H. Nickerson, J. J. Gaylord, F. L. Benedict, Jerry Parmalee and James Wyatt. The parsonage was built about the same time, at a cost of $600, besides the lots. This was sold in 1877, to assist in the payment of the church debt.

The society met in Union Hall, previous to the building of the church.

The present Trustees of the church are: James Wyatt, G. W. Adron, J. M. Sheets, F. L. Benedict, T. J. Smith, O. R. Shaw, and J. H. Morey.

The church has a membership of forty, and the Sunday-school, of which L. Richie is Superintendent, about the same number.

The Rock Grove Baptist Church was organized at Rock Grove City in the latter part of 1854. Among the more prominent of the first members were the following: John Hunt and wife, B. M. Lyon and wife, Deacon Nicholas Fleenor and wife, and Rev. Daniel B. Mead and wife. The first Deacons were John Hunt and Nicholas Fleenor. Rev. Mr. Mead was the first pastor of the congregation, and he remained with them till 1865, when he removed to Newton, Jasper County. There he preached for a year, and then, for the sake of his health, he purchased a little farm, which he worked until about 1877, when he returned to Nora Springs, his present home. Mr. Mead was well liked by all who heard him preach, and enjoys the honor of being one of the pioneer preachers of Northern Iowa. He was followed in the Nora Springs pulpit by Rev. Mr. Jones, Rev. Mr. Zimmerman, Rev. Mr. Freeman, Rev. Mr. Sherman, Rev. Mr. T. H. Judson, Rev. Mr. Abbott and Rev. Mr. Lamkin. The last-named preached in 1877–'8, and Rev. T. L. Hunter followed him for about one year. Rev. T. H. Judson was next invited to fill the pulpit, and he remained until the following spring, when Rev. L. W. Atkins came to Nora Springs. The present pastor, Rev. G. G. Daugherty, came in July, 1882. He is a graduate of the Alton Theological School.

The church building was erected in 1868, at Rock Grove City, and moved to Nora Springs in the summer of 1880. The present membership of the church is about fifty-five. The Sunday-school,

under the superintendency of A. S. Wright, has an average attendance of about eighty.

The Church of Christ.—About the first of April, 1871, Miles Knapp and wife received information that Rev. Melvin Nichols was preaching the doctrines of Alexander Campbell at Osage, Mitchell County. They went through eighteen miles of rain to hear him, and were so pleased that they urged him to deliver a discourse at Nora Springs. This he did May 2, and his sermon was the first of his faith preached at this place. Other meetings were held occasionally during 1871, and on the 12th of January, 1872, began a series of meetings which resulted in the organization of a society with about eighty members.

Rev. W. G. Sweeney was engaged to preach once each month, and he continued for some six months. Rev. J. W. Moore preached every two weeks, the meetings at this time being held in Union Hall. The next pastor was Rev. C. W. Sherwood, who preached continuously one year, beginning in 1875, and then on alternate Sundays for one year. For the next year the society had only occasional services, and then Rev. M. S. Johnson was invited to fill the pulpit, which he did for about six months of 1877. Since then the society has held no regular services. The membership is now forty-five.

The Sunday-school has met regularly since the formation of the society, and is now in a prosperous condition. Its membership is from fifty to sixty.

Their church was completed in 1873 at a cost of $3,000.

The first Trustees of the church were Miles Knapp, Joseph Ankeny and James Hauxhurst. The present Trustees are Miles Knapp and John Griffith.

The Congregational Society of Nora Springs was organized in 1874. On the evening of Oct. 2 a number of the members met at Kidney's Hall to form the society. George W. Stonard, Deacon Fullerton and Dr. S. G. Blythe were appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws. This work was duly performed and their report adopted at the next meeting. The first members of the society were: George W. Stonard and wife, S. C. Chadbourne and wife, H. L. Benedict, B. H. Britton and wife, H. B. Shaw and wife, Mrs. R. E. Robinson, Mrs. M. L. Graham, Mrs. W. M. Brooks, Mrs. Jackson Gaylord, Deacon Fullerton and wife, Dr. S. G. Blythe and wife, Clara Chadbourne, Phœbe Chadbourne, V. W. Albee and wife, Mrs. E. A. Spencer and W. G. Spencer. Of these S. C.

Chadbourne and wife, Mrs. M. L. Graham, Clara Chadbourne, Phœbe Chadbourne and V. W. Albee and wife have taken letters of dismissal and removed from Nora Springs. The present members of the church are George W. Stonard and wife, B. H. Britton and wife, H. B. Shaw and wife, Mrs. R. E. Robinson, Mrs. W. M. Brooks, Deacon Fullerton and wife, Mrs. Dr. S. G. Blythe and Mrs. E. A. Spencer. The officers elected at the time of the adoption of the constitution and by-laws were as follows: Clerk, R. E. Robinson; Treasurer, B. H. Britton; Trustees, George W. Stonard, S. C. Chadbourne and W. L. Benedict.

The Congregationalists have no church building, and have no regular services at the present time.

The German Evangelical Association was organized in March, 1872, at the house of Samuel Spotts, about three miles west of Nora Springs. The first members numbered twenty-six. The first pastors of the society were Revs. George Youngblood and F. Schulsky. They were followed by Rev. Mathew Knoll in 1874. He was here two years, and it was during his pastorate that the parsonage was built. He was followed in 1875 by Revs. F. Metfessel and O. Beck, the former of whom remained two years and the latter one year.

July 13, 1877, during Mr. Metfessel's pastorate, the society having previously bought the old Baptist church, the Trustees decided to rebuild it and fit it up for use. They had paid $600 for the church, and now they expended enough on refitting, etc., to make the total cost about $1,000. The church building is now about 40 x 20.

Mr. Metfessel was succeeded in the pulpit of this church by Rev. E. H. Bippert. He remained two years, and it was during his pastorate that most of the work on the church was done. He left in 1879, going to Hardin County. He is at present in Plymouth County. The next pastor was Rev. William Jonas, of Hardin County. He was here one year, when he went to Cresco. Rev. F. R. Frase was next invited to the pulpit in the spring of 1880, and accepting the call, he remained with the congregation two years. The present pastor, Rev. Otto Gerhardt, was called to the pulpit of this church in this month of February, 1882.

The association has at present a membership of about seventy. The present Trustees are: John Haasis, Peter Steil, C. F. Ladwig, John Kraus and Fred Briem. The Sunday-school has an attendance of about forty.

The parsonage was enlarged in the summer of 1882 by the addition of a wing. It is situated just east of the church.

German Branch of the M. E. Church.—This society was organized in 1870. The first members belonged previously to the Flood Creek Circuit, and were as follows: Conrad Krug, Anna L. Krug, Christian Berlin, Sophia Berlin, Edward Pribbenow, Maria Pribbenow, Herman Krueger, Christian Weitze and Johanne Weitze. All these were received into the membership of the new organization Sept. 26, 1870.

The first pastor of this congregation was Rev. Wilhelm Koerner, who began his duties Sept. 26, 1870. He came directly from Newburg, Mitchell County, but had previously lived in Ulster Township. This was Mr. Koerner's first charge, but by faithful devotion to the interests of his congregation he became well liked by all. He remained two years, and was then followed by Rev. Gottlieb Haefner, who came from Giard, Clayton County. Mr. Haefner was also two years in this pulpit, and preached his last sermon Oct. 4, 1874. Mr. Haefner was a faithful worker for the church, though this was his first pastorate. He was succeeded by Rev. Christian Gebhard, who came from Minnesota. Mr. Gebhard was at Nora Springs three years, and was then followed by Rev. August Krienke, from Spencer, Ia. He served this congregation two years, and then left for Fort Dodge. He is now at Clear Water. Rev. Philip Hummel was next invited to the pulpit, and he is the present pastor. He came here from Traer, Tama County, and is now nearly finishing his third year at Nora Springs.

The first Trustees of the church were: J. C. Ell, Philip Goetz, Christian Ladwig, Christian Berlin and John Kraus. Conrad Krug and Edward Pribbenow were chosen members of the board July 26, 1873. In 1875 the board consisted of Edward Pribbenow, Christian Berlin, Conrad Krug, Solomon Tuerk, Carl Meier and Henry Weitze. The present Trustees are: Edward Pribbenow, Christian Berlin, Conrad Krug, Charles Meier and Henry Weitze.

The present membership of the society is about fifty, and there are also ten probationers. The Sunday-school contains about thirty-five members. The congregation has no church edifice, and holds services in the English church. They meet in the afternoon, while the English congregation meets in the morning and evening. The two Sunday-schools meet one after the other.

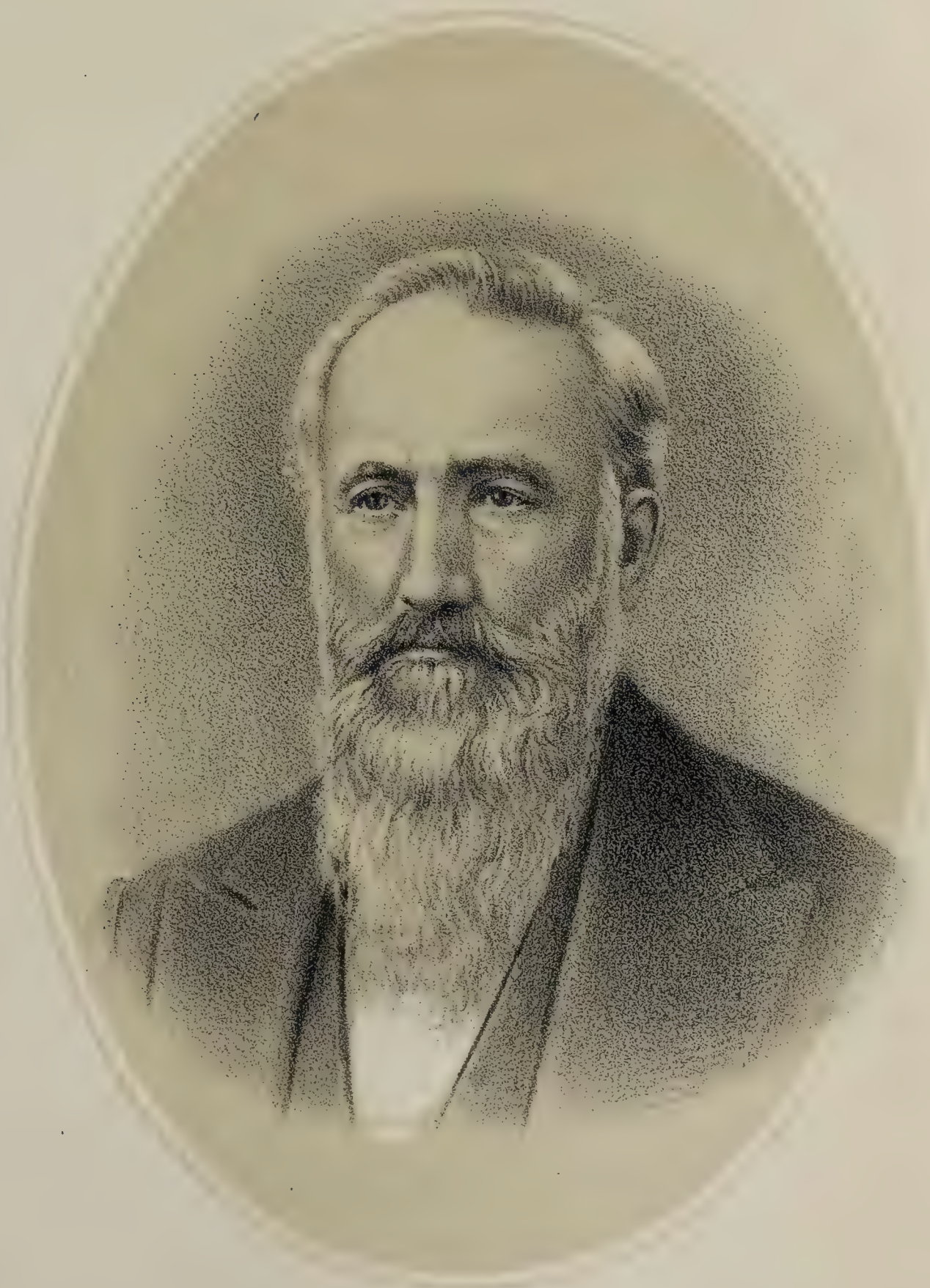
SOCIETIES.

Rock Lodge, No. 294, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized Oct. 18, 1870, by O. Humiston, of Plymouth. The lodge started with a membership of nine, as follows: Z. C. Trask, E. W. McNitt, J. A. Hewitt, J. Coykendall, Samuel Means, A. J. Brundage, D. C. Wickersham, J. A. Wilson and Conrad Goeler. The officers elected at this first meeting were as follows: Z. C. Trask, Master; E. W. McNitt, S. W.; J. A. Hewitt, J. W.; D. C. Wickersham, S. D.; J. A. Wilson, J. D.; C. M. Allen, Tyler; Samuel Means, Secretary. The office of Master Mason has been held successively by Z. C. Trask, E. W. McNitt, H. L. Benedict, F. M. Hubbard and A. J. Brundage. The present membership is fifty-eight, and the lodge is in sound condition, financially and otherwise. The present officers are as follows: A. J. Brundage, W. M.; C. W. Weeks, S. W.; W. W. Miner, J. W.; L. A. Snow, Secretary F. H. Gage, Treasurer; G. M. Hubbard, S. D.; Elmer Loree, J. D.; W. H. Baldwin, Tyler; A. A. Sullivan, S. S.; L. H. Peilm, J. S. The lodge meets the Wednesday evening on or before the full moon of each month.

Granite Rock Lodge, No. 200, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted Aug. 5, 1870, by Past Grand B. F. Cheeney, of Charles City, a member of National Lodge, No. 165, and then D. D. Grand Master of the district composed of Floyd and adjacent counties. The charter members were, H. A. Parmalee, F. M. Hubbard, T. E. Bryan, H. C. Brock, T. B. Hayes, S. R. Hewett, S. B. Elder and J. W. Shores, a part of whom were initiated for the purpose of chartering this new lodge by Pioneer Lodge, No. 194, then located at Rudd, but afterward it was removed to Rockford. S. G. Blythe, A. J. Brundage and I. S. Brundage, now members of this lodge, were then N. G., V. G., and Secretary of that lodge, and assisted in the initiation of these candidates. W. H. Gonser, L. D. Kidder and James Arnold were initiated on the night of institution. A. W. Burgess joined by card.

The first officers of the lodge were as follows: H. A. Parmalee, N. G.; T. E. Bryan, V. G.; W. W. Blood, R. S.; F. M. Hubbard, Treasurer; T. B. Hayes, P. S.

From the time of its institution until the present time, the lodge has passed through some dark days common to most all lodges in a new country, but the principal part of its life has been prosperous. Twice during this time there were serious thoughts in the



J. J. Gaylord

minds of the brothers of surrendering their charter. At one time there was a motion before the lodge for that purpose, but it was not carried. This motion awoke the members to renewed energy, and they put their shoulder to the wheel. It began to move in earnest, and has continued so to do ever since.

There have been three District Deputy Grand Masters appointed from this lodge: H. A. Parmalee, F. M. Hubbard and S. G. Blythe, the present District Deputy. Mr. Blythe is also the representative elect to the Grand Lodge of Iowa.

During the twelve years of its existence, its books show that 150 members have signed the roll; of these there are now, in good standing, seventy-two. Its sick and funeral benefits have always been paid without any assessments, and its financial affairs are in good condition. In connectionwith the Masonic lodge, it owns the real estate on which the lodge now stands. The lodge is now receiving rent instead of paying it out, as it has done in the past.

Of the eight charter members, there are now but three remaining: Messrs. Hubbard, Parmalee and Bryan, who are now active members and all Past Grands; the others have all removed from the place. The lodge holds its regular meetings, on Friday evening of each week.

The present officers are as follows: J. S. Brundage, N. G.; T. M. Blythe, V. G.; J. L. Wallace, R. S.; S. G. Blythe, Treasurer; Zina Roberts, P. S.; T. E. Bryan, R. S. to N. G.; J. A. Hardman, L. S. to N. G.; Charles Darling, W.; A. W. Burgess, C.; O. B. Allen, R. S. S.; Fred Ghering, L. S. S.; L. J. Keys, O. G.; F. M. Meade, I. G.; L. L. Benedict, R. S. to V. G.; F. M. Pardee, L. S. to V. G.

Surety Lodge, No. 184, *A. O. U. W.*, was organized March 19, 1879, at what was called Good Templars' Hall, by P. W. Burr and others from Charles City. The lodge started with a membership of twenty-eight, and elected officers as follows: D. A. Wheeler, P. M. W.; S. G. Blythe, M. W.; A. J. Brundage, Foreman; F. M. Mead, Overseer; R. M. Wilson, Guide; T. M. Blythe, Recorder; A. W. Burgess, Financier; William F. Stewart, Steward; George A. Heintzleman, I. W.; William J. Stewart, O. W.; Trustees, C. H. Johnson, A. J. Brundage, A. B. Tredway. The office of Master Workman has been held successively by S. G. Blythe, D. A. Wheeler, F. M. Mead, G. A. Heintzleman, A. W. Burgess and A. B. Tredway. The present membership of the lodge is thirty

six; and the present officers, elected June 26, 1882, are as follows: A. W. Burgess, P. M. W.; A. B. Tredway, M. W.; T. E. Bryan, Foreman; G. Miller, Overseer; T. M. Blythe, Recorder; W. H. Gonser, Financier; W. F. Stewart, Receiver; S. G. Blythe, Guide; J. M. Sheets, I. W.; D. A. Wheeler, O. W.; Trustee to Jan. 1, 1884, A. B. Tredway; Trustee to July 1, 1883, S. G. Blythe; Trustee to Jan. 1, 1883, J. M. Sheets. The lodge has had no deaths since organization. It meets the first and last Mondays of each month over the store of Burgess & Stone. The lodge is financially sound, and has good prospects for an increase in membership in the near future. Surety Lodge has the honor of containing among its members the Grand Medical Examiner for Iowa—S. G. Blythe.

Rock Grove Collegium, V. A. S., was organized at the armory of Company K, Sixth Regiment I. N. G., at Nora Springs, on the evening of Aug. 9, 1882. Eleven members united in effecting this organization. The charter has not yet been received. The following officers were elected: Rector, S. G. Blythe; Vice-Rector, B. H. Britton; Chaplain, H. B. Shaw; Scribe, J. L. Wallace; Quaestor, A. B. Tredway; Usher, Harry H. Britton; Speculator, R. M. Gish; Curators, S. G. Blythe, Horace Gage and B. H. Britton. The meetings are to be held the first Saturday of each month. The purposes of the organization are similar to those of the A. O. U. W. and I. L. H.—mutual insurance.

Nora Chapter, No. 55, O. E. S., held its first regular communication in Union Hall July 14, 1874. The various offices were filled that evening by members of the order from Rockford. The officers regularly elected and installed this evening were as follows: Helen Britton, W. M.; B. H. Britton, W. P.; Katie Birney, A. M.; Lydia A. Snow, Con.; Watie M. Kidney, A. C.; C. C. Birney, Sec.; H. Gage, Treas.; Carrie Britton, Adah; A. Burlingame, Ruth; Martha Hemphill, Esther; Mrs. Tyler Blake, Martha; Mrs. Brooks, Electa; W. Baldwin, Warder; J. C. Burlingame, Sentinel. It was decided to hold two communications per month, on the first and third Mondays. This rule is still the one in force.

The office of Worthy Matron has beon held successively by Helen Britton, Carrie Britton, Lydia A. Snow, H. C. Birney, Abbie Gardner, Lydia Snow.

The office of Secretary has been filled successively by C. C. Birney, H. A. Britton, M. A. Birney, Matilda Snow. The present officers are as follows: Lydia Snow, W. M.; C. C. Birney, W. P.;

Nancy Gage, A. M.; Matilda Snow, Sec.; Sarah Cole, Treas.; Abbie Gardner, Con.; H. C. Birney, A. C. The present membership in good standing is eighteen. The chapter is under the jurisdiction of the Iowa Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, which was organized at Cedar Rapids, July 30, 1878, under a call from Mrs. Jennie E. Mathews, District Deputy for Iowa.

Nora Lodge, No. 86, *I. O. G. T.*, received its charter March 15, 1876, from Elias Jessup, G. W. C. T., and David Brant, G. W. S. The charter members were seventeen in number, as follows: Ladies, B. V. Gaylord, A. Valiet, A. Geary, Britton, C. Britton, Waterbury, Watson, Graham, Davison; Gentlemen, H. Britton, A. Sweet, O. P. Waterbury, G. Bushnell, A. C. McNitt, Fullerton, Knapp and Parmalee. The following were installed as officers for the first term: Z. C. Trask, W. C. T.; Mrs. G. Bushnell, W. V. T.; B. H. Britton, W. Sec.; A. McNitt, W. A. S.; G. A. Heintzleman, W. F. S.; F. B. Harnish, W. Treas.; W. F. Gage, W. M.; H. F. Davison, W. O. G. The lodge met regularly for five years and a half, and ceased to meet in the fall of 1881. The lodge had an average membership of about forty, and at one time had fully eighty. It was a very strong society in its day.

Gardner Post, No. 79, *Grand Army of the Republic*, was instituted July 13, 1882, by Chief Mustering Officer Gen. Horace G. Wolfe, of Jessup, Ia. At this meeting thirteen comrades signed the roll, which number has since been swelled to seventeen. There is a prospect of a still larger membership; but ultimately, of course, the organization will become weaker and weaker in numbers, unlike other organizations, for one by one the boys who wore the blue are answering to the roll call "beyond the river." The society is an honorable one, and the members are held together by peculiar ties. The post is named in honor of George H. Gardner, formerly of Nora Springs. The following officers were elected: S. G. Blythe, Commander; L. R. Funston, Senior Vice-Commander; L. D. Powers, Junior Vice-Commander; T. E. Bryan, O. D.; O. P. Waterbury, O. G.; C. R. Belauski, Adjutant; J. C. Chambers, Quartermaster; L. J. Keyes, Sentinel; C. F. Greenman, S. M. The regular meetings of the post are on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month.

Company K, Sixth Regiment, I. N. G.—This company of militia was mustered in in July, 1878, with about forty members; it now contains nearly fifty, most of whom are in Rock Grove Township. The company meets regularly for drill at their armory in

Nora Springs, on the evenings of the first and third Thursdays of each month. The following are the officers: Leroy A. Snow, Captain; C. S. Tredway, First Lieutenant; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Miner. The company have uniforms, and uniforms supplied by the State. They have attended encampments as follows: Regimental, at Osage, October, 1878; Regimental, at Charles City, October, 1879; Brigade, at Des Moines, October, 1881; Brigade, at Waterloo, June 19–24, 1882.

Nora Springs Cornet Band.—A band was organized at Nora Springs in 1874, under the leadership of Israel Turner, then depot agent at Nora Junction. It contained about nine members, and continued in existence for three years. It had the reputation of being one of the finest cornet bands in the Northwest. It played at the Centennial Celebration at Charles City, July 4, 1876, and a number of other towns in Floyd County and vicinity. Since this band was broken up, two cornet bands have been organized, both of which had but a brief existence.

Hook and Ladder Company.—The Nora Springs Hook and Ladder Company was organized in 1875, and continued in existence about two years. There were about thirty members of the company. They were never needed for actual service but once, and that was when William Workman's barn was burned, in 1876. At this time the whole company turned out promptly, but they were unable to do much toward saving the barn. The town authorities purchased a wagon and several good ladders for the company, which drilled regularly once a month until it was disbanded, not receiving sufficient encouragement from the citizens. The last officers were V. W. Albee, Foreman; W. R. Poulton, 1st. Assistant; O. B. Allen, 2d Assistant; F. M. Mead, Secretary; L. A. Snow, Treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Allen Adams was born in Mercer County, Penn., Nov. 26, 1843. He resided on a farm till he was fourteen years old, when he learned the trade of a shoemaker. He came to this country in 1861, and in the spring of 1862 enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry; was transferred to the Twenty-first Regiment in the fall of 1862; went in as a private, was promoted to Sergeant, and during the siege of Vicksburg, June 17, was mustered in as Second Lieutenant, which he held till the close of the war. When his time expired he was tendered the commission of Captain in order

to keep the company together till the balance of the regiment's time was out and they discharged, but declined. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, and others. He was on detached service during the charge at Black River Bridge. Took part in the charge on Vicksburg and saw Colonel Dunlap killed. He was married in 1868 to Mary S. Kilborn, who was born in 1842. Her father, E. B. Kilborn, was born in New York State in 1807, and died in February, 1881, in Otsego County, N. Y. Her mother, Mary (Fitch) Kilborn, was born in 1810 and died in 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have two children—Mertie L. and Gracie Belle. He owns ninety-three acres on section 17, Rock Grove Township, and is engaged in both farming and stock-raising.

John R. Adams, farmer and stock-raiser, section 9, Rock Grove Township, was born in Bedford County, Pa., March 19, 1824. He is a son of John Adams, of the same county. His Grandfather Adams was a native of Germany. John R. moved to Knox County, Ohio, with his parents in 1836, where his father died in 1876. He came to this county in 1865 and settled on wild prairie land; hauled lumber from Cedar Falls to build his house and took all his wheat there and sold it for forty cents a bushel. He owns 1,900 acres, all under cultivation. He is no office seeker. He was married in Gnadenhutten, Ohio, April 5, 1860, to Ellen Miksch, a native of New Philadelphia, Ohio. They have five children—Ilo, Rankin, Asa, Clara and Ida.

Cyrus M. Allen (deceased) was born in Scipio, Cayuga County, N. Y., May 4, 1822, and in 1833 he moved with his parents to Berrien, Mich., and subsequently to Chicago. He was married in the latter place, in 1850, to Lucy J. Judson, daughter of Henry Judson (deceased). She was born in Huntington, Crittenden County, Vt. Seven children blessed their union, viz.: Lucia, Oscar B., Alonzo, Carrie, Cyrus, Walter and Bertie. In 1856 Mr. Allen became a resident of Nora Springs, where, in company with John West, he owned and operated a saw-mill a number of years. He afterward worked at the blacksmith's trade. He died Feb. 11, 1874, and sorrow fell upon many hearts when to the list of the dead was added the name of this honest and upright man. He was a consistent member of the Congregational church, as was his wife, who afterward became the wife of Elder D. B. Mead, a Baptist minister.

Oscar B. Allen, an enterprising young business man of Nora Springs, is a native of Cook County, Ill., born July 1, 1855, a son of Cyrus M. Allen (deceased), whose sketch appears in this work. He came with his parents to Nora Springs in 1856, and was here reared and educated. He served an apprenticeship at the harness-maker's trade under G. W. Hall, and is still in his employ. He went to Dakota Territory in 1878, and was bookkeeper for the contractors who were building the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad and division, for some months. He returned to Nora Springs, and has since resided here. He is Secretary of the City School Board, and has been a member of the Old Settlers' Association for the past four years. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity.

Jacob Ankeny, farmer and stock-raiser, section 4, Rock Grove Township, was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., Aug. 25, 1822. His father, George Ankeny, of Westmoreland County, moved to Knox County, Ohio, in 1830. Jacob came to this county in 1855, where he owns 120 acres of fine land. He was Township Trustee at an early day, and at that time built the first bridge across Flood Creek. He was married in Knox County, O., to Susannah Adams. They have had thirteen children—Mary (deceased), Olive, Rebecca and Elizabeth, born in Ohio; Thomas J., Wallie F., Joseph L., Normandy, James P. and four deceased, born in this county. Two daughters, Elizabeth and Rebecca, are prominent teachers in this county. When Mr. Ankeny settled here, there were very few families in the township, and it was a wild prairie.

George Apel, farmer and stock-raiser, section 23, Rock Grove Township, was born in Hesse, Germany, March 22, 1846. His father, George Apel, was also a native of Germany. George, Jr., came to America, and to Osage, Iowa, in 1860. He enlisted in the late war in Company K, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and served three years, being in the battles of Little Rock, Nashville, Spanish Fort, Tupelo, and many others. He came to Floyd County in 1874, where he owns 160 acres of fine land. He was married in 1868 to Katie Lohn, and has three children—Conrad G., Anna C., and Willie F. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Abner A. Babcock, farmer and stock-raiser, section 16, Rock Grove Township, born in Otsego County, N. Y., July 22, 1822, is a son of Sanford Babcock, also a native of New York State. His

early life was spent on a farm, and his education was received in the common schools of New York. In April, 1863, he came to this county and bought land, and the following fall moved his family here. He owns 170 acres and a half interest in 120 acres of fine land. He was married Sept. 19, 1852, to Nancy, daughter of Nicholas Quackenbos. They are the parents of six children, five living—Amos M., Isaac T., Ira J., George L., and Estella. He has served his county as Supervisor and his township as Clerk and Assessor.

Isaac T. Babcock, son of the above, was born in Otsego County, N. Y., April 26, 1858. He came to this county with his parents in 1863, and has received his education in the schools of this place, residing on the farm with his parents. He was married Feb. 7, 1882, to Ella Baker, a daughter of George A. Baker, who came to this county in 1870. Isaac T. resides on section 14, where he owns 120 acres of land and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

George A. Baker, farmer and stock-raiser, section 15, was born in Knox County, Ohio, May 18, 1833, a son of William Baker, a native of Pennsylvania, who was brought to Knox County, Ohio, in 1812, when one year old. Geo. A. grew up on the same farm as his father; was educated in a subscription school, the first one he attended being held in the loft or attic of an old log milk-house. He came to this county in 1870 and now owns 192 acres of finely cultivated land. He was married in the fall of 1854 to Mary Robison. They have eight children—William W., John B., Ella, Clifford M., Jacob H., Sarah, Louis and Walter.

Francis L. Benedict was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1825; a son of Lewis Benedict, a native of Connecticut, and Lydia (Packard) Benedict, a native of New York. Both are living; the father eighty-three and the mother eighty-one years of age. Francis L. was educated in Chagrin Falls, Ohio, where he went with his parents when a small boy. In 1852 he came to Linn County, Ia., and in 1856 to this county, where he owns 200 acres on section 18, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married March 21, 1848, to Abigail Snow, a native of Massachusetts. They have seven children, five living—James L., Lyman L., Elmer A., Harrison and Bertie. He has been Township Trustee and School Director several years; County Supervisor one year, and was Postmaster two years.

Henry L. Benedict was born in Coventry, Chenango County, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1834. His father, Lewis Benedict, a native of Connecticut, moved to Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in 1836, and in 1846 to Dodge County, Wis. Henry L. was educated in Ohio and Wisconsin. He came to this county in the fall of 1867 and settled on section 11, where he owns 160 acres of fine land and eighteen acres of timber. He is both farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1855 to Sarah A., daughter of Martin L. Blair. They have had four children, three living—Sumner A., Charles F., and Lettie S. Marsha E. died at the age of eight years. He is Township Trustee and Justice of the Peace; is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

Smith G. Blythe, M. D., Nora Springs, was born in Middlesex County, N. J., Nov. 6, 1841, and was one of a family of nine children. His father, Joseph M. Blythe, was a native of Kentucky, and a minister in the Presbyterian faith. In 1856 he was placed in charge of a pastorate at Vincennes, Ind., where Smith remained one year, then returned to the East, and entered Lafayette College at Easton, Pa., from which he graduated in the spring of 1860. He took charge of a classical academy at Belvidere, N. J., in the following fall, and began reading medicine. He was one of the first to enlist in the late Rebellion, becoming a member of Company D, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and in a month after enlistment was made Commissary Sergeant. In February, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Second Lieutenant of Company A, and at the battle of South Mountain was made First Lieutenant of Company F, and in November of 1862, was promoted to the Captaincy. He was wounded four times, and so severely at the battle of the Wilderness that he was mustered out for physical disability on June 24, 1864. Upon leaving the service he taught school at Hopewell, Ind., some time, and in the meanwhile continued the study of medicine. He attended the Ohio State Medical College at Cincinnati, during the sessions of 1866–'67, and located in the practice of his profession, in the spring of 1867, at Vinton, Ia. He successfully practiced there until December, 1869, when he moved to Rudd, Floyd County; thence, in January, 1873, to Nora Springs. He graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York City, in 1878, and since his residence here has built up a large and lucrative practice, being recognized as one of the leaders of the medical profession in the State. Dr. Blythe was married July 8, 1863, to Miss Emily G. Sharp, daughter of Judge

Wm. R. Sharp, of New Jersey. Of nine children born of this union three survive—Emily M., Hannah L., and Redford V. The deceased were—Ellen H., William S., Jessie C., Elizabeth G., Jean M., and one who died in infancy. Dr. Blythe was the Presidential Elector for the Fourth Congressional District in 1880, and has efficiently served in various local offices. He is on the Governor's staff as Surgeon General, with the rank of Brigadier General of the Iowa National Guards. His mother, Ellen Henrietta (Green) Blythe, was a sister of the Hon. Chief Justice Green, of New Jersey.

Alvaro W. Burgess is a native of Mukwanago, Waukesha County, Wis., born Sept. 20, 1846, a son of Alvaro Burgess, Sr., who died in Beaver Dam, Wis., in 1864, whither he had moved with his family in 1848. The subject of this memoir was the youngest of a family of ten children, and he came to Nora Springs from Beaver Dam in 1869 and engaged in the manufacture of pumps. In February, 1871, he married Miss Marion E. Gaylord, oldest daughter of W. P. Gaylord. On the 29th day of September, 1872, after an illness of two days, she died. In April, 1874, he married Miss Lentie Paddleford, second daughter of Charles Paddleford. They have two children—Dale and Ruth. Mr. Burgess is now engaged in the mercantile business at Nora Springs with Mr. A. Stone. They carry a $7,000 stock of goods, and their annual sales amount to $30,000. They are popular merchants, and are recognized as men of irreproachable business integrity. In politics Mr. Burgess's sympathies are with the Republican party. In religion, a Baptist.

Thomas Edwin Bryan, one of the prominent citizens of Nora Springs, is a native of Nobles County, O., born Dec. 3, 1843. His father, Cornelius Bryan, was born in Monroe County, O., in 1810. The subject of this memoir came to Nora Springs, Ia., in November, 1869, from Delaware County, Ia. He enlisted during the war of the great Rebellion in Company K, Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteers Infantry, and remained in the service three years. He married Miss Carrie Nichols, who died after a long and painful illness on Feb. 13, 1875. He was married Jan. 23, 1878, to Harriet A., daughter of Hon. W. P. Gaylord. They have one child, a daughter—Beulah. In company with J. J. Gaylord, Mr. Bryan is conducting a store of general merchandise at Nora Springs under the firm name of Gaylord & Bryan. He is an accomplished business man, an active salesman and a good accountant. In politics he is a Republican, and was appointed Postmaster of Nora Springs in January, 1879, and still retains the office. He is a prominent

member of the I. O. O F. and A. O. U. W. fraternities, Nora Springs.

Henry H. Cott is a native of New York State, born in 1839. He, with his parents, moved to Wisconsin in 1852 and came to Nora Springs in 1872, starting the first paper ever printed in the town. With a disposition that cannot endure inaction, he gathered a slight knowledge of printing while spending the winter of 1863–'4 in Flint, Mich.; at that time he was working by day in a furniture manufactory, and becoming acquainted with the "boys" of the *Wolverine Citizen*; he passed the evenings in their company at the printing office, without the slightest idea that printing was ever destined to become his regular business. In the spring of 1864 he returned to Wisconsin, engaging in the grocery business, and printing a three-column amateur paper started by other parties. From this small beginning and from love of the work grew out a job office, and a newspaper became a natural consequence. Mr. Cott is by right the senior editor of Floyd County, having been continuously in business for a longer period than others of the profession.

Charles Darling, son of Calvin Darling, of Vermont, was born in Tioga County, N. Y., May 19, 1840. In 1855 he went to Portage County, Wis., with his parents, where he worked on a farm in connection with his trade, that of carpenter, which he learned when a boy, till the fall of 1868, when he came to Floyd County. He is living on section 21, Rock Grove Township, and is both farming and working at the carpenter's trade. He was married Sept. 21, 1862, to Maria Post, a native of New York State. They are the parents of four children, three living—Adda E., Francis L., and Annie L. Milton L. died at the age of five years. Mr. Darling is a member of the Baptist church. He has been Township Trustee several years, and School Director. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. During the war he served in Company F, Fifth Wisconsin Infantry, one year.

Ira R. Dean, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Foxcroft, Piscataquis County, Me., Nov. 8, 1831, and is a son of Ira Dean, a native of Massachusetts. He was reared on a farm and received a common-school education. He went with his parents to DeKalb County, Ill., in 1844, and in 1854 came to this township. He resides on section 14, where he owns eighty acres. He was married Sept. 27, 1857, to Mary A., a daughter of Adam Cline. They are the parents

of six children, five living—Henry G., Dorcas M., Sarah A., Charlotte M. and Luna E. He has served as Constable two terms.

William Dean, farmer and stock-raiser, Rock Grove Township, is a son of Ira Dean, a native of Massachusetts, and was born in Foxcroft, Piscataquis County, Me., July 26, 1827, where he received a common-school education. He came West, to DeKalb County, Ill., in 1844, and to this county in 1853. There were only two houses where Charles City now stands, at that time, one being a store and a dwelling. He went about sixty miles, to Waverly and Cedar Falls, to mill, built his first house of logs, making the flooring of basswood and the shingles of oak with an ax only; fastened the roof on with weight poles. Took his wheat to McGregor, a distance of 100 miles, and sold it for 25 and 30 cents per bushel. He was married July 4, 1856, to Harriet A., daughter of Samuel Gaylord. They had one child—William J., born May 7, 1858; died May 25, 1858. Mrs. Dean died May 8, 1858. Feb. 12, 1860, he married Adeline Arthur, who died Sept. 8, 1874. July 4, 1875, he married Harriett N. Birdsell. He resides on section 11, and owns 370 acres of fine land. He has held the offices of Township Clerk, Township Trustee, and has been Justice of the Peace several years. Mr. Dean always held that the path of duty was the only path of safety; would sooner see the "heavens fall" than swerve from what he thought to be right. He was ever particular to fulfill to the letter every promise, even to the least. When his promise was out for anything it was *always sure.* Though hard up for money his punctuality enabled him to get any money that was not in immediate use wherever he could find a dollar.

Nicholas Fleenor, farmer and stock-raiser, section 17, Rock Grove Township, was born in Washington County, Va., June 17, 1811. He is a son of Isaac Fleenor, of the same State, Nicholas being born and reared on the same farm as his father; attended a subscription school in a log cabin; had slab benches with no backs, puncheon floor, and heated by a fire on a large stone at one end of the cabin, the smoke going out of a hole in the roof. There was a slab on pins stuck in the wall for a writing desk, and greased paper pasted over a crack in the wall for a window. He went to Washington County, Ind., in 1834, and cleared out a farm. He came to this township in 1855, moved on a farm here in 1856. He owns 150 acres, and has deeded eighty acres to his sons. He was married in December, 1835, to Sarah Kaylor. They had eleven children, seven living—Robert, John, James, Mary J.,

Martha E., Nancy C., and Luella. Two sons, Isaac M. and Geo. F., died in the late war. Isaac M. was in the Twenty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and Geo. F. was in the Dubuque Battery. One daughter, Mary, died after she was married, and left one son.

Enoch F. Forbes, section 20, Rock Grove Township, was born in Black Hawk County, Ia., June 2, 1853. He came to Floyd County with his parents in April, 1865. He was married Nov. 25, 1873, to Lora E. Henry, born in this township May 24, 1856, and a daughter of John and Julia A. (Workman) Henry. They are the parents of four children, three living—Milton, Wilson and Mary Maud. Mr. Forbes is a member of the I. O. O. F.

John G. Forbes, a native of New York, came to Iowa in 1850, and settled in Henry County. From Henry County he went to Louisa, from Louisa to Black Hawk, from Black Hawk to Tama, and from Tama to Rock Grove, in 1865, and purchased of B. M. Lyon the premises near Rock Grove City, where his widow now resides. He married Miss Elizabeth Mathews. In February, 1872, he died, and was buried at Rock Grove City. He was an industrious, honest farmer, and was respected by all. On the premises he had planted a fine young orchard, which is now producing its fruits. He held the office of Trustee and School Director, and whatever he did for himself or the public was well done. His children were—Harriet, now dead; Margaret J., wife of William O. Moore, of Indiana, and now dead; Thomas J., now in Kossuth County, Ia.; Joseph W., now in Minnesota; James W., now here; Mary E., wife of P. J. Smith, of Black Hawk County; Wilson M., now studying for the legal profession, at State University at Iowa City; E. Fletcher, now here, and Isabella, wife of George Brown, Esq., of this place. In politics a Republican. In religion a Methodist.

H. Gage, Mayor of Nora Springs, was born in Worcester County, Mass., Feb. 20, 1822, a son of Nathan Gage, likewise a native of the Bay State. His grandfather, Silas Gage, emigrated from Scotland to America when a mere boy, and his descendants are now among the prominent respected citizens of various States. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm, and his educational advantages were those of the common schools. At the age of fourteen he became self-supporting, purchasing a stock of tinware, which he peddled three years, then ran a wholesale cigar and confectionery wagon three years. He spent two years as collector for T. New & Co., stove dealers, in Keene, N. H., and in 1852 he married Nancy

E. Stone, of that place. Four children have blessed their union, Henry S., Warren H., Frank H. and Mary E. After his marriage, in 1854 Mr. Gage moved to Madison, Wis., thence to Stevens' Point in 1856. One year later he located in Howard County, Ia., where he engaged in farming and the mercantile and stock business until the fall of 1867, when he became a resident of Nora Springs. He has been instrumental in building up the town, and has been always foremost in any enterprise that promised progression to her interests. He always takes an active interest in educational matters and has been a member of the School Board for six years. He has served acceptably as Mayor for the past five years; he helped to organize the Masonic lodge of this place, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity. During the first years of his residence here Mr. Gage engaged in the mercantile, grain and banking business, but of late has attended to the management of his farms, five in number, and loaning his money. Though coming to this country in limited circumstances he has by an indomitable will and determination to succeed surmounted all obstacles, and to-day he ranks with the wealthy and influential citizens of Floyd County.

Jonathan F. Gates, attorney, Nora Springs, was born near Marietta, Ohio, Nov. 13, 1838. He went with his parents to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1843, and in 1847 to Fond du Lac County, Wis. In 1861 he went to Independence, Ia., and from there direct to what is now Springfield, D. T., and helped lay out the town; returned to Independence in 1861. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and was discharged Feb. 16, 1863, on account of disability. His education was limited till after the war, when he went to Lenox Collegiate Institute, Hopkinton, Ia., during 1866 and 1867. He then read law and was admitted to the bar in March, 1875. He practiced in Independence a short time; served five years as Deputy Sheriff of Buchanan County, Ia., before he was admitted to the bar. He came to Nora Springs in the fall of 1875, where he is engaged in the practice of law, collecting, notary public, real estate and general agent. He was married April 10, 1869, to Mary J. Burrington. They have one adopted child—Edna, born April 14, 1873. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Edson Gaylord, born in Northville, Litchfield County, Conn., Oct. 16, 1826, is a son of Samuel and Betsy (Jackson) Gaylord. His paternal grandfather, Ager Gaylord, was in the French and Indian wars, and distinguished himself by killing two Frenchmen

at one shot, while on picket duty. The Gaylords are noted as a long lived race, several of his ancestors reaching 100, and one the advanced age of 112 years. His mother was specially noted for her fine vocal powers. Edson Gaylord has always been a hard-working man commencing at the early age of six years, when his father hired him out to ride a horse for Elmer Baldwin, of New Milford, Conn., to plow a steep side-hill full of stumps and stones. He was put on the horse, which was hitched ahead of two yoke of unbroken steers. The horse pulled one way and the steers the other. The order was given to "lick up," and he "licked up," when off they started, boy, horse, steers, and, lastly, Yankee Baldwin, holding on to the plow with a death-like grip. He started as soon as the sun was up in the morning, and rode all day, returning just as it was dark, and received six and one-fourth cents a day. At the age of nine he was hired out to work on a farm at $6 per month. At the age of seventeen he went to Sussex County, N. J., to teach school. He left home with $7 in money and one plain suit of clothes. After traveling three days he reached his destination with fifty cents left. He taught the school three successive terms and returned to Connecticut with $70, paid up his father's small debts and commenced going to school. Three weeks later he was sent for from a back country school, where the large scholars had just dismissed the teacher with fearful warnings if he ever dared show himself in the community again as a teacher. After many warnings from friends and much persuasion from the committee he concluded to accept the position which he filled with perfect satisfaction to all concerned for three winters. In the spring of 1848 he engaged to work for Captain John Peters, of Woodville, for $160 a year, pledging himself to work faithfully, with no holiday. This pledge he kept to the letter, losing no time in the following five years he did not make up by working nights. He taught three terms in a district school in New Jersey. Up to the time he was twenty-one he gave all his wages to his father, reserving only sufficient to clothe himself in the plainest manner. In the spring of 1853 the five brothers were in council together and agreed that one of their number should "go West," and look up, and secure homes for themselves and families. This lot fell to Edson. He went first to Bristol, Wis., where he had cousins; looked over the Southern part of Wisconsin and the Northern part of Illinois, down as far as Quincy; then came into Iowa, and from here went to Minnesota; then back to Bristol, where he worked through harvest; then started once more, and, finally, after coming to Rock Grove for the third

time, was fully convinced that it was the most lovely spot, and possessed more natural advantages than any other he had seen in all his rambles. Oct. 21, 1853, he cut the first tree, to clear up the site for his future home on the northwest quarter of section 17. He completely finished a house 18 x 24, warm and comfortable, without using a nail. The roof was of split stakes, held in place by heavy poles. Mr. Gaylord has some peculiarities that it would be well if more possessed. He has held as his motto: "Pay as you go," owing no one, and never gave his note till after he was forty-five, and then on conditions. Never gave written security to any one. In religion he is eclectic; in politics is independent; always subscribes liberally to all church and public enterprises, especially such as pertain to the cause of education. He cut the first tree for a school-house in Floyd County, getting up in the middle of the night to do it. Mr. Gaylord is a man of more than ordinary ability, as his work has shown. He cut out and made the first pioneer road through Rock Grove; burned the first lime in a regular kiln. He made and supplied almost the entire country with lime and brick for many years, having for this business over forty-five acres of very heavy timber, averaging to handle the wood three times with his hands. He deeded most of the land where Nora Springs now stands from the Government. He built one of the most substantial houses in Northern Iowa, using for the purpose 100,000 brick and 500 bushels of lime; has dealt with many, but lawed with none, always exemplifying his fixed convictions, that every person should secure their own needs by *honest toil*. He was for some years a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. Has written many valuable papers on the apple-tree question in the Northwest, which have been republished and highly complimented by leading horticulturists of the Northwest. He never aspired to any public office which he did not secure by heavy majorities. He has been Justice of the Peace, Chairman of the Board of Township Trustees, and Chairman of the City School Board several years each. Is now a member of the two latter, and also Marshal and Street Commissioner. He was married July 22, 1862, to Helen M. Lamb, of Wayne, Dupage County, Ill., of Scotch parentage. Their first born was a son—Wallace E., born July 22, 1863; the second, a daughter, Myrta J., born July 22, 1865, died Mar. 1, 1869; the third, a daughter, Vienna, born Jan. 27, 1871.

Jackson Gaylord was born in the village of Northville, township of New Milford, Litchfield County, Conn., on Dec. 23, 1829. He was named after his mother, whose maiden name was Betsy Jack-

son. He is a descendant of brave and patriotic ancestors, many of them having fought bravely in the defense of their country's honor, in the wars which occurred in their lifetimes. His great-grandfather died in the French and Indian wars, and his grandfather, Agur Gaylord, entered the army at the age of 16, serving through the French and Indian and the Revolutionary wars. On one occasion while out on a scouting expedition, he saw two Frenchmen, who had taken refuge behind two trees which had commenced growing together and widened out as they grew. Mr. Gaylord and his party took refuge behind a stump, standing in Indian file, to watch the proceedings of the enemy. The Frenchmen stepped together to prime their guns, one of them apparently being out of powder. Mr. Gaylord embraced the opportunity to make sure of his men, which he did by killing both at one shot. Agur Gaylord died at the ripe old age of eighty-eight years. Samuel Gaylord, father of the subject of this interesting record, was born Jan. 6, 1776, in the town of Norfolk, Conn., and at the age of fourteen was apprenticed to the blacksmith's, serving seven years. He was an excellent workman, especially excelling in the manufacture of edged tools. He emigrated to Rock Grove Township in 1855, and resided here until his death. He secured the south half of southeast quarter of section 1, township 96, range 19, Portland Township, Cerro-Gordo County; also twenty-nine acres of timber on section 18, lying between the railroad addition to Nora Springs and the Shell Rock River, on a part of which the M. & St. P. R. R. Co. built their depot. He also owned blocks 13 and 14, old town, living on said premises several years. He has since built a house on lots 1 and 2, block 10, railroad addition, where he resides at this time. He was married on the 8th of November, 1862, to the widow Harriet Vliet, of Tranquility, Sussex County, N. J. She had three children—Eliza and Ira, who live in Jersey, and Alice, who married Robert Wilson, and now lives in Nora Springs. His wife, Harriet, died of consumption, on Dec. 2, 1877. He was again married Aug. 7, 1879, to the widow Elizabeth Coppock, a native of Stockport, England, and sister to Israel Turner, depot agent at Nora Junction. She had one son—W. M., who lives with his mother. Jackson has no children. By profession he is a school-teacher, and has a good education. He attended the common schools until twelve years of age, and from that time until his eighteenth year went to school during the winters and worked in the summers. He spent four terms in an academy or high school. Being naturally endowed with superior mental abilities he has

been a diligent student, and is one of the best informed men of his day. As a teacher he has been very successful. While in the West farming was his principal business. In politics a Republican. He is not a member of any church, but in sentiment a Congregationalist. His wife, Harriet, was a member of the Congregational church. The following narrative as related by him shows to some extent the endurance and perseverance of the early settlers: "In 1855 I was living in Tranquility, Sussex County, N. J.; having determined on going West, I went to New York City, where I met my father, mother, and two sisters, also brother Lyman and family and brother Edson, who had returned from the West for the purpose of taking my father and family back with him. We went to Chicago, then up the lake to Kenosha, Wis., thence to Bristol, where we stopped several weeks with brother Wilberforce and other friends, making preparations for a three-hundred-mile overland journey to Iowa, also waiting for our goods which we had sent by the way of the lakes, but we were obliged to go witbout them, learning afterward they arrived the day we left. We purchased four yoke of oxen and three wagons; on the 12th of November we commenced our journey. For three days the weather was very pleasant, when suddenly it changed, rained, turned cold, snowed, and winter set in in earnest. Our faithful oxen trudged on, day after day, slow but sure. At night stopping with some farmer, spreading our beds upon the floor, bunked in for a snooze and a rest, Edson and sometimes myself sleeping out-doors in the wagon. So we traveled on day after day through the snows, and beaten by the cold winds of the Wisconsin hills. Upon reaching the Mississippi River we found navigation stopped on account of the slush ice in the river. Thinking we might have to remain where we were during winter, we commenced making preparations for that purpose. We stopped with a Kentuckian by the name of Hartford, a whole-souled, generous-hearted man, who, with his wife, did all they could to make us comfortable. In about four days the weather moderated so that the ferry-boat could run. We hurried our things aboard our wagons, and bidding good-bye to our kind hosts, we started once more for Iowa. On nearing the river we had to cross some bridges over bayous; our oxen not liking the looks of things very well, behaved so badly we were obliged to unyoke part of them and draw the wagons over by hand. On reaching the ferry we had quite a time in persuading our cattle to get on board; this being accomplished, we crossed the river

and landed at Clayton City, Ia., just at dark. Then we had to climb the heights and get over the bluffs. Our oxen not being shod and the road slippery, we had to double teams, sand the road, and take one load at a time. All having safely reached the summit, we were soon bunked for the night and in the arms of Morpheus. On the 5th of December, after a cold and tedious journey, we arrived at Rock Grove, on section 17, where Edson Gaylord lives at the time of this writing. The log house is now standing, having two rooms, in which seventeen of us, big and little, lived most of the winter. Provisions were very scarce; no meat or anything hardly in the country, except flour; for some time we lived principally on bread, and gravy made of flour, water, and molasses. We had to go long distances to trade. Myself and Earl Gaylord, my nephew, ten or twelve years of age, went to Dubuque to trade, with a big wagon and two yoke of cattle, a distance of 140 miles; stopping at Janesville, we found salt $9 a barrel; in Dubuque it was about $1.60. We were gone twelve days, camping out and sleeping in our wagon. Meetings were held in log school-houses and the groves. The people gathered for miles around, coming with ox teams. All were on a common level, and general harmony and peace prevailed.

John G. Gaylord, known in army records as J. J. Gaylord, was born in Litchfield County, Conn., July 28, 1843. He is a son of Lyman Gaylord, and came with his parents to this country in 1855. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools of this county. He enlisted in the late war, in Company A, Twenty-first Iowa Infantry, and served over three years. He was in the battles of Magnolia Hill, Champion Hill, at the capture of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863; was one of the number that made desperate charges at Black River Bridge and Vicksburg, May 22, when Grant attempted to take the latter by storm; fought from May 1 to July 4, losing one tenth of their number May 17, at the Black River Bridge charge, and taking 1,100 prisoners and eighteen cannon; also, at Mobile, Fort Blakely, Spanish Fort and others; was never wounded or taken prisoner, and was always in the front. He was married May 21, 1861, to Alice J. La Due. Mrs. Gaylord died and, Sept. 16, 1863, he married Sarah Ankeny. Of his four children only three are living — Alice, Flora, and George A. He resides on section 10, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns 200 acres of fine land.

John J. Gaylord, brother of the Hon. W. P. Gaylord, was born in the State of New York, Dec. 12, 1818. His parents

moved to Litchfield County, Conn., when he was an infant, and he was reared and educated in New Milford that State. When he was seventeen years old his parents removed to Warren Township, and he worked in his father's blacksmith shop there and on farms in that vicinity until 1844, when he returned to New Milford and followed his trade there six years, thence to Southford, Conn. He worked in an edge-tool manufactory there one year; in a machine shop one year, and in 1852 went to Woodbury, Conn. In 1854 he came to Floyd County, Ia., and returned to Connecticut the same year. He worked in a paper-mill at Wolcott two years, and in 1861 came to Nora Springs, Ia. He farmed in this township thirteen years, and is now engaged in the mercantile business — a member of the firm of Gaylord & Bryan. He is a popular merchant, and is known throughout the county as a man of irreproachable business integrity. He was married in 1839 to Charlotte A. Johnson, who died Nov. 6, 1874, leaving two children — Ellen L., now Mrs. J. K. Rupert, of Charles City, and Marion, wife of Chas. E. Brown of Norwalk, Conn. Mr. Gaylord has filled many offices of trust, with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a Methodist in his religious faith.

Lyman Gaylord came here from Litchfield County, Conn., in the fall of 1855, and settled on section 8, where he now resides. He is the eldest of five brothers living in this neighborhood. He has a good farm, a fine brick dwelling, and substantial outbuildings. He is a man of remarkable energy, and at his advanced age to-day does more hard work than most of the young men who call themselves smart. He is one of the few who can't endure rest, and one of the kind who will wear out instead of rusting away. He is out of debt, and has laid up enough for the "rainy day." He has a fine young orchard and an abundance of good timber. His sons are — John G. and Earl L. His daughters — Eliza, now Mrs. Wm. B. Reed, and Emily, now Mrs. Nick F. Weber, attorney at law at Clarion, Wright County, Iowa. His daughter Sarah, a child about seven years old, died in 1861. In politics he is a Republican. In religion, a Second Adventist.

Wm. H. Gonser was born in Knox County, Ohio, March 16, 1847. His father, Henry Gonser, died when he was quite small, and his mother married William Workman. In 1856 the family came to Floyd County. Wm. H. engaged in farming in Nora Springs till 1870, when he was engaged as a clerk in the stores

here, which continued till the spring of 1882, when he went into business for himself in a grocery, crockery, etc., store, and is having a good trade. He was married in 1876 to Sarah, daughter of Wm. F. Stewart, of Nora Springs. Mr. Gonser is a member of the Masonic, I. O. O. F., and A. O. U. W. societies.

David Hardman (deceased) was born in Montgomery County, O., May 24, 1817. His parents moved to Wayne County, Ind., in 1818, and to St. Joseph County, Ind., in 1832. He was married March 29, 1840, to Melinda Roe, of Wayne County, Ind. He went to Delaware County, Ia., in the fall of 1851, and came to this county in April, 1853, where he entered 160 acres of land on sections 20 and 21, Rock Grove Township, and was engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was the father of twelve children, ten living — Israel A., Noah W., Francis J., Vina A., Henry F., David A., John W., Jennie M., Ida F., and George R. Mr. Hardman died April 17, 1882. His son, George R., is carrying on the farm.

Geo. A. Heintzelman was born in Centre County, Pa., Jan. 23, 1836. His father, George Heintzelman, was a native of Union County, Pa.; his great-grandfather came from Holland about the same time as William Penn. He was reared on a farm, and his early education was comparatively limited. He removed to Will County, Ill., in 1854, and in 1860 went to St. Genevieve County, Mo. June 16, 1861, while cutting wheat in the field, he was drafted into the rebel army. He made the officers believe it was all right, but asked permission to finish his wheat, which was granted. That night he signalled a boat and escaped, going to St. Louis; he then bought a ticket for Red Wing, Minn., but was robbed on the wharf; then stopped at Fulton, Ill., and worked in the harvest-field one month, and enlisted in Company K, Eighth Illinois Cavalry; was in the charge of Yorktown, Williamsburg, seven days' fight at Richmond, second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Upperville, Gettysburg, Falling Water, and others. After the war he went to Plainfield, Ill., and in 1867 went to Newton, Jasper County, Ia.; thence to St. Genevieve County, Mo., in 1870, and in 1873 came to Nora Springs, Rock Grove Township. He is by trade a contractor and mason. He was married May 18, 1866, to Cynthia Culver. They had two children — Harley E. and Effie C. Mrs. Heintzelman died in Marshfield, Mo., and in 1875 Mr. Heintzelman married Sarah Lewis. They have two children — Lulu and Willie. He

was a member of the I. O. O. F., K. P. (in Missouri), A. O. U. W., and the Grand Army of the Republic.

David A. Hoel, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Iroquois, Ill., Jan. 8, 1850. His father, James Hoel, is a native of Indiana, who moved to Bremer County, Ia., in 1855, and to this county in 1868, and is still living in Rudd. David A. received his education in the common-schools of Bremer and Floyd Counties. He was married March 24, 1874, to Katie Howard, of Wisconsin. They have had three children, two living—Sydney and Alfred. Mr. and Mrs. Hoel are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Rudd. He is Superintendent of the Sunday-school. He owns eighty acres of fine land.

F. M. Hubbard, of the firm of F. M. Hubbard & Son, was born in Indiana in 1830. He was the sixth child of Dr. John and Anna Hubbard, who were early pioneers from Massachusetts and Vermont to Western New York, and from there to Indiana, thence to Illinois in 1836, while Indians still occupied that country. Dr. John Hubbard was a graduate of Williams College, Mass., a son of Major John Hubbard, of Revolutionary fame. F. M. Hubbard spent his boyhood days in Cook County, Ill., until he was twenty years old; then, in 1850, crossed the plains to California, where he stayed until 1854, when he returned to Illinois, studied medicine, and graduated in New York City in 1856. In the same year he was married to Hattie E. Burbank, of Lancaster, Mass., who was the daughter of Aaron and Chloe Burbank. Aaron Burbank was a Baptist minister and graduate of Waterville College, Me. F. M. Hubbard engaged in the practice of medicine at Janesville, Wis., in 1856, but soon abandoned that, and engaged in the patent right business, taking out five patents for inventions while in the business at Ripon, Wis. In 1869 he came to Nora Springs, and has since been engaged in various occupations here, but mostly in the mercantile business. They have four children living—Myra Alice, born in 1858; George Melville, in 1860; Charles Henry, in 1864; Jason Coridon, in 1867, and two dead. George M. is a member of the present firm of F. M. Hubbard & Son, dealers in drugs, jewelry, groceries, music, etc. Also publishers of the *Advertiser*, a little sheet issued weekly (first number July 4, 1882), to represent the interests of Nora Springs and its business men.

Eli M. Hutchinson, farmer and stock-raiser, northwest quarter of section 26, was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., June 7, 1838. His father, John B. Hutchinson, was a native of the same

county. He was reared on a farm, and was educated in the common-schools. He came to Cedar Rapids, Ia., in 1854, and to Mitchell County in 1855, where he farmed near the Floyd County line till 1873. He built a mill on Rock Creek in 1867. He came to this township in 1873; owns 160 acres of fine land, besides some timber. He was married Dec. 31, 1866, to Mary C., daughter of Wm. G. Dadley (deceased), a native of Edgar County, Ill. They are the parents of six children, five living—Minet A., Mira A., Hattie M., Lizzie M. and Floyd M. He was Postmaster of Meroa Postoffice, Mitchell County, four years; Township Clerk, three years; Assessor, one year; Township Treasurer, one year, and has held other offices of trust in Mitchell County. He is a Master Mason; is a member of Rock Creek Christian church, of which he is an Elder. He served one year and a half in Company K, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, and eight months in Company K, Twelfth Iowa Infantry; was in the battles of Fort De Rossa, Pleasant Hill, La., Old Oak and others; was ninety days under fire at one time, one-third of his brigade being killed and wounded at Pleasant Hill.

Luther J. Keyes, of the publishing firm of Keyes & Blythe, editors of the *Monitor*, is a native of St. Lawrence County, N. Y., born April 17, 1839. His father, Luther H. Keyes, was a native of Massachusetts, and a carpenter. Luther J. learned his father's trade in his youth, and worked at it five years. In 1854 he went to Laporte, Ia., thence to De Kalb County, Ill., in 1856; two years afterward went to Beloit, Wis., and in 1859 to Laona, Ill. He enlisted in 1861 in Company C, Fifty-fifth Volunteer Infantry, and served four years and four months, participating in all the battles of his regiment. He entered the service as a private, and for meritorious conduct was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. Upon leaving the service he went to Waverly, Ia., and in 1875 left there and located in Nashua, Ia., and in the fall of that year moved to Marble Rock. In the fall of 1877 he came to Nora Springs, when he established the telephone system here; conducted it four and one-half years, and in January, 1882, became a partner in his present business as editor of the *Monitor*, an enterprising sheet devoted to interests of the order of I. O. O. F. He was married Dec. 25, 1865, to Esther A. Lancaster, of Winnebago County, Ill.

John A. Kidney (deceased) was born in Marcellus, Onondaga County, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1823, a son of Robert Kidney, a native of

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who moved with his family to Cattaraugus County, that State, settling upon a farm. John A. was reared on a farm and educated at the Springville Academy. He taught school and followed the insurance business in his native State until the fall of 1850, when he came West, locating in Dodge County, Wis. He engaged in teaching there, and was married March 21, 1854, at Lowell, Wis., to Waity A. Sweet. After his marriage he followed the mercantile business in Markesan, Wis., two years, thence to Winona County, Minn., in 1856, being among the earliest settlers of that region, and suffering many of the privations and hardships incident to pioneer life, engaging in farming there until 1865, when he came to Nora Springs, and resided here until his death, one of her most prominent and respected citizens. He owned a fine farm near the town and much city property. He was very conversant with law and practiced in the justice courts, and was Justice of the Peace several years. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and was always ready with open purse to subscribe to church and school funds. As a man of rare social qualities, superior mental endowments, he had few superiors, and in his death, which occurred April 9, 1880, Floyd County lost an esteemed and honored citizen.

Abiah Knapp was born in Otsego County, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1803, and went with his parents to Delaware County, N. Y., when quite young; remained there till 1816 when they moved to McKean County, Pa. Abiah Knapp worked at the lumber business a number of years in Pennsylvania, and in 1837 went to St. Clair County, Ill., where he worked at the carpenter and joiner's trade; went to Rockford, Ill., in 1840, and remained till 1858, when he came to Floyd County, where he has since resided. He was married Feb. 10, 1826, to Susan Mills. They have had eleven children, seven of whom are living—Robert, Alex, Jane, Aurilla, Ann, Miles and James. One son, Albert, died at Murfreesboro in the late war. Mrs. Knapp died Sept. 5, 1876. April 12, 1877, Mr. Knapp married Mrs. Pamela Sells, *nee* Nickerson.

James A. Lathrop was born in Burlington, Vt., Sept. 30, 1828. His father, John Lathrop, also a native of the "Green Mountain" State, died when James A. was ten years old, and he went to live with an uncle, in Middlebury, Vt.; remained there three years and then began to rely on his own resources. His early educational advantages were limited; he can truly be called a self-educated and self-made man. In 1850 he came West to Fond du Lac County,

Wis., and worked a short time as a carpenter and joiner; then worked in different parts of the State as a millwright, till 1855, when he bought land in Waupaca County, Wis., and located on it, and erected a saw-mill; two years later he built a grist-mill in partnership with Daniel Barnum. In 1859 he bought out Mr. Barnum and sold one-fourth interest to his brother-in-law, William West. They carried on the business together for two years when Mr. Lathrop sold out and came to Rock Grove, where he owns a fine farm of 130 acres on section 21. Mr. Lathrop was married in June, 1855, to Rebecca Atkinson. They had one son—William. In 1865 Mrs. Lathrop died, and in 1868 Mr. Lathrop married Jennie Capen. They have three children—Emma, Charles and Lena. He is a member of the Baptist church; is also a member of the I. O. O. F.

John C. Lindsay, farmer, section 25, was born near Darlington, Canada West, Aug. 3, 1849. His parents moved to De Kalb County, Ill., when he was quite small. He was educated there in the common schools, his home being on a farm. He came to Floyd County, Ia., in 1865. Jan. 12, 1876, he was married to Ann E. Archard. They have two children—Maud and Mary. He was Constable two years in Mitchell County, Ia.

James Marshall, farmer and stock-raiser, Rock Grove Township, was born in Canada East (or Quebec), Nov. 13, 1843. His father, George Marshall, was a native of Yorkshire, England. James Marshall's early life was spent on a farm, his educatian being received in the common schools. He went to New York State in 1863, from there to De Kalb County, Ill., in 1864, to Black Hawk County, Ia., in 1865, and to this county in 1874, where he settled on section 20, this township, and owns 160 acres of fine land. He was married in October, 1873, to Josephine Forbes. They have three children —Mary, William and Belle. He is a member of the I. O. O.F.

William Mathers, postoffice Nora Springs, was born in Quebec, Canada, Dec. 22, 1823. He is a son of Wolsey and Mary (Irwin) Mathers, of the North of Ireland. They came to this country in 1820. William grew to manhood in Quebec. He was left an orphan at the age of eight years, and thrown on his own resources for a livelihood. He learned the trade of a harness-maker at the age of ten. He went to Massachusetts in 1845, and from Martha's Vineyard on a whaling voyage, one year; was on the Brazilian man-of-war "Constitution" one year, and on two or three other vessels one year. In 1846, while out on the ocean, he saw a

school of sharks under the peak of Tennerief. On the passage from Rio Janiero to England he saw a man fall from the mizzen top-sail-yard and killed. He saw the Spaniards and Portuguese celebrate "Neptune shaving Greenhorns." They form a police, who seize inexperienced men and go through a farcical shaving, immersing the head of the victim in salt water. They pretend that Neptune comes up the side of the boat out of the sea, and does the shaving with a huge razor of hoop-iron. He fell overboard once. He learned the Spanish and Portuguese languages, and was employed as interpreter. In 1847 he was on the police force in Liverpool seven or eight months. From there he went to New Orleans and worked at his trade, for the Government contractors. In 1865 he came to this country and farmed for a while, then worked at his trade, which he is still doing in Nora Springs. He was married in Chicago in 1850 to Eliza Slee. They have had twelve children, nine living, seven boys and two girls. From 1853 to 1865 he lived in Boone County, Ill.

E. W. McNitt was born Sept. 11, 1831, near Rochester, N. Y., son of John and Julia (Chamberlain) McNitt. He received his education at Beaver Dam, Wis., where his parents located when he was very young. In 1857 he engaged in a mercantile business in Otsego, Wis., which he continued in that place and Beaver Dam until his removal to Floyd County in 1869. He settled at Nora Springs, and engaged in the hardware business. He was elected to the Wisconsin Legislature, serving one term, and also held the office of Mayor of Nora Springs, and at the time of his death, which occurred Oct. 23, 1874, was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Floyd County. He was married Jan. 1, 1856, to Miss Rhoda Boutwell, of New York State. They had four children—Clarence J., Anna B., Harrie L. and Allen R. Mr. McNitt was a man of more than ordinary acquirements, and was held in high esteem by a large circle of friends. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Elder Daniel B. Mead is a native of Cayuga County, N. Y., born in the town of Mentz, Sept. 14, 1817, a son of William Mead, who was born near Newark, N. J. He was reared on a farm, and educated in Wadsworth Academy and Granville College, O., having moved to that State in 1833. He became a member of the Baptist church at the age of eighteen, and five years later commenced preaching in that faith. In 1845 he was given

charge of a church in Berrien County, Mich., where he remained until 1854, then settled in Nora Springs, Floyd County, Ia., where he has since resided, one of the most honored and esteemed citizens of the town. He was united in marriage with Abigail W. Ward on May 4, 1837. Of six children born of this union, five are living—Giles W., Emma M., Eliza, Laura A., and William W. His wife died March 11, 1876, and Oct. 1, 1877, he married Mrs. Lucy J. Allen, widow of the late C. M. Allen. Mr. Mead held the office of Justice of the Peace two years, and served as County School Superintendent a short time. He performed the ceremony for the first couple married in this county, the contracting parties being John Henry and Julia A. Workman.

Charles W. Morris, farmer and stock-raiser, section 30, Rock Grove Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ky., Feb. 11, 1844. His father, Wm. Henry Morris, was also a native of the same county. He received a common-school education; moved with his parents to Putnam County, Ind., in 1854. He farmed summers and worked at the shoemaker's trade winters for several years. He came to Iowa in 1873, and settled in Cerro Gordo County, and in 1874 came to Floyd County and settled in this township, where he still resides. He owns 160 acres in this township, forty acres in Cerro Gordo County and 100 acres in Mitchell County. He was married in 1863, to Nancy M., daughter of Joseph T. Eggers, of Indiana. They have two children, Mary F., and Mahal D.

Halvor Nelson, proprietor of the Upper Ten Roller Mills, formerly Upper Ten Merchant Mills, Nora Springs, was born in Norway, and came to America, to Rock County, Wis., in 1845, and from there to Clayton County, Ia., in 1848. He has seven children—Nelson H., Peter, Henry, Anna, Barbara, Peer and Isabella C. His mill is a stone structure four and a half stories high, with a frame elevator and feed mill. Uses patent roller system and makes first-class flour, doing both merchant and custom milling. Has nine pair of rolls, two pair of middling stones, and two for corn and feed; has a capacity of 125 barrels daily.

Myron H. Nickerson, section 20; postoffice, Nora Springs; was born in Chenango County, N. Y., March 28, 1831. He is a son of Edgar M. Nickerson, a native of New York, but now a resident of Humboldt County, Ia. Mr. Nickerson went to Linn County, Ia., in 1851, from there to Jones County in 1855, and to this county in 1865. He was married in December, 1853, to

Louisa, a daughter of James Snow. They have had four children, three living—Arvine, Sarah and Ina. He has held the offices of County Supervisor and Assessor the past eight years. Is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Harrison Pierce, section 6, Rock Grove Township, was born in Wayne County, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1834. His father, John Pierce, was a native of Hampshire, England. Harrison Pierce was educated in the common schools of his native State till 1844, when he came West, to Kenosha County, Wis., and in 1854 came to Floyd County. He enlisted in the late war in the Third Iowa Battery, light artillery, and served about four years; was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Helena, etc. He owns 236 acres of fine land, and is both farming and stock-raising. He married in April, 1876, Mrs. Laura A. Wright, *nee* Fish, and has one child—Annie M. Mrs. Pierce had one son—Afton L. Wright. Mr. Pierce is a member of the A. O. U. W.

Rev. Edward G. F. Pribbenow, was born in Prussia, Germany April 8, 1839, where he remained till 1853, when he came to America and to Milwaukee, Wis.; he moved to near Madison, Wis., in 1854, and to Mitchell County, Ia., in the spring of 1869. He came to Floyd County in the fall of 1873, and settled on his present farm when it was wild land. He owns 236 acres of fine land, and is both farming and stock-raising. He was married Jan. 7, 1862, to Mary G. Rinder. They have twelve children—Ferdinand, Amanda, Richard, Julius, Alvina, William, Lydia, Albert, Emeline, John, Adda and Nora. He is a member of the German Methodist church.

Lewis D. Powers, one of the prominent citizens of Nora Springs, was born in Geneva Township, Walworth County, Wis., on March 20, 1837, a son of James B. Powers, a native of Maine. He was reared on a farm, and his educational privileges were those of the common schools. He came to Floyd County with his parents in 1856, settling on a farm. He enlisted in 1861 in Company I, Third Iowa Infantry, and served three years, participating in many a hard-fought battle, among them those of Shiloh, Mattamora, and the siege of Vicksburg. Upon returning to Nora Springs he engaged in general trading, and now does a general mercantile business, carrying a full line of goods. He was married Sept. 16, 1865, to Sophronia C. Daniels. They have one child—Alice E. Mr. Powers has been elected to the offices of Township Clerk, Township Trustee, member of the School Board, and

is at present Constable. He has ever been an able and efficient officer, discharging his duties with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents.

Josiah G. Quinby, farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, Rock Grove Township, a son of James Quinby, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Stark County, O., July 20, 1836. They went to Jasper County, Ind., in 1845, and in the fall of 1855 Mr. Quinby came to this county, and settled in Ulster Township. He owns 441 acres of fine land, 160 acres of it in Cerro Gordo County, Ia. He was married in August, 1857, to Edith Kanouse, a daughter of John H. Kanouse, now of Kansas. They have seven children—James, John, Charles, Eda, Nellie, Elmer and Hattie. Mr. Quinby was Township Trustee several terms.

Murray Roberts, farmer and stock-raiser, section 12, Rock Grove Township, was born in Winnebago County, Ill., June 3, 1853. He is a son of William W. Roberts, of Pennsylvania. He came to this county with his parents in 1857, where his father died in 1871. He received his education in Rock Grove Township. He was married in December, 1879, to Eda A. Dean. They have one child—William M. He is a member of the Sons of Temperance; owns 120 acres of fine land.

William W. Roberts (deceased) was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Jan 12, 1823. He was a son of Daniel and a grandson of Jacob Roberts, who was six years of age at the time of the Wyoming massacre, but he and his parents escaped just before and went to Luzerne, Pa. William W. went to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1850, and to this county in 1857, where he died March 16, 1872. He was married Oct. 5, 1847, to Fanny Roberts, also a grandchild of Jacob Roberts. They were the parents of ten children, seven living—Zina, Murray, Clara, Julia, Edwin, Ira and Wilson. One son died March 22, 1872, at the age of seventeen.

Zina Roberts, eldest child of the preceding, was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., Dec. 27, 1848, and moved with parents to Winnebago County in 1850, and to this county in 1857. Has taught school eight winters, but is at present engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns 120 acres on section 22.

William G. Robison, farmer and stock-raiser, born in Knox County, Ohio, March 31, 1828, is a son of Isaac Robison, of the same State. He was educated in the common and subscription schools of an early day. He came to Warren County, Iowa, in 1864, and to this county in 1868. He now owns 159 acres of

fine land. He was married Oct. 20, 1859, to Mary M. Gonser. They have ten children—Emma A., Ida J., Ella L., Tena M., Mary E., Martha M., Mabel B., George W., Eddie and Burnett. He is a member of the German Baptist church of Rudd.

Harry B. Shaw, a native of Licking County, Ohio, was born Sept. 19, 1838. He remained there and in Delaware County until 1852, when he came overland to Iowa, settling in Black Hawk County, where he engaged in farming until 1861. Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was one of the first to offer himself on the altar of his country's honor. He became a member of Company I, of the Third Iowa Infantry, commanded by Colonel, now General, M. M.Trumbull, and was in many a hard-fought battle. At the battle of Hatchie River he was severely wounded and made a cripple for life, receiving a cannister shot through the left breast, just above the heart. He now carries a withered hand as an evidence of the part he performed in that memorable conflict. Recovering partially from the wounds, he again re-enlisted in the Veteran Reserve Corps, and remained in the service until May, 1865, when he was honorably discharged, having been in the service three and a half years. In February, 1870, he located in Nora Springs, where he engaged as clerk, and traveling, until 1875, and since that time has been manager of the Spencer House, and conducts a real estate and insurance business. He was married in 1870, to Emma G. S. Spencer, an estimable woman, and a daughter of the late W. G. Spencer (deceased), formerly proprietor of the Spencer House. A sketch of him will be found elsewhere in this work. Four children have blessed this union, viz.: Willie (deceased), Robert (deceased), Lelia E. S. and Bessie M. Mr. Shaw is a quiet, agreeable man, and possessed of much more than ordinary acquirements. He is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and I. O. G. T. fraternities, and politically he favors the Republican party. In religious faith he is a Congregationalist.

William G. Spencer (deceased) was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., on June 3, 1813, a son of A. Spencer. He left his native town in 1834 and came West, locating in Chicago, Ill., thence in 1836 to Ogle County, that State. He was married there in 1839 to Elizabeth A. Marshall, and in the same year moved to Rockford, Ill., and, after residing in various localities, he settled in Nora Springs in 1869. He embarked in the furniture business here continuing two years, and at that time built the Spencer House, which he

owned and conducted until his death, which occurred June 16, 1881, and sorrow fell upon many hearts when to the list of the dead was added the name of this honest and upright man. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer had a family of five children, two living—Clara A. and Emma G. One son, George M., aged twenty-seven years, was killed at Menomonee, Wis., by flying timber while driving piles.

Wm. F. Stewart, born in Delaware County, N. Y., June 2, 1830, was a son of Alex. Stewart of the same county. He went with his parents to Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1836, and to Rockford, Ill., in 1844. In 1873 he came to Nora Springs, where he sold goods, which has been his occupation since a boy. He was married in the fall of 1852 to Amanda A. Williams and they have had six children; four are living—William, James, Sarah and Frank. Mrs. Stewart died July 13, 1882.

Augustus Stone, of the firm of Burgess & Stone, merchants, Nora Springs, was born in Ottawa, Canada, Dec. 16, 1823. His parents were Augustus Stone, Sr., a native of Connecticut, and Triphosa, *nee* Cutter, of Vermont. He was reared on a farm and educated in the schools of Canada, where he resided until 1844, then moved to Winnebago County, Ill. He remained there until 1856, when he removed to Winnebago County, Wis.; thence to Nebraska in 1872. In 1873 he came to Nora Springs, Ia., where he has since resided and has won the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a good salesman, an honest man, active and accurate in his business. He was married Mar. 28, 1850, to Miss Emily J. Wheeler, a native of Massachusetts. He is a prominent member of the Baptist church.

J. Edwin Sullivan, farmer and stock-raiser, section 8, Rock Grove Township, was born near Niles, St. Joseph County, Mich., July 31, 1844. His father was Thomas Sullivan, a native of Kentucky. J. Edwin came with his parents to Iowa in 1849, and to this county in 1854. He was educated in the schools of Nora Springs ; was married Dec. 18, 1873, to Electa G. Montgomery. They have three children—Myrtie M., Charles Le Roy and William A. He owns 100 acres of fine land. Is a member of the I. O. O. F.

L. D. Sweet, section 31, Rock Grove Township, was born Nov. 15, 1831, in Upper Canada. His father, John F. Sweet, a native of New York State, came West to Dane County, Wis., in 1839. and to Dodge County, Wis., in 1846. He was a mechanic, but lived on a farm, at which L. D. Sweet has always worked. He

went to California in 1850, and returned in the fall of 1862 to Lowell, Wis. He came to Floyd County, Ia., in the fall of 1865, and settled on the farm where he still resides. He now owns 490 acres. He was married May, 1864, to Agnes H. Dogan. They have three children—Lizzie E., Taylor E. and John F. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is a Master Mason. He has held several township offices.

Andrew B. Tredway, banker and grain merchant, Nora Springs, was born in Richfield, Lucas County, O., Mar. 1, 1843, a son of Stutley Tredway, a native of Allegany County, N. Y. His father was a lumber merchant, and he engaged in that business with him in Wisconsin, where the family had moved when he was but three months old, until 1858, and in 1860 entered the employ of a grain firm in Lowell, Wis., with whom he remained four years. He served as Orderly Sergeant in Company C, Fifty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, from 1864 to 1865, and at the close of the war went to North McGregor, Ia., where he engaged as general manager and salesman of Seley & Shaw's wholesale lumber yard until 1869. Then purchased a yard at Pottsville, Ia., which he conducted till the fall of 1871. He came to Nora Springs in September of that year, embarking in the grain business here, and in 1877 built an elevator and feed mill, with a storage capacity of 15,000 bushels. In 1879 he added a banking business, which he has successfully operated since. He was married Jan. 1, 1868, to Josephine M. Sweet, of Lowell, Wis. Of four children born unto them two are living—Stutley W. and Everett M. Mr. Tredwell is serving his second term as Justice of the Peace of Nora Springs, and was Mayor one year. He is an enterprising business man, and a prominent citizen of Floyd County.

Daniel A. Wheeler, one of the prominent citizens of Nora Springs, was a son of Daniel Wheeler, Sr., a native of Massachusetts, who moved to New York State about 1835, and to Sheboygan Wis., in 1844. Daniel A. was born in Chenango County, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1840, and was reared and educated in Sheboygan. In 1860 he accepted a clerkship in a law office at Council Bluffs, remaining there two years, and in 1862 he went to Central City, Col., where he engaged in mining six years. He returned to Wisconsin in 1868 and embarked in the grocery business at Omro, continuing until 1872, and in that year he located in Nora Springs. He has been engaged in the lumber business since coming here, and has built up an extensive and lucrative trade. He is a popular

merchant, and is known throughout the county as a man of irreproachable business integrity. He was married in 1871 to Josephine Packard, an estimable lady, of superior social and mental qualities. They have had four children—Mary, Frank, Hattie, and Josephine. Mr. Wheeler served acceptably in the chair of the Mayoralty and has held other local offices.

John W. Whitesell was born near St. Thomas, Canada, Aug. 23, 1849. His father, Daniel Whitesell, came to this place in 1852, being the first settler. He carried a bushel of corn meal on foot from Cedar Falls. His father, Aaron Whitesell, was a native of Germany. Daniel Whitesell is now living in Brookins County, D. T. The first school John W. attended was taught by Hon. W. P. Gaylord, in an old log house. Their family lived in a house with no floor for nearly two years; the roof was made of shakes, and not a nail used in the construction of the house. They pounded corn with an iron wedge. When they came here they had no money and were $5 in debt. Buffalo and deer roamed over the prairies. He now owns 305 acres of fine land on section 20, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Sept. 4, 1879, to Flora A., daughter of Silas Walker, now of Verndale, Minn.

William Workman, born near Cumberland, Md., April 15, 1811, is a son of Stephen Workman, who moved to Knox County, O., in 1815, and died there, aged 101 years. Mr. Workman came to Rock Grove in 1854, and purchased the place where he now resides, on section 8, of Anthony Overacker. He was first married to Mary Baker and had seven children, six living—Andrew J., Philip, Julia Ann (now Mrs. John Henry), Martha (now Mrs. Alex. Hemphill), Sarah (now Mrs. Alfred Drury), and Catharine (now Mrs. Joseph Shork). Mrs. Workman died in Ohio in 1854. In 1856 Mr. Workman went back to Ohio and Nov. 23 he changed the name of Mrs. Gonser to Mrs. Workman. Mrs. Gonser had eight children, five living—Lucinda, Mary M., Matilda, William H. and Mahala. One daughter, Eliza, died at the age of nineteen. In politics Mr. Workman is a Democrat. In religon he is a German Baptist, being the head and front of that church in this region.

James Wyatt, section 31, Rock Grove Township, born in February, 1824, in Summersetshire, England, was a son of John Wyatt, a native of the same place. James Wyatt was educated in England, and came to the United States in 1849, going to Kenosha

County, Wis., and working on a farm till 1856, when he came to Floyd County and settled on the farm where he still resides, which was at that time wild land, and which he has brought under a fine state of cultivation. He was married Oct. 17, 1852, to Elizabeth Price, a native of Dorsetshire, England. They had nine children; eight are living—Charles B., Judson L., Josephine, James W., John B., Harry, Dora and Estella. Mrs. Wyatt died in January, 1875, and May 15, 1877, he married Mrs. L. Hammer. She has one daughter—Blanche Hammer. Mr. Wyatt owns 187 acres of land. He has been Road Supervisor for the past five years.

RUDD TOWNSHIP.

We read of the beauties of Rocky Mountains' scenery, graphically pictured by the pen of the tourist, of the canyons, gorges, and rushing waters as they dash over the ledges; but the traveler in search of nature need not pass the territory of Rudd Township and vicinity to gratify the mind of the most fastidious. None but the lover of nature and nature's work can realize the true beauty and grandeur of such a gentle, undulating prairie landscape as is found in Rudd Township. The wild lilies with their orange blossoms, bedecking the green prairies from east to west, together with the gorgeous prairie clovers, butter-snake root, compass plant, bone-flower, golden rod, and various other plants and flowers, as they wave and bend in the gentle breezes, form one grand panoramic view of rare beauty and grandeur to the casual passer-by. Then the numerous herds of cattle, grazing upon the sunny hillsides, give life and still more beauty to the picture. Interspersed with these plats of wild prairies are vast fields of waving grain—wheat, oats, rye, flax and corn, the staple products of the county.

ORGANIC.

Rudd Township was set off from Rock Grove and Floyd Townships in 1870, and comprised its present territory, except the east half of sections 12, 13 and 24, township 96, range 18, which was set off from Rock Grove Township, and attached to this township in June, 1874. It now contains thirty-six and a half square miles of as beautiful and fertile prairie as can be found in the State of Iowa. The township received its name from the village of Rudd (see history of Rudd), located on sections 18 and 13 of this township.

The first white settlers in the present limits of Rudd Township were John B. Hemphill, William Dean, John Fox and Loomis Colson, all of whom located here in 1853, before the land came into market. Hemphill and Colson located on section 18, Dean on section 12, and Fox on section 19. Hemphill now resides on section 13, being the only one of that number still living in the township. Dean resides on section 11, Rock Grove Township; Fox

resides in Richardson County, Neb., near Middleburg, and Colson is somewhere in the State of Kansas.

Many were the hardships and privations of these pioneers. Others soon followed and participated in these hardships; among them is the popular and well-known D. S. Wood, for date of whose settlement see his biography.

CRIMINAL.

On Aug. 20, 1859, an emigrant wagon passed through Rudd Township, crossing Flood Creek at Bennett's Ford. Upon going to the creek for some water, Mrs. Bennett heard some cries, which she supposed to be those of a kitten that her son had been trying to drown the day before. She decided to hunt it up and release it from the stone which had been tied to its neck; but upon finding the supposed object of her search, it proved to be a small child. It had been thrown into the creek, and taken out for dead, and hid in a pile of drift-wood. Mrs. Bennett took it quickly to the house, and some of the citizens followed the emigrants, and arrested them for murder. They were bound over to court, but were finally acquitted from lack of evidence, save that which was circumstantial only.

It seems, from what the citizens tell us, that they evidently meant to kill the child, and therefore hid it in the drift-wood. They had also hid its clothes in a hollow log, which was more strong evidence that they meant to murder it. The parties claimed, however, that the child fell out of the wagon into the water, and drowned before they could rescue it, and that the reason they put it in the drift-wood was because they were poor, and could not give it a respectable burial, and did not wish to trouble the citizens. They were then allowed to pursue their course westward.

RUDD VILLAGE.

The village of Rudd (formerly Danville) was laid out and platted in the fall of 1869, by James Swartwood, who built the Swartwood House and a warehouse the same fall. Mr. Swartwood bought the first bushel of grain for shipment at Rudd about the time of erecting the warehouse. Basset & Hunting also erected a warehouse in '69, and George Hall erected one in the spring of 1870.

The first store was erected and kept by A. L. Plummer, in the fall of 1869.

In February, 1870, N. Nienstedt built and established a store of general merchandising. He is still engaged in trade, and is doing a large and lucrative business. The first blacksmith shop was built by A. J. Brundage, in the spring of 1870. The railroad depot was erected in the fall of 1869. The first elevator in Rudd was erected in the spring of 1878, by J. W. Dawson. It is now owned and operated by E. F. Bacon. Its dimensions are 24 x 34 feet, 34 feet high, and has a capacity of 20,000 bushels.

Basset, Hunting & Co. built an elevator in July, 1878; on the 11th of March, 1880, it burned, also the other warehouse burned. Basset & Hunting rebuilt in July of the same year. The dimensions of the present elevator are 24 x 24 feet, and has a capacity of 10,000 bushels.

Rudd now contains two general stores, two blacksmith shops, one wagon shop, one hotel, one harness shop, two meat markets, one physican, one shoe shop, one barber shop and one saloon. It is a beautiful little village, and situated on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. The postoffice was established at Rudd soon after the laying out of the town, the one at Flood Creek having been discontinued in 1859.

NAME.

The original name of the village was Danvilie, but was afterward changed to Rudd, in honor of one of the directors of the C., M. & St. P. R. R. This gentleman insisted upon the place being called after him, and offered as an inducement the bequest of $1,000 to the first church organization at that place. Two churches have been duly organized, and he has disgraced himself by squarely breaking his promise; and when the matter is mentioned to him, he puts on a dignified air and says he remembers nothing about such a promise. This mean, cowardly act should be portrayed in its true light, and handed down to future ages, so that all generations that shall live in Rudd in the ages to come will be conversant with the manner in which their "burg" received her present name.

At the first election held in 1870, the following officers were elected: Trustees, J. W. Elliott, A. S. Hubbard, Ed. Elliott; Clerk, J. W. Elliott; Assessor, James Swartwood; Collector, D. C. Jeralds; Justices, D. L. Wood, James Connor; Constables, G. D. Clark, Geo. Elliott.

The present officers are: Trustees, G. B. Haney, G. W. Brundage, B. F. Shipley; Clerk, C. P. Turner; Assessor, R. H. Willett; Justices, D. S. Wood, L. P. Miner, D. K. Moore; Constable, J. D. Clark.

AN IRON BRIDGE

was built across Flood Creek at the village of Rudd in 1872, which is a master-piece of skill and labor.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational system of Rudd is up with the time. There is at the place a fine large school building 50 x 30 feet, 22 feet high, with a hall on the second floor. The first school in the present house was taught by Daniel W. Adron, assisted by Miss May Hyde. There are five other school buildings in the township. The first school-house in the township was built in 1863, on John Hemphill's land, by Alex. Hemphill, a half mile north of the present village. Previous to that year, the children in that vicinity were sent to the school in what is now Rock Grove Township, to a house near Widow Toothman's.

RELIGIOUS.

The First Baptist Church of Rudd was organized July 13, 1878, with nine constituent members, by Rev. Dr. M. E. Arkills, who has been its pastor until the present time. The names of the original members are as follows: M. E. Arkills, Rachel A. Arkills, Sarah L. Arkills, Alice A. Arkills, Katie J. Clark, Ellen Patterson, R. R. Turner, Frances Turner and May Turner. At present the membership numbers thirty-three. There have been twenty accessions by baptism, and eleven by letter and experience. Services twice each month in the Rudd school hall.

The Methodist Episcopal class at Rudd was organized in 1869. They, too, worship in the Rudd school hall. The other statistics of this church we have not been able to obtain.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. Moses E. Arkills, M. D., was born in Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 7, 1826. He is a son of Nathaniel S. Arkills, a native of Sullivan County, N. Y., who moved to Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1835. He was ordained as a minister in the Baptist church Nov. 26, 1858, in the West Danby church, by G. W. Huntley. He has

been a pastor of churches, with the exception of two years, since that time. In 1865 he went to Sycamore, Ill.; in 1867, to Malta, Ill.; in June, 1868, to Clarkson, Ia.; in January, 1869, to Fredericksburg, Ia., where he remained pastor of the church till 1877, when he came to Rudd. He read medicine and practiced under Dr. Rufus Talmage, of Enfield, N. Y., from 1855 to 1858; and under Dr. Benedict, of Havana, N. Y., for two years. He has built up a good practice here, and is pastor of the Baptist church in Rudd. He was married Feb 2, 1852, to Rachel A. Bartlett. They have six children — Willard B., Jane A., Hattie, Sarah L., Alice A., and Lulu M.

Elijah F. Bacon, Rudd, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., Aug. 21, 1830; is a son of Noah Bacon, who moved to Waukesha County, Wis., in 1843. He came to Waverly, Iowa, in 1864, and to Rudd in May, 1879, and bought the Dawson elevator. He deals in grain, live-stock and lumber, and is doing a good business. He was married Sept. 30, 1855, to Adelaide S. Barker. They have eight children — Lillian, Mary A., William F., Millie, Jeremiah D., Freddie, Katie and Julius. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. before coming here, but there is no order here.

Jesse Conner, born in Columbia County, Penn., in 1818, was a son of John Conner of the same State. When he was quite small his parents moved to New York State, and ten years later to Canada, where they both died. His mother was Sarah Lemon; her father was an extensive lumberman and farmer. In 1854 he came West, to Dane County, Wis., and in 1864 came to this county. There was no house west of his, before reaching Flood Creek. He was married in 1847, to Mary Pimlot, a native of England. Of their eleven children, nine are living — Anna J., Belvedier, Mary, Hattie, Thos. F., Wm. J., John, Jesse and Henry. He owns 360 acres on section 29, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He is a member of the Advent Christian church.

Harrison Eaton, born in Wyoming County, N. Y., May 11, 1844, is a son of Amasa Eaton, a native of Pennsylvania. He moved to De Kalb County, Ill., in 1854. He enlisted in 1861, in Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, and served three years. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Resaca, Atlanta, and others. Since the war he has been engaged in farming. In 1868 he went to Mitchell County, Ia.; he bought land in this county, on section 19, Rudd Township,

and in 1870 came here and settled on it, and still makes it his home. He owns 127 acres of fine land, and is engaged in both farming and stock-raising. He was married in 1867 to Eliza Garbert. Of their six children, five are living — Ida, Albert, Myrtilla, Willie and George. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Edward Elliott, born in Livingston County, N. Y., June 28, 1837, is a son of Thomas Elliott, who moved with his family to Washington County, Wis., in 1845. In 1866 he came to this county, where he owns 337 acres of land. He resides on section 34, Rudd Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has been Assessor two terms. He is a member of the Christian church, which holds services each Sabbath at the King Schoolhouse.

Geo. Elliott, son of Thomas Elliott, now of this township, was born in Livingston County, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1840. He came West with his parents and settled in Washington County, Wis., in 1845, and in June, 1865, came to this county, where he owns 120 acres of fine land on section 32, Rudd Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Nov. 5, 1871, to Lydia Smith. They have three children—Herbert, Edward and Lydia E.

John W. Elliott, born in Washington County, Wis., Nov. 4, 1847, is a son of Thomas Elliott, a native of Ireland, who came to America when young, and now resides in Rudd Township. John W. was educated in the Osage Seminary, and came with his parents to this county in May, 1866. He was married June 13, 1880, to Emma A. Neville, a daughter of Elisha Gallup. They have one child—Elsie. Mr. Elliott owns 160 acres on section 34, Rudd Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. Mrs. Elliott owns 80 acres in Cedar Township. He has been Township Clerk one year.

Wm. W. Gutches, born near Chicago, Cook County, Ill., Feb. 15, 1851, is a son of Morris Gutches, a native of New York, and at present a resident of Floyd—this county. He went to Parkersburg, Iowa, in 1870, and in 1872 came to this county, where he owns 560 acres of fine land. He is one of Floyd County's enterprising young men. His home is on section 35, Rudd Township. In September, 1872, he married Sarah Billings. They have three children—Jennie, Ethel, and an infant boy.

John B. Hemphill, born in Clearfield, Clearfield County, Penn., Jan. 20, 1831, is a son of James Hemphill, and came West with

his father in 1848, and settled in Boone County, Ill. In 1853 he came to Rudd (then Rock Grove) Township, where he now owns 240 acres of fine land, on section 13, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. When he came here it was all wild prairie, the nearest neighbor being at Rock Grove, five miles away. He took his wheat to McGregor, 100 miles away, and sold it for less than half a dollar per bushel. A few elk and buffalo and droves of deer roamed over the prairie. Mr. Hemphill, Wm. Dean, John Fox, and Loomis Colson all settled in the present limits of this township in 1853. He was married July 4, 1852, to Julia A. Dean, a sister of Wm. Dean, of Rock Grove Township. They are the parents of seven children, six living—Mary L., Charlotte E., Frank E., John W., Edward W., and Dana E.; Walter L. is deceased. He served his township as Assessor two years.

James Hoel, born in Hamilton County, O., March 14, 1822, is a son of Aaron Hoel, who moved to Iroquois County, Ill., in 1834, and settled on the wild prairie. His school advantages were very limited. He came to Bremer County, Ia., in 1875, and to this county in 1868. He was married in March, 1846, to Alice Fleming. Of their eight children six are living--William, David, James, Laura, Mary and Etna. One daughter, Martha,the wife of Eli Griggs, died at the age of twenty-two.

Robert King, born in Niagara, Canada West, Feb. 8, 1820, is a son of Lewis and Elizabeth (Sanderson) King, the former a native of Lower Canada and of French descent, and the latter of English descent. In 1837 he went to Buffalo, N. Y., and two weeks later to Cleveland, then enlisted in the Patriot war and served two months, when the army disbanded. In the spring of 1838 he went to Lorain County, Ohio, and hired out to William Tillotson. In 1839 he went to Schuyler County, Mo.; in 1844, to Iowa County, Wis.; in 1852 to Lawrence County, Mo., and in 1857 came to Floyd County and settled in section 28, Rudd Township, where he still resides. May 17, 1843, he married Charlotte M., daughter of William Tillotson. Of their six children five are living—Ethan A., Edgar D., William R., Frank T. and Ettie. One son died at the age of one year. Mr. King has been Township Trustee three years, and School Director several terms. He is a member of the Christian church.

George Kirley, born in Lewis County, N. Y., Feb. 6, 1846, is a son of Michael Kirley, a native of Ireland, who came to America when quite young. In 1856 Mr. Kirley moved to Cheboygan

County, Mich., and in 1865 came to this county. He is residing on section 33, Rudd Township, where he owns seventy acres and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Dec. 30, 1873, to Bridget A. Casey, They have four children—Stephen M., William B., Agnes E. and Mary M. He was Justice of the Peace two years. The family are members of the Catholic church.

Eben L. Mansfield, born in Waldo County, Me., in January, 1830, is a son of Daniel Mansfield, a native of Massachusetts. His early education was received in the common school. He came West in 1844 and settled in Franklin County, Ill., and in 1855 came to this county, settling on a farm on section 13, Rudd Township. He was married in 1858 to Angeline Dean, a sister of William Dean, of Rock Grove Township. Of their five children two are living—Ira M. and Julia M., now Mrs. Fox. One son, Willie, died at the age of fourteen, and a daughter, Mary (Mrs. Thomas), at the age of thirty.

Lyman P. Miner, a son of Jacob Miner, deceased, was born in Erie County, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1841, and went to Iowa County, Wis., in 1857. He enlisted in the late war in Company C, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He served three years, mostly on detached service. In the fall of 1864 he joined Sherman and went with him to the sea. After the war he went to Rock County, Wis., and in the spring of 1872 he came to this county. He owns 160 acres of fine land on section 34, Rudd Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Dec. 19, 1867, to Mary M. Yates. They have two children—Cora A. and Lyman E. He has been Justice of the Peace for the past six years; is a Mason.

Augustus Nienstedt, merchant and Postmaster of Rudd, was born in Goslar, Kingdom of Hanover (now Prussia), Germany, Aug. 15, 1836. His father, Christopher Nienstedt, came to this country, to New York City, in the spring of 1850, and his family came a few months later. In 1856 he came to Dubuque, Iowa, and clerked in a furniture store eight years; then worked at farming four years, and then returned to the store and remained till 1870, when he came to Rudd and established a general store, which he still runs, doing a business of $20,000 annually. He was appointed Postmaster of Rudd Jan. 8, 1875. He was married Dec. 25, 1862, to Wilhelmina Wunderlich. They have seven children—Bertha, Clara, Minnie, George, Nellie, Augusta and Gertrude. He has been School Treasurer of Rudd for the past ten years.

Henry A. Payne, son of Apollos R. Payne, a native of Massachusetts, and Polly (Chandler) Payne, of New York State, was born in Ashtabula County, Ohio, Dec. 9, 1830. In 1852 he went to Massachusetts, and in 1854 to Dane County, Wis. In the fall of 1862 he came to this county, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising on section 21, Rudd Township. In June, 1857, he was married to Mrs. Jane Naylor, a daughter of George Pimlott. She was a native of England, and came to Canada when sixteen years old. The first summer they were here, the Indian troubles occurred in Minnesota. Mrs. Payne had many scares. At one time she was left alone seven days and nights, while Mr. Payne went to McGregor with wheat. It was all wild prairie, the nearest neighbor being a mile and a half distant. Mr. Payne is said to be the largest man in the county.

Frank Sherwin, section 21 ; postoffice, Osage ; was born in Outagamie County, Wis., in June, 1852. He is a son of Herman Sherwin, a native of New York, now of Springvale, Wis., born Sept. 4, 1820. He is a prominent man in Wisconsin. His portrait will be found in the History of Fond du Lac County. His wife's maiden name was Sarah D. Coddington. Frank Sherwin came to this county in the spring of 1875. He owns 80 acres of fine land, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married in March, 1875, to Clara Elliott. They have three children—Frank E., Howard H. and Ralph L.

Henry Summers, born in Canada East, Sept. 7, 1849, is a son of William Summers, a native of England, who moved to Clinton County, N. Y., in 1851. His early life was spent on a farm, and his education received in the common schools. He came to Calmar, Ia., in 1868; to Fort Atkinson, Ia., in 1869, and to Rudd in 1876. He was engaged in the grain business in Fort Atkinson, and has carried on the same business since coming to Rudd. He now owns a one-half interest in the elevator of Basset, Hunting & Co., of Rudd. He was married May 25, 1875, to Matilda Krumm, of Fort Atkinson. They have one child—Cleone.

James Swartwood, born in Newfield, Tompkins County, N. Y., June 21, 1822, is a son of Dane B. Swartwood, of Wilkesbarre, Penn. He spent his early boyhood days on a farm, and was educated at the Homer and Groton academies; then read law and was admitted to the bar at Ithaca, New York, in 1844, and practiced two years. In 1849 he came West, and went to Fond du Lac, Wis.; in 1853, removed to Sycamore, Ill., and in September, 1864,

came to Rudd, and the following April brought family here. He originally owned the entire town site of Rudd, which he laid out in 1869. He gave one half of it to the railroad company. He was married Jan. 1, 1848, to Paulina E. Adams. They have had eight children, two living—Isabel and Anna C. One daughter, Myra C., died at the age of twenty-seven. He has held the offices of Assessor, has been Justice of the Peace several years, and County Supervisor three years.

Ole Tostenrud, farmer and stock-raiser, section 20, Rudd Township, was born in Norway, July 22, 1856; his father, Lars Tostenrud, brought his family to America, and settled in Iowa, in 1860, and in 1867 came to this county. There were six children in his father's family, four living—Christia, Ole, Laura and Emma. Mary and Helen are deceased. Mr. Tostenrud owns eighty acres of fine land; his parents make their home with him.

Rufus R. Turner, born near Utica, N. Y., Feb. 11, 1817, is a son of William Turner, of the same place. He went to White Water, Wis.; Jackson County, Wis., and Boone County, Ill., and finally, in 1876, to Rudd Township, and settled on the farm of forty acres, on section 10, where he still resides, engaged in farming and stock-raising. He was married Jan. 13, 1848, to Mrs. Frances R. Knight, widow of Augustus Knight, and daughter of James Hammond. Of their five children, four are living—William R., Nelson E., James A. and May A. Mrs. Turner had two children by her former marriage—Cynthia M. and Henry B. Knight. They are members of the Baptist church.

Aaron B. West, a son of Simeon West, was born in Bradford County, Penn., Jan. 6, 1827. He went to Waukesha County, Wis., in 1849; to McGregor, Iowa, in 1862, and came to this county in 1870. He is a farmer and stock-raiser, residing on section 28, Rudd Township. He was married April 18, 1847, to Mrs. Sarah Goff, a daughter of Wm. Knox. They had six children—Wm. M., Chas. W., Milton W., Alice A., John A. and Sarah E. Mrs. West died Aug. 11, 1876, and Dec. 19, 1876, Mr. West married Mrs. Jane Elliott, widow of Wm. Elliott, and daughter of Mr. Webb. She had six children by her former marriage, three living—Eliza J., Mary A. and Arnilda. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

David S. Wood, born in Upper Canada, March 29, 1827, is a son of Joseph Wood, a native of New Jersey, who came West and settled in Boone County, Ill., in 1842. In 1851 he came to Cedar

County, Iowa, and in 1854 came to this county, and selected land where he still resides, on section 18, township 96, range 17. When he came here it was wild prairie land, inhabited by deer and wolves, but he has changed it to a finely cultivated farm. He owns 182 acres, and is engaged in both farming and stock-raising. He was married Feb. 22, 1854, to Harriet E. Thomas. They are the parents of six children, three living—George H., Ada E. and Delos W. One son, Adelbert, died at the age of fifteen; another, Charlie, at the age of seven, and a daughter, Hattie, aged six months. He has been Justice of the Peace, except for a short time, for the past eighteen years; has held the office of County Supervisor for the past three years; is now serving the second term.

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

Scott Township was detached from Union in June, 1861, and comprised congressional township 94 north, of range 18 west, and the south tier of sections in congressional township 95 north, of range 18 west, and has never been changed.

TOPOGRAPHICAL.

There is a peculiar, instinctive characteristic of man, which seems to lead him, as it were unconsciously and imperceptibly, in the footsteps of progress, and direct him to locate in that part of an unsettled country which is destined to become, in the near future, a beautiful and fertile township. It is probably to be attriduted to this innate feature of finite man that Scott Township has the many prosperous farmers of to-day. Taken as a whole there can scarcely be more desirable land in the county than this township. Here everything exists in abundance, and the country is richly embellished with the beauties of nature, and, all in all, it seems to be one grand and lovely combination of the several varieties of pure prairie land and of art in which the former largely predominates; for civilize the country all you may, improve it all you can, and then bring to bear upon it the inventions wrought out by all the skill and ingenuity of man, then compare its condition with what it was in its early pristine state, when the land was run over by the red man's ponies, and the prairies were covered with tall, waving grass, with its green, flowery carpet, its undulating surface, interspersed here and there with wild flowers which sent forth their sweet perfumes as a presentiment of the coming future, —do all of this, and you will find the conditions incomparable to the busy scenes of Scott's more densely populated sister townships, with her own rural simplicity; of the two the former one would gradually fade away like the rays of the setting sun. But no commendatory notice can do justice to the rural beauty of Scott Township. Scott Township embraces a territory of forty-two square miles, principally prairie, and but little timber, that being on the northeast corner of sections 35 and 36, of 95 N., 18 W., and secton 1, of 94 N., 18 W., or those sections that are intersected by

the waters of Shell Rock River. The land throughout the township is peculiarly rich, and adapted to corn, small grain and dairying. It is watered by two small creeks, besides Shell Rock River, running easterly across the township, emptying into Shell Rock at points in Union Township. Cold Water Creek touches the two southwest sections of 94 N., 18 W., passing out of the county on the land owned by B. S. Gilman. On section 16 is quite a large fossil deposit, petrified shells and bones being found inside of the limestone and other small stones. The land bordering the Shell Rock resembles the intervales of the Connecticut River as to the "lay," and, from the farm of the Montrose's, presents a wonderfully striking landscape.

ELECTIONAL AND OFFICIAL.

The first election held in the township was in April, 1861, but by some unknown, and probably excusable, reason the official records were never handed in to at least three of the township clerks in the past, and Mr. Oaks, the present Township Clerk, hence the impossibility to give much early electional and official records.

The assessor's list for 1866, the earliest record extant, gives the following persons assessed: Wm. O. Crumb, Egbert Davis, N. P. Inman, Samuel Kinney, N. J. Lee, E. E. Mott, Job Randall, Daniel Shook, C. A. Crumb, Absalom Gleason, Joseph Daniels, J. Kelsey, Hiram Losee, Milton Rowland, Isaac Sharp and I. H. Tree.

The same year the live-stock assessed and total value is as follows:

Eighty-three heads of cattle, valued at $1,440; eighty-nine sheep, valued at $178; twenty-four hogs, valued at $34; thirty-one horses, whose valne was estimated to be $1,655. Total value of live-stock in township, $3,307. The present valuation is: Cattle, 1,106, value $7,760; horses, 459, value, $10,583; asses, 3, value $80; sheep, 163, value $121; swine, 1,290, value $1,537.

ASSESSORS.

Since 1873 the following persons have been regularly elected Assessors: J. A. Rex, 1873 and '74; Seth M. Blood, 1875; Frank D. Burlingame, 1876; T. W. Nicholson, 1877–'78; F. D. Burlingame, 1879–'80, and is the present incumbent.

Cyrus H. Oakes has been annually elected Township Clerk since 1873; also as a member of the County Board of Supervisors since 1875, serving now his third term.

The Trustees of the township since 1869, with the exception of two years, have been as follows:

1869.—Uriah S. Waist, William Galbraith, Samuel Kenny.
1870.—E. D. Montrose, Samuel Kenny, Wm. Galbraith.
1873.—I. B. Schermerhorn, Blair Barney, E. D. Montrose.
1874.—Blair Barney, E. D. Montrose, A. J. Donney.
1875.—Jacob A. Rex, George Schultz, Samuel Kinney.
1876.—Blair Barney, Isaac Sharp, August Mauch.
1877.—Blair Barney, August Mauch, J. A. Barnum.
1878.—Blair Barney (one year), Isaac Sharp (two years), August Mauch (three years). Note: The change in the election, one trustee to serve three years, electing one each year, necessitated one of the three to withdraw. It was pleasantly decided by drawing lots, and decided as above years indicate.
1879.—J. P. Miller.
1880.—Geo. Schultz.
1881.—H. Mauch.

The following is the number of polls cast at each October election since 1873:

YEAR.	ELECTORS.	YEAR.	ELECTORS.
1873	60	1878	78
1874	54	1879	100
1875	74	1880	94
1876	77	1881	101
1877	62		

The earliest Road Supervisors that we have record of were: D. W. Cornish and Henry Eads. The present ones are: C. J. Bickford, Thomas Garber, James Galbraith, J. W. Nicholson, G. L. Brown, Charles Dean, A. J. Esser, and B. S. Gilman.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Secretary's record shows the following as the first minutes: "First meeting was called to order by H. Losee, on motion of N. P. Inman. Voted to raise one-half mill on the dollar for school

purposes; also to leave repairing of school-house to Board of Directors. Wm. O. Crumb, President; E. Davis, Treasurer; H. Losee, Secretary."

"April 23, 1864.—A motion that A. Gleason be appointed a committee of one to settle school matters with Union Township. Carried."

"Motion: That Scott has seven months' school. Carried."

The following September a meeting was called. Among other matters Wm. O. Crumb and Isaac Sharp were appointed a committee to see to finishing the school-house. The following January, 1865, H. Losee and William O. Crumb were appointed a committee to investigate the "dues" of Scott Township. There was an unimportant meeting the 16th of March, and another the 26th. During this year (1865) Joel Lee, H. Losee were chosen Sub-Directors for districts 1 and 2. One mill on the dollar was raised as contingent fund; two mills on the dollar for teachers' fund. One dollar was voted for a trip for each of the members of the Board to Charles City; and one dollar to the Secretary for recording minutes of each meeting.

The first record of teachers and schools are as follows, though undoubtedly the old log house and subscription schools comes in long prior to this.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

As the earlier records of the actions in the township territory, now Scott, have been lost, or laid beyond the reach of the present residents, but few facts regarding the schools and their teachers can be given as authentic. We have no positive record until later than 1865, and it is unfair to suppose the settlers had no schools in their midst before this. Schools were kept in those days by crude systems, all over the county, and why not in 94 north, 18 west? And so we can give nothing better than a supposition based on a description given the writer orally—not saying schools, or teachers or its wanton rudeness existed there but the presumption that it might.

FIRST SCHOOLS.

1865, Nov. 13. Sub-District No. 1.—Teacher, Laura Stearns; length of school, three months (sixty days); salary, $75; average cost per pupil, 39 cents.



George Washington

1866, May 8. Sub-District No. 1.—Teacher, Laura Stearns; length of school, four months (eighty days); salary, $100; average cost per pupil, 30 cents.

1866, Nov. 5. Sub-District No. 1.—Teacher, Carrie E. Waste; length of school, four months (seventy-nine days); salary, $100; average cost per pupil, 14 cents, 2 mills.

1867, Dec. 2. Sub-District No. 1.—Teacher, H. L. Weatherell; length of school, four months (eighty days); salary, $88; average cost per pupil, 12 cents, 3 mills.

The enrollment, average attendance and teachers' names for spring term of 1882 can be seen from the following table, from the County Superintendent's report:

SUB-DISTRICT.	ENROLLMENT.	AVERAGE DAILY ATTENDANCE.	TEACHERS.
1	17	13.7	Nellie S. Merril.
3	16	9.3	Mrs. Baldwin.
4	20	14	Ella Comstock.
5	13	11.8	Blair Barney.
6	19	16	Lucy Lorenz.
7	15	12.7	Dwight Merrick.
8	14	11.3	Jennie V. Reed.

We give the names of some of the sub-directors for different years, to show the increase of sub-districts:

1866, March 12.—I. Sharp, Wm. O. Crumb, A. R. Blodgett (September meeting).

1869, March 6.—Daniel Joseph, Milton Rowland, E. D. Montrose.

1870, March 5.—E. D. Montrose, J. B. Schermerhorn, A. J. Denney.

The present officers are: J. P. Miller, President; A. W. Montrose, Secretary; J. B. Schermerhorn, Treasurer.

The Sub-Directors are: John Kreider, Samuel Kinney, J. P. Miller, Geo. Shultz, W. E. Efner, B. Courtwright, J. J. Maxwell, Andrew J. Esser.

There are eight large, convenient and neat-looking school-houses (20 x 30) to-day, which speaks well for the growth of the township.

RELIGIOUS.

Scott Township, although having no church edifices, is well supplied with religious teachings, and has been for a long while. There has been, at different seasons, preaching in nearly every school-house in the township—at least in Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, and 8. This summer there is preaching in Nos. 1, 6 and 7; and Sabbath-schools in Nos. 2 and 7. Rev. Mr. Grumley, a Methodist preacher from Cerro Gordo County, preaches Thursday evening every fortnight, in Sub district School-house No. 6, and Friday evening in No. 8. In No. 1, the Methodist preacher from Rockwell preaches.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

To while away the long winter evenings the citizens living within Sub-district No. 5, have held lyceums. They have always been quite well attended, the exercises being, in common with other social gatherings of this nature, speaking, recitations, debates, a paper, etc.

There was a grange organized in '73 or '74, with about twenty charter members. It was in existence for about two years. C. H. Oaks was Master.

FIRST EVENTS.

The first township election was held in the Kinney School-house, on section 11.

The first sermon was preached by Loral Inman, a resident of the township, afterward of Rockford, and now deceased.

The first furrow turned over for earnest agricultural intentions was on section 12, Charles Smith being the "husbandman."

There is one township postoffice named "Scott," established about 1877, Mrs. Mary Waller, Postmistress, situated in the center of the township.

The first forge was built by Uriah Tree, on section 2, 94 N., 18 W. He has since moved to Verndale, Minn., where many of Floyd's oldest settlers immigrated a few years ago. A shop is now run by P. Shultz on the same section.

The first birth was that of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Sharp, whom they named George.

One of the earliest Justices of the Peace was Edmont Rose. The present gentlemen holding the office are J. B. Schermerhorn and G. L. Brown.

The first marriage within the limits of the township was Wm. Down to Phebe Down. It was the immediate result of better resolves, and a re-kindling of old loves—they having been married and divorced previous to coming to Floyd County. "True love never does run smoothly."

The first death was that of the Riddle child, and the uncle, by lightning, in June, 1855.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thomas Alexander was born in Belmont County, Ohio, Sept. 7, 1833. He left there in the fall of 1864, and went to Canada; remained there until the fall of 1879, when he came to Floyd County, Iowa, and settled on section 33, Scott Township, where he still resides, engaged in farming, raising corn and stock. He has 320 acres of fine land. He was married in Ohio, Feb. 22, 1855, to Catherine B. Atkinson. They had one child—John F., born Dec. 7, 1855. Mrs. Alexander died Oct. 15, 1857. He was married a second time May 25, 1858, to Matilda Sparling. By this union there were three children—W. S., born Aug. 9, 1859; Agnes, Dec. 22, 1860, and Olivia J., Jan. 2, 1863. Mrs. Matilda Alexander died Aug. 28, 1881. Politically, Mr. Alexander is a Democrat, and in his religious belief is a Baptist.

T. J. Barnum, one of the prominent citizens of Scott Township, was born in the State of New York, July 3, 1819. He was reared and educated in his native State, and made it his home until 1864, when he came West, and in the fall of 1867 settled in Winneshiek County, Iowa. He followed farming there four years, then moved to Floyd County, settling on section 35, Scott Township, where he owns 80 acres of finely cultivated land. He was married in 1839, to Nancy Lewis, a native of the Green Mountain State, born in 1820. They have one child—Menard, born in New York in 1845. In his political views Mr. Barnum is a Democrat.

G. L. Brown was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1840. His parents moved to Pennsylvania when he was three years old, and from there, fourteen years later, to Illinois. He lived in Ogle and Winnebago counties, Ill., till 1868, when he came to Floyd County, Iowa, where he has since resided, following the occupation of farming. He owns 240 acres of land, 160 in Scott Township, Floyd County, and 80 acres adjoining, on section 1, Binnezette Township, Butler County. He raises both live-stock

and grain. Politically, he is a Republican; has held the office of Justice of the Peace eight years, and is Road Supervisor. He was married in October, 1860, to Martha McNeill, a native of Winnebago County, Ill., born Nov. 17, 1844. They are the parents of seven children—Charles E., born Nov. 16, 1861; Mary M., Dec. 26, 1863; Cora D., Feb. 20, 1866; Thomas H., Feb. 17, 1867; John J., March 9, 1869; George W., March 15, 1871; William H., Aug. 15, 1873.

Benjamin Courtright was born in Monroe County, Penn., Aug. 2, 1826. He moved to Illinois in 1866, where he remained till 1874, when he came to Floyd County, Ia., and settled on section 35, Scott Township, where he has 160 acres of good, well-improved land. His entire life, with the exception of one year spent in Mendota, Ill., has been spent in farming. He is neutral in his political views, and has held the office of School Director. He was married May 4, 1853, to Catharine Transue, a native of Monroe County, Penn., born Aug. 24, 1830. They have eight children—John, born Oct. 4, 1851; Anna E., March 5, 1853; Alice, April 26, 1858; Isaac, May 28, 1860; William A., March 3, 1862; Mary M., March 5, 1864; Sabrina, Dec. 24, 1868. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Dexter W. Dean was born in De Kalb County, Ill., Nov. 17, 1856, where he resided till 1881. He had previously made several visits to Iowa, and at one time, 1865, remained some time. Finally, in 1881, he moved to Floyd County, and settled on section 27, Scott Township, where he and Franklin Keith own 650 acres of fine land in partnership. He was married in Illinois, June 8, 1878, to Phœbe Riddle, who was born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 3, 1856. They have one child—Ellsworth, born in Illinois, Nov. 14, 1879. Politically Mr. Dean is a Republican.

Daniel Duncklee, one of the prominent farmers of Scott Township, was born in the State of New Hampshire, June 22, 1829. His father moved with his family to New York in 1841, and Daniel resided there until 1856, when he came to Iowa. He located in Freemont Township, Benton County, remaining there until 1878, when he came to Floyd County, and purchased eighty acres of land on section 33, Scott Township, where he is at present residing. His farm is under excellent improvement and well stocked. He was married in 1866, to Elizabeth Stackhouse, who was born in Illinois, April 6, 1840. Their union has been blessed with two children—Ida Marian, born Dec. 11, 1866, and Almira,

April 26, 1872. Mr. Duncklee is a member of the Christian church and in politics he is a Republican.

E. W. Ellis is a native of Wales, born Jan. 23, 1839. He emigrated to America in 1856, landed at New York City, and from there went to Utica, where he spent two years. In 1867 he moved to Dubuque County, Ia., thence in September, 1873, to Sac County, where he resided four and one-half years, and in 1877 came to Floyd County. He owns a finely improved farm of 105 acres on section 31, Scott Township, and is one of the prominent farmers and stock-growers of the county. He married Charlotte Jeffry, who was born on the Isle of Man, March 22, 1843. In May, 1861, Mr. Ellis enlisted in the Sixth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, participating in many a hard-fought battle. He served in the Army of the Potomac, under Generals McClellan and Pope, and was wounded Aug. 30, 1862, at the second battle of Bull Run. He was honorably discharged with his comrades at Madison, Wis., July 16, 1864. In politics he is a strong Republican.

Andrew J. Esser was born in Prussia, Feb. 28, 1842, and emigrated with his parents to America in 1851. They landed at New York, and from there went at once to Dodge County, Wis., where Andrew lived seven years, then went to Missouri, and worked as a farm laborer two years. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and served thirteen months. He participated in the battles of Jackson, Miss., Black River, Canton; was in the siege of Vicksburg forty-seven days, and was with Sherman on his march to the sea. Upon leaving the service he returned to Wisconsin, remained six months, thence to Kendall County, Ill. He followed farming there four years, and May, 1868, came to Rockford, Ia. He at once engaged in farming, and in 1874 purchased 200 acres of land on section 31, Scott Township, and in 1878, 160 on section 32, making a splendid farm of 360 acres of finely cultivated land. He was married in 1871 to Martha De Wolf, who was born in Wisconsin in October, 1853. They have three children — Anna, born July 29, 1872; Albert, May 26, 1876, and Leonard, July 22, 1878. In his political views, Mr. Esser is a Republican; he has held many of the township offices, and is the present School Director and Road Supervisor.

William Galbraith, one of the prominent farmers of Scott Township, is a native of Scotland, born in the town of Slates, in 1804. He emigrated to America in 1850, landed at New York, and from there went direct to Marquette County, Wis., where he engaged

in farming eleven years, and in 1861 disposed of his land and came to Floyd County, Ia. He settled on sections 10 and 11, Scott Township, where he owns a valuable farm of 320 acres, under excellent improvement and finely stocked. He has twice married; his first wife, Jeannette Stephenson, was a native of Scotland, where she died in 1842, leaving two children — Jeannette, born April 30, 1838, and David, March 11, 1841. The second marriage occurred Jan. 25, 1849, to Agnes Thomson, likewise of Scottish birth, born in Ayreshire in 1829. The fruit of this union is ten children, viz.: William, born Oct. 11, 1850; James, Aug. 26, 1854; John, March 1, 1856; Andrew, Aug. 22, 1858; Robert, Feb. 21, 1860; Samuel and Alexander (twins), March 21, 1863; Rachel and Hugh (twins), July 7, 1864, and Agnes, April 2, 1869. The family are members of the Presbyterian church, and in politics Mr. Galbraith gives the Republican party his support.

Thomas Garber, one of the representative citizens of Scott Township, was born in Shelby County, O., Dec. 6, 1835. He came from Ohio to Clayton County, Ia., in 1854, and lived there until March 13, 1865, when he settled in Floyd County, purchasing land in Union Township. Three years later he moved to Scott Township, having previously bought eighty acres of land on section 12, and has since resided there. He has made farming his life business, and is now one of the practical and successful farmers of Floyd County. He is a strong supporter of the Republicans, and has been elected to the office of Constable, and is the present Road Supervisor. He was united in marriage with Josephine McCrum, on March 18, 1862. She was born in Huntingdon County, Pa., Dec. 22, 1844. Four children have blessed this union, viz.: Seldon, born April 18, 1865; Edmund, Jan. 25, 1867; Dora, Feb. 24, 1870, and Alice, July 7, 1878. Mr. Garber is a member of the German Baptist church.

J. W. Jeffrey was born on the Isle of Man, May 19, 1837, and emigrated to America when in his boyhood; he landed at New York and went at once to Jamestown, Wis., where he resided until Aug. 12, 1862, and on that day he enlisted in Company I, Twenty-fifth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Nash and Colonel Montgomery, and was mustered out with his comrades when the war closed at Washington, D. C., and discharged at Madison County. He was with the Army of the Cumberland, and engaged in many a hard-fought battle. He was with Sherman on his famous march to the sea, and participated in the battles of Kennesaw Mt.,

Atlanta, Dallas, Ga., Decatur, Ga., was in front of Atlanta under fire for about six months, and was also present during the siege and battle of Savannah, Ga. After the capture of that city, he with his regiment shipped on board a steamer and went to South Carolina, and took the town of Columbia, reducing it to ashes. This regiment was detailed as provost guard and sent to North Carolina, thence to Richmond, Va., and from there to Washington, and was in the grand review. He returned to Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1866 crossed the plains to Montana, and resided near Helena City two and one-half years. He came to Rockford, Ia., in the fall of 1869, and bought 120 acres of fine farming land on section 31, Scott Township, and has resided here since. He was married Dec. 27, 1869, to Rosa S. Collogan, who was born in Wisconsin, and died July 14, 1880, leaving five children—James N., Mary E., Abbie B., George and Frank L. Mr. Jeffrey was again married on April 16, 1882, to Aurelia Lowrenz, who was born in Freeport, Ill., April 26, 1852, and came to Rockford, Iowa, in 1876. In politics Mr. Jeffrey is a strong Republican.

Hiram Losee. Prominent among the pioneers and representative citizens of Floyd County stands the subject of this sketch. A native of Jefferson County, N. Y., he was born March 3, 1834, and resided there until 21 years of age, when he came to Marble Rock, Ia., at that time called Beelar's Grove. Settlers were few in that region and Mr. Losee was among the first. He opened a farm on section 30, Union Township, which he cultivated and afterward rented until 1870, when he sold it and moved to Scott Township. He is one of the largest land-owners in the county, his possessions amounting to 1,233 acres of fine farming land. The farm upon which he resides is located on sections 12 and 13, and consists of 700 acres, well improved and thoroughly stocked. He has a herd of 208 head of stock. He has been elected to the offices of Township Clerk, Treasurer, Justice of the Peace and County Treasurer, serving in each instance with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of his constituents. On Sept. 8, 1859, he was united in marriage with Phœbe Smith, a native of Ohio. They have eight children—John K., born Feb. 18, 1861; Charles D., June 16, 1863; A. Sheridan, Aug. 19, 1865; Frederick R., Dec. 25, 1868; James B., May 26, 1870; Amelia J., Feb. 11, 1874; Sarah M., Apr. 2, 1877, and Florence M., Apr. 18, 1882. Mr. Losee is neutral in his political views. His mother is spending her declining years with him, and is seventy-five years of age.

E. D. Montrose was born in Ulster County, N. Y., and from the time he was four years of age until he was twenty he lived on the banks of the Genesee River, Livingston County. In 1836 he emigrated to St. Joseph County, Mich., thence to Dane County, Wis., in 1848. In 1865 he came to Floyd County, Ia., and in 1866 bought 250 acres of fine land on section 35, Scott Township, where he has resided since, one of the most honored and respected citizens of this county. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1867, holding that position ten years. In 1868 he was elected County Superintendent, and has held at various times nearly all of the township offices, serving with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. On Dec. 19, 1839, he was united in marriage with Harriet L. Star, who was born in Oneida County, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1817. Their union has been blessed with seven children, viz.: Henry W., born Dec. 27, 1840, enlisted in Company B, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on July 24, 1861, and served four years, participating in all the battles of this regiment except one; he was wounded at Corinth, Miss., and at Fort Donelson; he was with Sherman on his march to the sea and with Grant at Belmont; he was discharged with his comrades after much brave and daring fighting at Louisville, Ky.; Catharine, born Aug. 14, 1843, married W. H. Porter; Emily, Oct. 27, 1845, is the wife of T. E. Teape; Marion, Dec. 22, 1847, married Austin Russell; Addie, Jan. 24, 1849; Lucy, May 8, 1856, married Frederick Morrill, and Sarah, Mar. 28, 1861. In his political views Mr. Montrose is a strong Republican.

T. W. Nicholson was born in Philadelphia, Penn., June 19, 1847, where he lived till five years of age, then went with his parents to Pittsburg, Penn., where they lived three years; from there came to Delaware County, Ia., in 1855. He worked on a farm with his father, in Delaware County, until 1871. Jan. 1, 1871, he married Sarah C. Stones, born in La Porte, Ind., March 5, 1850. They have four children—Elsie M., born May 13, 1875; Robert G., Nov. 30, 1876; Frank H., Dec. 18, 1878, and Nora G., Jan. 27, 1881. Mr. Nicholson is a Democrat in his political views. He owns 160 acres of good land on section 17, Scott Township, Floyd County.

Cyrus H. Oaks was born in the State of Maine, Jan. 21, 1835, and emigrated from there to Illinois when twelve years of age. His parents settled on a farm in Boone County, where he was reared and educated, remaining until 1871, and in that year he came to Floyd County, Iowa. He located on section 8, Scott Township,

where he owns 260 acres of finely cultivated land, and ranks with the prominent and successful farmers of the county. He has held the office of Township Clerk since 1874, and that of Justice of the Peace four years. He was elected County Supervisor in January, 1876, and still retains the position. As an officer he is capable and efficient, and discharges his duties with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents. Politically he is a pronounced Republican. On Jan. 30, 1861, he was united in marriage with Alida A. Vorce, a native of Henderson, N. Y., born Aug. 26, 1835. The fruit of this union is two children—Albert J., born Nov. 13, 1861, and Earle, Aug. 16, 1865.

J. B. Schermerhorn was born in Delaware County, N. Y., July 1, 1840, and came to Galva, Henry County, Ill., in 1858, where he lived one year, and then came to Iowa, going to Delaware County; remained there till the spring of 1869, and then came to Floyd County, settling on section 23, Scott Township. He has 160 acres of fine land, which he has under good cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat. He has held the office of Township Treasurer for eight years, and is the present incumbent; he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, and still holds that office; he has served on the Board of Township Trustees for several terms. He was married to Rebecca M. Bowman, July 23, 1861. She was born near Dayton, Ohio, April 20, 1845. They have six children —Frank, born April 9, 1862; Eugene J., March 24, 1865; Sarah, July 11,1872; John T., Feb. 22, 1875; Wayne H., Sept. 22, 1877; Susannah, May 19, 1879.

Isaac Sharp, was born near Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1830, and when he was three years old his father emigrated to Chautauqua County, that State, where he remained until thirteen years of age. His father then removed to Kane County, Ill., and died there in 1880. Isaac Sharp came to Iowa, Sept. 17, 1854, resided in Benton County one year, then came to Floyd County, purchasing 160 acres of land on section 2, Scott Township, and in 1873, he added 160 acres to that purchase, and now owns 320 acres of as fine land as there is in the State of Iowa. He was married to Agnes Cornelie in La Salle County, Ill., on July 19, 1853. She was born in Ulster County, N. Y., Sept. 2, 1836. They have nine children, viz.: Hattie, George, Calvin, Emma, Fred, Nellie, Charles, Lulu and Willie. Mr. Sharp votes the Republican ticket, and has held the offices of Township Trustee, School Director and

Assessor, serving acceptably in each instance. He ranks with the prominent and influential farmers and stock-growers of Floyd County.

Paxson Shultz was born in Columbia County, Penn., in October, 1826. He moved to Lee County, Ill., in 1856, where he resided till 1874, when he came to Floyd County, Ia., where he has 229 acres of good, well-improved land. He was married in Pennsylvania in 1851, to Hannah Temple, a native of that State, born in 1827. They have five children — H. R., Philip, George, Jane and Elmeda. He raises stock and all kinds of grain. Politically he is a Republican.

Charles D. Smith was born in Erie County, O., Nov. 12, 1853, and emigrated with his father to Floyd County, Ia., in June, 1856. They settled on section 6, Union Township, and Charles D. remained at home assisting on the farm and attending school until 1879, when he purchased eighty acres of rich land on section 4, Scott Township, and moved upon it. He built a house, which was completely demolished by a storm that visited this region June 1, 1879, and made a complete wreck of all his improvements. With unfaltering energy and determination he went to work to rebuild his fallen home, and to-day he ranks with the prominent and influential farmers of Scott Township. He was married Jan. 29, 1879, to Emma J. Smith, a native of New York, born Dec. 23, 1859. Two children have blessed this union — Nellie, born Feb. 16, 1880, died March 10, of that year, and Cassie, born June 28, 1881. Mrs. Smith came with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Smith, from New York in 1878, and met and married her present husband. Her parents reside near Marble Rock, Ia. In politics the subject of this memoir is a Republican.

David Stoner was born in Shelby County, Ohio, March 22, 1825, and lived there until he was twenty-five years old, when he removed to La Porte County, Ind., and lived four years; then went to Delaware County, Ia., and followed farming till 1874, when he came to Floyd County, settling on section 15, Scott Township, where he has 160 acres of fine, well-improved land. He was married in Wayne County, Ind., in 1847, to Sarah Bowman, a native of Dauphin County, Penn., born in 1828. From this union there are five children — Sarah (now Mrs. Thomas Nicholson), born in 1851; Emeline (now Mrs. Allen Kates), born in Indiana in 1853; Genlanstone, born in Iowa in 1855; Augusta,

born in Delaware County, Ia., in 1863 ; and Ada Melvina, born in 1868. Mr. Stoner is neutral in his political views.

John R. Waller was born in Rockford, Ill., Oct. 28, 1841. He moved to Charles City, Ia., in 1855, where he lived till 1864, when he went to Montana Territory and engaged in mining, merchandising and handling live-stock till 1868, when he returned to Charles City. He then speculated in live-stock, land, etc. In 1871 he moved on his farm on section 23, Scott Township, where he still resides. He has been raising trotting and thoroughbred horses, and is now handling and shipping horses, mules, cattle and all kinds of grain to Northern Dakota. He was married Jan. 9, 1870, to Mary E. Stearns, who was born in Pittsfield, Mass., July 13, 1843. They have five children — Edwin S., born Dec. 20 1873 ; Richard R., Aug. 16, 1875 ; Wayne F., May 16, 1878 ; Oliver Randolph, Aug. 2, 1880 ; Helene B., Oct. 16, 1881. Mrs. Waller is a member of the Congregational church. Mr. Waller is a member of the Red Mountain Lodge of Freemasons in Montana. Politically he is a Republican. He graduated from Iowa College, and was probably the first to graduate from Floyd County. He owns 900 acres of land.

ST. CHARLES TOWNSHIP.

THE TERRITORY.

St. Charles was first set off as a township Sept. 4, 1854, by John M. Hunt, County Judge. It was then one of the four composing the county, and comprised congressional townships 94 and 95 north, in ranges 16 and 17. Since that time the following alterations have been made: March 5, 1855, sections 25 and 36, and the south half of sections 26 and 35, of township 96, 16, and a strip two miles wide from the south side of township 96, 15, were added from Floyd, by David Wiltse, Acting Judge. July 21, 1855, the west half of township 94, 16, and sections 29 to 32, inclusive of township 95, 16, were transferred to Union Township by Judge Ball. March 6, 1856, sections 25 to 36 inclusive (except 31) were transferred from St. Charles Township to Niles, by S. B. Starr, Acting Judge. March 25, 1856, the north half of section 26, and all of section 24 of township 96, 16, were transferred from Floyd to St. Charles Township, by Judge Collins. Also, by the same, on the same day, sections 29 to 32 inclusive, of township 95, 16, were transferred from Union to St. Charles. March 2, 1857, congressional township 94 north, in range 15 west, and the east half of township 94, 16, and sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35 and 36, in township 95, 15, were detached from St. Charles and made into the township of Riverton. Dec. 31, 1858, by S. B. Starr, Acting Judge, sections 28 and 33, in township 95, 15, were transferred from St. Charles to Riverton Township. The same were set back to St. Charles Township by Judge Ripley, Jan. 3, 1859. Jan. 11 following, by same, the south half of section 31, township 96, 15, and the north half of sections 1 to 5 inclusive, of township 95, 15, were transferred from St. Charles to Niles, and the south half of the north half of section 31, township 96, 15, was transferred from Niles to St. Charles.

At various times since the organization of the township attempts have been made to sub-divide it, and to set it off independently from Charles City. Some are in favor of independence in school matters only, and some in other respects. The first election

for township officers was held in April, 1855, which resulted as follows: Trustees, John Blunt; John Kellogg, R. W. Humphrey; Clerk, Milo Gilbert; Justices of the Peace, Joshua Jackson and Alanson Lambert; Assessor, Sanford Harwood. In 1882 the Amendment vote was 365 for, and 458 against.

FIRST SETTLERS, ETC.

Ambrose W. Story was the first settler within the bounds of St. Charles Township, also in the county. He located on section 20, about three miles south of Charles City, in 1850, and did the first breaking in the county. Joseph Kelly, at the point where Charles City now stands, in 1851 was the second in the township and county. For further particulars see chapters I and XVII, where also nearly all the "first events" and things in this township are given. After reading over the sacred list of names in those chapters, we should pause to study the energetic character of those pioneers who through so great self-sacrifice have made happy homes for the present generation. As about all the religious organizations of this township have their services in Charles City, the reader is referred to Chapter XVII for an account of the churches. St. Charles Township is not a whit behind any of the others in benevolence. For example, during the year 1866 alone it contributed in the aggregate the sum of $25,610 for benevolent and other public enterprises.

EDUCATIONAL.

Below is a tabular view of the condition of all the schools in this township during the spring term of 1882:

NO. OF DISTRICT.	NO. PUPILS ENROLLED	AVERAGE ATTENDANCE	TEACHER.
1	27	23.7	Fannie Humphrey.
2	19	12	Mary Korinkee.
3	22	18.3	Emma E. Lash.
4	19	14.5	Anna Rider.
5	25	19.7	Lillie B. Lloyd.
6	25	19	Hattie Hutchinson.
7	10	9.5	Laura Warn.
8	23	18.7	R. D. Capron.
9	10	7.7	Ella F. Salmon.
10	26	15	Effie A. Trenholm.
11	30	23	Marian L. Davidson.
12	20	15	Mary Stocks.
13	15	12.5	Adda Gray.

The remainder of the history of St. Charles Township is essentially contained in the history of Charles City, Chapter XVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Josiah Billings, born in Lancaster, Worcester County, Mass., Aug. 11, 1820, is a son of Josiah Billings, a native of Lunenburg, Mass. He was educated in Groton Academy, Mass. His father was a tanner, and he worked at the same trade thirty years. He went to Maine in 1845, and in 1869 came to this county. He owns 320 acres, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising; resides on section 10, St. Charles Township. He was married to Ellen Monroe. They had one child—Edward. In 1862 Mrs. Billings died, and in 1866 he married Marsha Tibbitts.

Ezekiah Blunt, farmer, section 31, was born in Green County, Wis., Oct. 14, 1843. His parents were John and Maria (Wells) Blunt, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Wisconsin. His father was for many years a farmer in Wisconsin. In the spring of 1852 he removed with his wife and seven children to Floyd County, and located in St. Charles Township. Here he resided till his death, April 26, 1880, respected by all who knew him. Ezekiah, our subject, received only a common-school education. He attended the first school taught in Charles City; the teacher was Miss Lydia Palmer. Dec. 31, 1863, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Macauley, of Pennsylvania. They have six children—Mary C., Charles R., Ezekiah, Jr., Ernest E., Walter C. and Barney. Mr. Blunt is the owner of 293 acres of farming land in Floyd County, most of it under cultivation. Politically he is a Democrat.

C. H. Clark, farmer, section 19, was born in Gallia County, O., June 20, 1833, and was the son of Samuel and Mary A. (Roberts) Clark. His father was born in Giles County, Va., in 1799; his mother in the same county in 1803. After their marriage they removed to Gallia County, O., where they lived till 1852, at which time they moved to Chickasaw County, Ia. Here they located a farm and resided two years, when they removed to Pleasant Grove Township, Floyd County. Here they resided until their death, that of the father occurring in 1861, and that of the mother in 1868. The subject of this sketch received a limited education in the common schools, residing with his father on his farm. At the time the family came to Floyd County the only families residing in Charles City were the Blunts and the Kellys. Mr. Clark entered a farm in Pleasant Grove Township. Sept. 13, 1857, he was

married to Nancy DeWitt, of Gallia County, O., whom he had known in early youth in that State. In the spring of 1882 he purchased his present farm in St. Charles Township. Mr. Clark has been a Democrat all his life.

A. W. Cook, farmer and fine-stock raiser, section 20, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 11, 1811, son of Jesse and Lucretia (Parker) Cook, who were natives of Vermont. His father died while on a voyage to Canton, China, in 1817, his mother soon after, leaving him to care for himself. He resided in Boston, Mass., for a number of years with his uncle, Cephas Parker, after which he went to Rutland, Vt.; and there resided some six years; then went to Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he remained until nineteen years of age, at which time he went to New Orleans, and from there to Alabama, residing there some three years; afterward went to Lincoln County, Ky., where he was married to Martha S. Owsley, who was born in Kentucky. They have been blessed with four children, viz.: William H., Jessie, Mollie O., now Mrs. G. W. Bennett, and Dora D. He engaged in farming and dealing in stock in Kentucky for a number of years, after which he moved to Sangamon County, Ill., and engaged in the stock business and farming until 1869; he then sold out and moved to Floyd County, Iowa, where he purchased a beautiful stock farm on Cedar Creek, and has now one of the finest stock and brood farms in Northern Iowa. He was the first to introduce into the State of Iowa the Norman Percheron stock in 1870, and in 1874 he made a trip to France, and imported some of the finest ever brought to America, and has continued each year to renew the stock. In 1882 he imported twenty head, sixteen stallions and four mares, all thorough bred, and now has some seventy-five on his farm, and also has forty head of fine thoroughbred short-horn cattle, which he carefully breeds, and is ready to supply at any time the same to parties wishing good stock. He is the owner of 600 acres of well-improved land where he resides. Politically he is a Democrat.

Klaus H. Cook (deceased) was born in Hesse, Germany, Nov. 8, 1818. His parents were Gratt and Annetta (Crumga) Cook, natives of Hesse, where they had a farm. He was married March 31, 1854, to Gesina Freseman, a native of Hesse. She was born Sept. 27, 1826. They have nine children—Garrett, Herbert, Theda, (now Mrs. Theodore Bagman), John W., Nettie M. (now Mrs. Abel Veator), Minnie N. (now Mrs. Cramer), Leah (now Mrs. Chris. Bagman), Lena M. and Eliza K. In 1869 the family

emigrated to America, and located in Floyd County. Mr. Cook purchased 320 acres on section 31, St. Charles Township, south of Charles City. Mr. Cook died March 30, 1877, and Mrs Cook now resides on the homestead with her sons Garrett and John, and her daughters Lena and Eliza.

H. J. Cramer, farmer, section 25, was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 15, 1838, and was the son of Remmer and Lena (Cramer) Cramer, natives of Hanover. He came with his parents to America in 1852, and resided with them at Freeport until 1861 when he came to Floyd County. He was married in 1867 to Lucretia B. Fish, a native of Maine, and daughter of N. B. and Nancy Fish. They have one child—Maud. He owns a fine farm of 210 acres, situated two miles south of Charles City. Politically he is a Democrat.

John R. Cramer, farmer, section 31, south of Charles City, was born in Hanover, Germany, Aug. 31, 1843. He was the son of Remmer and Lena (Cramer) Cramer, natives of Hanover. They emigrated to America in 1852 with eleven children, seven of whom are living--Hiram J., Remmer F., George W., John R., Schwatuga (now Mrs. Loop), Lena (now Mrs. August Kuhlenmeyer), and Emma (now Mrs. Henry Gates). Mr. Cramer first located at Freeport, Ill., and engaged in farming until 1861 when he removed to Floyd County. He now resides with John R., our subject. The latter received his education in the schools of Freeport, Ill., and was married March 1, 1877, to Minnie Koch, a native of Hanover, Germany, and a daughter of K. H. and Gesinega (Freesman) Koch. She came to America in 1869. They have two children—Henrietta Lena and Herman Remmer. Mr. Cramer owns a fine farm on section 31, which contains 350 acres of land under good cultivation. He owns also 20 acres of imber in Riverton Township. Mr. Cramer is a Democrat.

Calvin Danforth, farmer, section 12, was born in Caledona County, Vt., April 9, 1816. His parents were John and Mary (Sinclair) Danforth, natives of New Hampshire. They moved to Vermont when the country was new, and located on a farm. Mrs. Danforth died soon, when Calvin was one year old, and Mr. Danforth married again. He lived to the age of eighty-five years on his farm in Vermont. Calvin, our subject, lived on his father's farm till he was twenty-eight years old, passing his early years in the common schools of Vermont. In 1844 he went to Franklin County, N. Y., and married Sarah A. Waterbury, a native of St.

Lawrence County, N. Y. He lived near the town of Covington three years, and then moved to Sauk County, Wis. Here he remained engaged in farming, for twenty years. Thence he removed to Beaver Dam. After a few months he removed to Sparta, Wis., and thence, in a short time, to Elkhart, Ind. Here he was engaged in milling for a time, and then he engaged with a wagon manufacturer. In this business he came to Floyd County in 1869. He owns 2,000 acres of farming land, most of which is rented and in cultivation. Mr. Danforth has three children—James Albert, Hobart W. and Frederick C. Hobart W. and Frederick C. reside in Floyd County. Mr. Danforth and wife are members of the Baptist church at Charles City. He is politically a Republican.

Ira Dodge, farmer, section 35, north of Charles City, was born in Chenango County, N. Y., May 1, 1799. His parents were Solomon and Parkas (Burlingame) Dodge, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of Vermont. They located in Chenango County in 1790, and remained there till their death. Ira, our subject, passed his early years in the common schools, and was married in 1822, to Almira Betts, native of Broome County, N. Y. They have had a family of six children, four now living—William B., Dwight, Eliza (now Mrs. Samuel Lyon), and Harriet (now Mrs. Dues). The three dead are—Charlotte, Luellen and Mary. In 1839 Mr. Dodge removed to Pennsylvania, where his wife died, in 1848. He was again married in 1851, to Margaret English. They have one daughter—Iantha (now Mrs. F. E. Pierson). They removed to Floyd County in the fall of 1852, locating near Charles City. Here he engaged in farming for many years, but is now retired, living on the homestead with his daughter. When Mr. Dodge came here, the only two families in Charles City were the Blunts and Kellys. Politically he is a Republican.

William H. Harvey, born in Chatham, Canada, Jan. 25, 1827, is a son of William Harvey, a native of Pittsburg, Pa. His mother died when he was eleven years old. He received a limited education in the subscription schools. In 1838 his father moved to Winnebago County, Ill. In 1855 he came to Chickasaw County, Ia., and in 1857 came to this county, and settled in the wilderness, but now he has his farm of 241 acres well improved. He returned to Illinois the first fall after coming here and spent the winter; came back the following April with a horse; the team

stuck in a slough; he put the children on the horse and gave a man $1.50 to pull the wagon out with oxen. His wife walked from Chickasaw County. One night a bear came near the house and scared the horses; one horse ran around the shanty or wigwam in which they were camping before their house was built and tore it down on the family. He was married June 7, 1852, to M. Matilda Waller. Of their six children, five are living—Harriet, William, Ella, Jackson and Frank. He resides on section 15, St. Charles Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising.

Maxwell Ireland, farmer, section 11, was born in Preble County, Ohio, June 21, 1818. He was the son of James and Polly (Maxwell) Ireland, natives of Kentucky. They removed to Preble County, O., in an early day. In 1831 the family removed to Michigan, where Mr. Ireland died the following fall. Mrs. Ireland then removed to St. Joseph County, Ind., and from there, after some years, to La Porte County, where she died, in the fall of 1857. Maxwell Ireland received his education in the common schools, and was married in 1839, in St. Joseph County, to Sarah A. Petit. After a number of years they removed to La Porte County, and in September, 1857, they again removed to Floyd County, Ia, locating on the present farm. They have three children—Rebecca J., Sylvester C. and Sylvanus P. Mrs. Ireland died March 11, 1882. Mr. Ireland has owned considerable land in Floyd County, but has divided all but 120 acres among his children. Politically Mr. Ireland is a Republican.

John Jordan was born in Ireland in 1822. He came to America in 1850, stopping in New York, where he remained seven years; thence to Wisconsin where he lived ten years; then came to Iowa and settled on section 22, St. Charles Township, where he has 100 acres of good land. He was married in 1846 to Isabella Chambers, a native of Ireland. They had one child—Mary, now Mrs. Charles Smith. Mrs. Jordan died in 1874, and in 1878 Mr. Jordan married Rosilla Strong. They have one child—Sarah, born Jan. 11, 1881. Mr. Jordan is a Presbyterian in his religious views, and politically is a Republican.

William Jung, farmer, section 12, was born in Hesse, Germany, Sept. 5, 1851. His parents were John and Katrina (Brandan) Jung, who emigrated to America in 1869, and located in Cook County, Ill., where they still reside. William was married in 1876 to Mrs. Katherine (Blankenbach) Sippel, in Chicago. She had by her first marriage three children—Conrad, Henry and Mar-

tha. Mr. and Mrs. Jung have three children—William, Emily and Belan. In the spring of 1882 he rented his farm in Cook County and came to Floyd County. He has a fine farm of eighty acres of land in St. Charles Township. Mr. Jung is a consistent member of the German Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican.

John Kellogg (deceased), farmer, section 1, north of Charles City, was born March 28, 1808, in Vermont. He was the son of Jonathan and Hannah (Upham) Kellogg, both of whom were born in Vermont. They moved to Ohio, where the father died. The mother removed with our subject to Floyd County in 1854, he having entered his land the year previous. She died in Floyd County. He was married in Ohio, in 1832, to Rachel Shelley, a native of Connecticut. They had a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living—Eliza (now Mrs. John Brown), William, Matilda (now Mrs. William E. Holbrook), Lyman, Mary (now Mrs. James McKinney), Harvey S., Edwin, Jennie (now Mrs. Harvey Webster), and Emily (deceased). John Kellogg died April 20, 1881. His wife still resides on the home farm with her son Edwin. The latter was married June 2, 1877, to Abbie S. Culver, a native of Iowa. They have two children—Guy H. and Daisy. Politically Mr. Kellogg is a Republican.

Isaac S. Large, nurseryman, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., Nov. 9, 1830. His parents were Ebenezer and Rachel (Nichols) Large, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Large died in 1851. Mr. Large came to Floyd County in the fall of 1856, and remained the winter. Not liking the cold he went to Missouri, where he died the following fall. Isaac S. came to Floyd County, Oct. 10, 1852, and settled near Charles City, when it contained but two log houses, those of Blunt and Kelly. After a short time he removed to the northern part of the county. In 1866 he was married to Hannah Worseldine, an English woman. She was born in 1844, and was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Green) Worseldine. They have one son—John E. He afterward sold his farm and removed to Charles City, where he has been in the nursery business ever since. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Eighteenth Illinois, and was soon transferred to the Twenty-first Iowa. He served three years, most of the time as fife major, to which position he was promoted soon after enlistment. He was in the battles of Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, and in the Mobile campaign. Politically Mr. Large is a Greenbacker.

David Lonergan, farmer, section 31, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, Aug. 28, 1826. His parents were David and Mary (Quirk) Lonergan, natives of the same county. They emigrated to America in 1840, locating in Utica, N. Y. There they resided about a year and a half. Thence they removed to Waukesha County, Wis., and resided there until 1846. Going to Washington County, Wis., Mr. Lonergan died, and Mrs. Lonergan removed to Fond du Lac County, Wis. David, our subject, was married in 1858 to Sarah Jane Rich. In 1864 they removed to Floyd County, Ia., where they have since resided, engaged in farming. He owns 220 acres of land, under high cultivation. They have eight children—John M., Margaret A., Mary, Harriet, Martha, Edwin, Nellie and David A. Mr. Lonergan is politically a Greenbacker, and religiously is a member of the Catholic church.

James N. Makepeace, born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1830, is a son of Elijah Makepeace (deceased), who moved to Ohio, near Cleveland, in 1834, and to Winnebago County, Ill., in 1841. James N. came to Mitchell County, Ia., in June, 1857, and the following August to this county. He helped kill three bear and one elk the first winter he was here. He resides on section 8, St. Charles Township, and owns 360 acres. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising, besides paying attention to dairying and an apiary. He owns 110 cattle, fifty-five hogs and nine horses. He was married in 1853 to Carcenia A. Lee, born in La Porte, Ind., Jan. 24, 1833. Her father, James B. Lee, built the first house in La Porte, Ind. He moved to Rockford Ill., in 1835, when there were only three houses there. He still resides in Rockford at the age of seventy-nine years; is of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Makepeace have six children—Niles H., Alice C., Minnie V., Estella C., Arthur B. and Fred E.

John Martzon was born in Germany, on Dec. 20, 1820. He was a son of Michael and Mary Catharinea Martzon, both natives of Germany. Mr. John Martzon came to America when he was about thirty-five years of age, locating in Dubuque, Ia., where he remained three years engaged in teaming principally. In 1856 he became a citizen of Floyd County. He rented land in Union Township the first three years. At the end of this time he bought eighty acres where he still resides, on section 31, St. Charles Township. To his first purchase he added five eighty-acre pieces. Mr. Martzon was married in Floyd County in 1856, to Miss Barbara Swick, a native of Germany. They have six children—Mary

(married Charles Sylvester, and resides in Charles City), John, Anna, George, Lewis and Mike. The five younger children are all at home. The father and mother and all the children are members of the Catholic church.

James McKinney, section 30, was born Aug. 4, 1844, in Washington County, N. Y. His parents were John and Florida (Wells) McKinney, natives of Ireland. They emigrated to America in 1830, and now reside in Salem County, N. Y. The subject of this memoir passed his early life in the common schools of New York, and he also learned to be a painter and machinist. He was married April 7, 1868, to Florence Odbert. They have two children—Augusta F. and Burton J. Mrs. McKinney died Aug. 28, 1871, and soon afterward Mr. McKinney came to Charles City. He was married to Mary Kellogg, May 15, 1874, whose acquaintance he formed here. They have had four children—Harvey J., Arthur H., Evelyn J. and Nellie R. Mr. McKinney is a farmer by occupation, but is also a painter, carpenter and machinist. He is a highly respected man.

George Mitchell, Maple Grove Creamery and Stock Farm, section 24, south of Charles City, was born in Delaware County, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1823. His parents were David and Sarah (Dibble) Mitchell, the former a native of Nashua County, Conn., and the latter of Washington County, Mass. They removed to Delaware County in an early day, and resided there on a farm until their death. Of their family of nine children, the youngest was 50 years of age before any of them died. The father died in 1840, and the mother at the age of 90, in 1876. George, our subject, attended the common schools and an academy in Delaware County, N. Y., and was married in Connecticut, in 1839, to Julia Hough. By this marriage there were two children—David H. and Emily. In 1853 he removed to Calhoun County, Mich., where his wife died, in 1857. He was again married, to Esther M. Cook, a native of Michigan. They resided there on a farm until 1865, when they removed to Floyd County. Mr. Mitchell has a large farm, well improved and stocked, of 540 acres. In connection with his farm is the Maple Grove Creamery, in which he makes as fine butter as is made in Iowa. He has a hundred cattle, forty of them milch cows, and as many hogs. Mr. Mitchell is one of the most highly respected men in the county, and is in every sense a representative man. He is politically a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell are members of the Congregational church.

John Schrimager, farmer, section 26, north of Charles City, was born in Scotland, July 4, 1819, and was the son of Alexander and Jane (McRitchie) Schrimager, both natives of Scotland. He emigrated to America in 1836, locating in Ohio. Here he engaged in farming. In 1850 he moved to Rockford, Ill. Here he was married, in 1854, to Amanda F. Cass. In 1855 they removed to Floyd County, Iowa, where they now reside. He owns 243 acres of land, under good cultivation. They have nine children—John, Sherman, Mahlon, Ellen, Alexander, Julia, Jennie, Mary and L. C. Mr. Schrimager is a Republican.

Edwin M. Smith, born in Jefferson County, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1832, is a son of Thomas Smith, a native of New Hampshire. In 1844 he came West with his parents to Columbus, Wis., and in 1867 came to this county. He was married in March, 1860, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Rosenkrans. Of their two children, one is living—Irwin G. Mrs. Smith died in 1872, and in July, 1874, he married Mrs. Katie Lewis, *nee* Kelley. He resides on section 23, St. Charles Township, and is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He owns 180 acres of fine land.

Benjamin Timmons, born in Jasper County, Ind., Aug. 10, 1837, is a son of Thomas Timmons, a native of Ohio. He went with parents to Cedar Rapids, Ia., in 1844; to Dubuque the following spring; to Platteville, Wis., in 1846; back to Indiana in 1848; to Wisconsin again in 1849; from there in a few weeks to near Dubuque; in 1854 to Delaware County, Ia. In 1862 Mr. Timmons came to this county and settled on section 14, St. Charles Township. At that time it was all wild land, but now he has 200 acres, all under a good state of cultivation. He is engaged in farming and stock-raising. He has a barn 60 x 30 feet, which holds forty tons of hay. He has a nice two-story house, the main part being 11 x 24 with an L 16 x 24. He was married in June, 1859, to Phœbe Hoag. Of their nine children seven are living—Alfred, Edgar, Elnora, Marietta, Angeline, Ezra D. and Hester; Huldah M. and Elizabeth are deceased. The family are members of the United Brethren church.

G. H. Whitehead, farmer, section 13, was born in Wayne County, Ind., Nov. 3, 1829. His parents were John and Katherine(Brown) Whitehead, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Kentucky. They removed to La Porte County, Ind., in 1842, where the father soon after died. After a number of years Mrs.

Whitehead, while visiting her daughters in Delaware County, Iowa, also died. G. H., our subject, was educated in the common schools of La Porte County, Ind., and after his father's death he managed the farm. In 1851 he was married to Ann M. Kellogg, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Harvey and Jerusha (Parks) Kellogg. In the fall of 1854 he removed to Floyd County, where he located in St. Charles Township, He owns a fine farm of 127 acres of land, on the edge of Charles City. Mr. Whitehead has been from the first establishment of the Baptist church of Charles City an earnest supporter thereof. Politically he is a Republican.

ULSTER TOWNSHIP.

This township was organized in the year 1858, being the south half of township 96 north, of range 17 west, and the north half of township 95 north, of range 17 west. The name Ulster was embodied in the petition to the county judge requesting the township to be organized and to bear the name Ulster, it being the name of a county in New York State, from which many of the first settlers of this township emigrated. It has an area of forty-two square miles, or 26,880 acres, the assessed valuation of which is $160,000. It has 3 29-100 miles of railroad, whose valuation is $11,875.

SETTLEMENT.

Mr. John Ball was the first settler in this township, coming from Lake County, Ind., in December, 1853; he entered a tract of land on section 10, where he still resides. Next to follow Mr. Ball were two brothers by the name of Daniel and Peter Beaver, from Chickasaw County, but formerly from Western Reserve, O. They came in about January, 1854, and Josiah M. Rogers and Wm. M. Crocker, and so on sections 10, 15, 22, and 26, in the spring of 1854, were seen the first log cabins ever constructed within the limits of what is now known as Ulster Township. These gentlemen were the first to leave the endearments of home in other lands, and penetrate into the wilds of what we now know as the beautiful of Flood Creek. The original occupants and owners had just vacated. Vestiges of their camping grounds were plainly visible, and their trails easily followed. The wild deer roamed at will unmolested by the chase of the white man, and the grandeur of nature was untouched by the hand of art. Following closely in the wake of these pioneers, in the autumn of the same year came Wm. Welch, Henry Sprague and Barney Corby, whose welcome as fellow laborers in the work of civilization can perhaps be better imagined than described. In the following year came other additions to the little band, among which may be found the Borders, Welches, Wises, Widow Howland, A. B. Warren, Wm. Mutchler, D. G. Hiscox, M. Owens, and perhaps a few others. In the spring of

1856 N. F., W. L., and O. McEwen, three brothers from "York State," Edward Crowell, the two Hancht Brothers and J. B. Powers, who with A. B. Warren formed a settlement which is now known as Sub-district No. 2 in Northern Ulster. After this the number of new comers increased rapidly, and by the year 1870 the township was considered thoroughly settled. The first settlements were principally on Flood Creek, where the majority of the families still reside, a few having gone further west, attracted by the allurements of a pioneer life.

The first wedding took place in 1855—Henry Welch to Susan Border, Rev. William P. Halbrook performing the ceremony in a log house (on the bank of Flood Creek), that has since crumbled with decay.

The first child born was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Beaver, in the fall of 1854. It died in infancy and is believed to have never been named.

RELIGIOUS.

Ulster's religious societies, for a township, have been many and varied, among them the Methodist, United Brethren, Congregational, German Methodist Episcopal, Free Methodist, Catholic and Lutheran. With the exception of the United Brethren these, in 1877, still retained their organization, though not having regular preaching. To-day there are but two, properly speaking,—the German M. E. and the Catholic churches,—having live organizations, though the Lutherans occasionally have services in Schoolhouse No. ——. The German Methodist is the largest church in the township, having a membership of 146, and a congregation averaging 200. It was organized as a class in the summer of 1868, by Rev. Rudolph Fiegenbaum, of Charles City. In the fall it was organized as a mission, divided from the Charles City Circuit, and connected with Shell Rock Mission, John Schaad being preacher. In September, 1870, it was organized as a circuit of the N. W. Iowa German Conference, Rev. Philip Hummell, pastor. In the second year of his ministration, 1871–1872, the society decided to erect a church edifice at an expense of $2,200. It was built, finished and dedicated while Mr. Hummell was pastor; the original membership having been only fifty shows determination on the part of the German residents. The ministers who have been appointed to this circuit are as follows: John Shaad, 1869–1870; Philip Hummell, 1870–1873; C. F. Tramm, 1873–1876, and during his administration the membership had reached 120;

Philipp Funk, 1876-1879; Ferdinand Fisher, the present pastor, 1879 to September, 1882, with a present membership of 145. In this circuit, outside of the home society, there are two other well-established ones, one of which meets in the basement of the Rockford M. E. church, the other in the school-house in Union Township, near Greene, preaching every alternate Sunday afternoon. Connected with these — the home and the Union Township societies — are two Sunday-schools, with a total of thirty-six officers and teachers, 120 scholars, and 202 books in the library. The present officers of the Union Township school are. Superintendent, John Oeser; Assistant Superintendent, Charles Herz. The officers of the home school are: Superintendent, H. Kohlsteadt; Assistant Superintendent, C. Lenz; Secretary, A. Koehler; Treasurer, A. Doake; Librarian, A. Kock.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICES

and the first sermons preached in the township were in the house of John Ball, in the spring of 1854. In our conversation with a well-known pioneer of that neigborhood, he said: "Well do I know with what pertinacity Elder Ball clung to the good old Methodist hour, as he called it, of 11 o'clock for worship, and how we used to walk a distance of two miles or more to meeting in the hot summer time, and while we partook of the spiritual food which he dispensed to us in a sermon of an hour's length, how the natural man longed for that other food which was so ravenously devoured on arriving at home. Rev. Mr. Ingham, a Methodist circuit preacher, who at that time made Waterloo his home, preached occasionally in Mr. Ball's house at about this time.

And they all pass before us in review — the pioneer preachers of the different church organizations who have labored among us, camp-meeting scenes and surroundings, the frequent practical and often eloquent sermons of those times, as though the inspiration of a new country as God had made it gave new energy, power and impulse to the leaders of the advance guards of Christianity.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

was taught by M. Owens, in the winter of 1855-'56, in a rude cabin, hurriedly constructed, on section 25. The first schools taught in Floyd County were generally private or subscription schools.

Probably the next school was taught during the following summer in the house built by William Welch for a residence on

the bank of Flood Creek. The teacher was Miss Malinda Palmer, then of St. Charles (Charles City), now a resident of Blue Earth County, Minn.

The formation of the first school-district bears date of April 24, 1856. By action of David Wiltse, School Fund Commissioner of Floyd County, on application of John Ball and others, sections 1 to 12 inclusive, and the north one half of 16, 17, and 18, in township 95 north, of range 17 west, were detached from School District No. 1, of Union Township, and formed into a new district and named No. 3 of Union Township. The organization of this district was effected at a meeting held at the house of Wm. Welch, in said district, May 5, 1856. Wm. Muchler presided; L. G. Hiscox was Secretary. The officers elected were: George Wise, President, L. G. Hiscox, Treasurer. At a subsequent meeting, held on the 21st of July following, a site was chosen forty rods west of the center of northeast of section 9, and at a meeting held Sept. 14, 1857, a tax of $300 was voted to build a grout house twenty-two feet square thereon. John Ball was the contractor and builder. The house was completed and paid for Nov. 10, 1858, the cost being $299. It was good work, as the condition of the house to-day testifies.

The register of the first school taught therein contains names of twenty-five pupils, whose ages varied from that of four to twenty-one years, many of whom are now fathers and mothers of grown-up children, and yet residents of the township. Some have cast their lots in distant lands, and some have crossed the dark river to the other shore. The pay for those days was as low as eighty-seven cents per day without board.

The second school district, whose formation bears date of May 19, 1857, was comprised of sections 22, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, and south 1-2 of 19, 20, and 21. This territory was on application of E. Crowell, Sen., and others formed into a district and named No. 3, of Rock Grove Township. A meeting to organize said district was held at the house of A. B. Warren, June 6, 1857. The officers elected were: A. B. Warren, President; Dr. N. T. McEwen, Secretary; O. McEwen, Treasurer. On the 12th of September following, a meeting was held at the same place, a schoolhouse site was chosen on the northeast corner of the southwest of section 32, and a tax of $200 voted to build a frame house 20 feet square thereon. E. Crowell, Sen., was the contractor and builder, which he completed Dec. 1, 1858. During that winter the

first school was taught, under the instruction of N. T. McEwen, and numbered nineteen pupils. In the winter of 1860 this house was destroyed by fire, through the thoughtlessness of the teacher in depositing ashes that contained live coals too near the straw embankment that surrounded the house.

The secretary's report from the two districts named for the year ending Sept. 15, 1857, show the whole number of children of school age to have been forty-three.

The teachers of last spring term and the number of pupils in attendance will be seen by the appended table:

DISTRICT NUMBER.	ENROLLMENT.	TEACHER.	LGTH. OF SCHOOL IN WEEKS.
1	18	Clara J. Teeling.	
2	24	Wm. McEwen.	
3	23	Jessie Bumps.	
4	20	Maggie McElroy.	
5	34	John G. Legal.	
6	28	A. L. Drake.	
7	22	Lida Smith.	
8	16	Fannie L. Mix.	

A COMPARISON.

In 1857 there were twenty-seven heads of families; there were forty-three children of school age, and not a school-house within the borders of the township in which to properly educate them. Compare with to-day. The township has now upward of 200 heads of families; the children of school age number close to 300; there are eight school-houses, whose aggregate cost is $3,800. Teachers receive, not the pittance of $16 per month and board themselves, but the more liberal compensation of $25 and $30, and boarded.

On the 13th of March, 1858, the General Assembly of the State passed an act making each civil township in the several counties of the State a school district, and providing that districts then established should become sub-districts. In accordance with the provisions of this act the district township was organized at a meeting held on the 3d day of May, at the house of J. B. Powers. District No. 3, of Union, then became Sub-district No. 1, of district township of Ulster, and District No. 3, of Rock Grove, Sub-district No. 2, and are known to-day by those names. The other sub districts in the township are numbered in the order of their formation.

The first district township officers elected were : Henry Sprague, President; A. B. Warren, Vice-President; N. T. McEwen, Secretary; John Ball, Treasurer. Sub-directors—No. 1, W. Mutchler; No. 2, J. B. Powers.

At the present writing they have eight school-houses, valued at $3,980, and which have been furnished at an expense of over $1,200. The present number of children of school age in the township is 290. And so Ulster citizens have a record to show that from the earliest period they have paid much attention to educational matters. From the pioneer era to the present time the school has been the theme of gossip and inquiry. A love of education forms the leading characteristic of the people. It has always been fostered and cherished by them as far as their means would permit.

In March, Colonel David Ripley, County Judge of Floyd County, formed from the north half of township 95, range 17, and the south half of township 96, range 17 west, a civil township, which was christened Ulster, after the then-existing postoffice of that name.

THE FIRST ELECTION

was held at the house of James Auchmoody, April 5, 1858. Officers elected: Township Trustees, John Ball, James B. Powers and John Fox; Township Clerk, William L. McEwen; Justice of the Peace, M. F. McEwen and Wm. Mutchler; Constables, A. R. Rhinehart and H. D. Sprague; Road Supervisors, O. McEwen and James J. Quimby.

The poll-book of this election shows the number who participated in it to have been thirty-one, which was then the whole voting population of the township. We append the list as recorded.

A. Wise,
G. W. Crowell
James Welch,
J. B. Powers,
W. Mutchler,
Daniel Border,
M. Warren,
Henry Welch,
Nelson Welch,
M. Owens,
Henry Sprague,
E. H. Hanchett,
W. L. McEwen,
John Ball,
L. G. Hiscox,
N. T. McEwen,
Wm. Welch,
J. J. Quimby,
A. B. Warren,
N. J. Crowell,
John Hanchett,
A. R. Rhinehart,
E. Crowell, Sen.,
John Fox,
Frank Thomas,
H. D. Sprague,
Wm. McEwen,
O. McEwen,
George Wise,
Joel Johnson,
C. Wise.

By an act of the County Board of Supervisors, January, 1862, the boundaries of Ulster were changed, the alteration consisting in detaching one tier of sections on the north and attaching two tiers on the south, thus making the township six miles east and west

and seven miles north and south. The change was made on the part of the board, it not being petitioned for or even demanded by the citizens of Ulster.

The present township officers are: Trustees, Orlando McEwen, Charles Bartz and Henry Hohlsted; Clerk, M. A. Hirsch; Assessor, John H. Crowell; Constable. August Kock and George Hitz; Justices of the Peace, Edward Crowell and Henry Achemback; Supervisors, J. G. Wiggins, S. N. Crowell, Sureno Whitney, Simon Koener, Jacob Metz, D. Dickman, William Herbrechtmeyer, Mathew S. Kramer and George A. Hellman.

RAILROADS.

The northeast corner of the township is crossed by the C., M. & St. Paul, while the extreme southwest corner is crossed by the B., C. R. & Northern Railway.

POSTOFFICE.

In 1857 the first postoffice was established in John Ball's house, Mr. John Ball being appointed Postmaster. This was known for a while as the Ripley postoffice, but owing to the name being similar to one in Greene County, Ia., by the name of Rippy, and causing considerable difficulty in the distribution of mail, they changed the name to Ulster, which remained unchanged till 1875, when Mr. Ball resigned his position as Postmaster, and the office was abandoned. Since then there has been no postoffice in the township.

ULSTER'S VOLUNTEERS.

Of the citizens who nobly voluteered their lives in the defense of our country, we find inscribed upen the roll of honor the following: L. D. Powers, John Henchett, Edward Crowell, Jr., William Clarence Decker, James M. Crowell, Silas W. Crowell, W. S. Henderson.

These brave boys were never shot in the back; but on every battle-field of any magnitude in the Mississippi Valley, made their presence known and felt, as a history of the Thirty-second, Twenty-seventh and Third Iowa Infantry Volunteers at Pleasant Hill, Fort Donelson, Fort Robinette, etc., testifies. One of the number, W. C. Decker, never returned, but fills an unknown grave, on the bloody battle-field on Pleasant Hill, Mo.

WATER.

Its principal stream is Flood Creek, whose name is taken from its peculiarities, being at times nearly void of water, and at others, a raging, turbulent river, overflowing its banks. It flows southeasterly in a meandering course, through the center of the township. In the northern part it affords plenty of water, in the central and southern part it is subterraneous. There is a small tributary to Flood Creek, called Spring Creek, emptying in on section 4, and has its rise in the northwest corner of the township. Its name originated from the fact of its source being from several small springs.

Three wooden bridges span Flood Creek within the township.

Good water is found wherever it has been sought, by digging wells. There are no springs of any note in the township, unless it be the small ones at the source of Spring Creek as mentioned above.

THE FIRST DEATH

occurred in August, 1854, Daniel Beaver, Jr., a boy one year of age, son of Daniel Beaver, Sen.

CEMETERIES.

There are three in the township. In 1854 the first was laid out near School-house No. 1.

In 1860 another was enclosed in the northern part of the township. And in 1875 one near the German church.

CREAMERY.

The only manufactory in the township is a creamery owned by Mr. O. McEwen & Son, situated on section 32, established in 1881, using the milk of about 500 cows, and employing five hands.

The topography of the township is similar to that of the county and State, being comparatively level, with a few slight elevations along the channel of streams, etc. The soil is of a black, sandy loam of rich quality, partaking some of lime. Several small limestone quarries have been opened, though the material is not first quality for building purposes.

TIMBER.

With a few exceptions the only natural timber is found along Flood Creek, though artificial groves have been cultivated on nearly every farm, till the township is now considered well wooded.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The German Methodist Camp-Meeting, held in Ulster, July, 1871, was a very interesting event. Great interest was manifested, and many were added to the fold of Christ. There was a full attendance, with as many as nineteen pitched tents, Germans, and even Americans, coming from all the neighboring townships, and even counties.

In February, 1862, L. A. Belcher was found frozen to death in Ulster Township, after having been two weeks buried under the snow.

June 11, 1860, Mrs. Mary Johnson, wife of W. G. Johnson, of Ulster, was instantly killed by lightning while she was standing in the house. A husband and two small children were thus bereft. They had emigrated from Ireland two years previous.

A failure to mention the hard times through which the brave people of Ulster passed, and the sacrifices they made during this period, would be an unpardonable omission. Beginning with the financial crisis of 1857, extending and increasing through the dark days of rebellion and strife—they indeed had days of sadness and strife.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Henry Achenbach was born in Germany in 1851, came to America with his brother, Leonard Achenbach, in the year 1852; made their home in Lake County, Ill., for about thirteen years. At the expiration of this time they moved to Floyd County, Ia. Mr. Leonard Achenbach made his first purchase in Ulster Township of 2o0 acres, lying on sections 16 and 21. In the year 1875 Henry A. purchased eighty acres on section 21, and in 1880 he bought another eighty in same section. He was married in Charles City in 1875 to Sophia Wolf. They have four children—Clara M., Anna B., Louis L. and Henry C. Both Mr. and Mrs. Achenbach are members of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican. He has held the office of Township Trustee and Road Supervisor two years; is School Director, and is now serving his fourth year as Justice of the Peace.

John Ball was born in Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., July 12, 1817. At the age of fourteen Mr. Ball moved with his parents to New Jersey, near Newark. He learned the carpenter's trade with his father, and at the age of sixteen went to Newark to work. In August, 1835, in company with his father, moved to Michigan City, Ind., where he remained one year, when he married Nancy Glover, who was born in Putnam County, Ind., Jan. 4, 1816. After their marriage they moved to Lake County, Ind. Here they remained engaged in farming principally till the year 1853, when they emigrated to Iowa and located in Ulster Township, Floyd County, being the first settlers of the township. Here they still reside, alone as they started, having raised a family of six children, who have grown up, and are now out in the world tasting of its bitter and sweet, as they did forty years ago. In the year 1855 Mr. Ball was elected County Judge, and has many years filled its office of Justice of the Peace. Mr. Ball was elected on the first Board of Supervisors in 1860. Mr. and Mrs. Ball are both members of the Free Methodist church. Mr. Ball has held the license of local preacher ever since coming into the State. In the years 1861-'62 under the presiding eldership of John Gould, Mr. Ball traveled as a supply on the Forest City Circuit. Their family, consisting of three sons and three daughters, are all enjoying the religion of the gospel. Mr. Ball has certainly been a marked character and a moving power upon the frontier. During the war, though well up in years, he was determined to enlist and help Uncle Sam do his threshing, but was refused the job on account of his age. In spite of this rebuff he joined the Quartermaster's Department and remained for a time, when failing health caused him to return. Besides being a man of daring spirit, he is one of public spirit, and encourages every enterprise tending to the good of humanity, and has furnished us valuable assistance in compiling this work. Mr. Ball settled on the northeast quarter of section 10, consisting of 113 acres at present; formerly owned 480.

Charles Bartz was born in Germany in 1852; came to the United States in company with his father, Wm. Bartz, in 1854. They located first in Watertown, Jefferson County, Wis. Here they remained about fifteen years. In 1869 they became citizens of Floyd County. Charles Bartz made his home with his parent, in St. Charles Township five years after coming here. In 1874 he purchased 160 acres on section 25, Ulster Township, where he still

resides, and built a fine house the following year. He was married in Wisconsin, April 30, 1869, to Miss Bertha Dangs, a native of Germany. They have three children—Matilda, Edward and Walter He farms usually about 100 acres and keeps about fourteen head of cattle, thirty-five hogs and five horses. Politically he is, and always has been, a Republican; also his father before him; has filled the office of Township Trustee for more than a year.

John Bell was born in Ireland in 1827. At the age of 21, in company with three brothers and five sisters, he left Ireland for Canada. While on the voyage they were taken with a disease called emigrant's fever. Two of the youngest boys died at sea and two sisters died soon after reaching Canada. Mr. Bell was taken to the hospital, but at the expiration of ten days slipped away from the authorities. Going to the country he secured places for his brothers and sisters and himself, engaging as a hand in a tannery where he remained for three years, when he went to Dixon, Ill., where he hired with a company who were engaged in building a dam across Rock River; with them he remained a year and a half; he then went to Oregon, Wis., and worked till fall, when he returned to Canada and brought his brothers and sisters to Beloit, Wis., where he had previously secured places for them. While at work on Turtle Creek, Wis., repairing a dam he made the acquaintance of Miss Sarah E. Bigley, who became his wife Oct. 21, 1851. She was a native of New York State, being born there Aug. 25, 1831. The next spring they went to Rockton, Ill., where Mr. Ball worked five years in a paper-mill. From there they moved to Clayton County, Iowa, where he remained two years, working as a hand among lumber principally, afterward moved to this county and farmed. In 1862 went to Pike's Peak, but finding it unprofitable soon returned and moved to Charles City, Floyd County, Ia. In the following spring he rented a farm in Ulster Township, and farmed as a renter four years. In the spring of 1868 he purchased a farm of 120 acres on section 4, Ulster Township, where he still resides. His family consists of two children—Ida May, now the wife of S. H. Matson, resides in Estherville, Emmett County, Iowa (Mr. Matson is editor of the *Vindicator*); Harry L., the second child, is sixteen and lives at home. Mr. Ball served thirteen years on the School Board, first year as Secretary, the balance of the time as President of the board; has served as Justice of the Peace two terms and married four couples, the only persons married by a justice of the peace in the

town. He has always been a temperance worker, and at present is the Grand Worthy Assistant of the Sons of Temperance of the State of Iowa.

W. S. Briggs was born in Tioga County, Penn., in 1842. At the age of twenty-three he came to Iowa, locating in Ossian, Winneshiek County. Taught the village school the first winter. Afterward engaged as bookkeeper for the firm of Brooks Brothers, hardwaremen; with them he remained a year and a half. At the expiration of this time he went into the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad office, where he remained about four years. Afterward he went into the employ of a grain dealer by the name of R. N. Sawyer; with him he remained about a year. At this date, being in 1872, he went to Michigan, locating permanently in Montcalm County, where he engaged in the lumbering business, remaining over four years. In the spring of 1877 he became a citizen of Floyd County, locating on section 8, Ulster Township, on a farm of 120 acres, which he purchased in 1866, paying therefor $400. He sold forty acres of it in 1878. In the years 1877 and 1878 he built himself a good house. He has his farm under a good state of cultivation. Mr Briggs received his education at Knoxville Academy, Pa., afterward attending Osceola Academy, finishing at the State Normal School of Mansfield. Afterward took a commercial course at Binghamton, N. Y. Mr. Briggs was married in 1869 in Michigan to Miss Tina E. Hunter, a native of Michigan, being born in Lenawee County, in 1844. Their family consists of three children—Lora H., Lulu A. and an infant son not yet named. Briggs E. A. Mead, a sister's son, makes his home with Mr. Briggs, who expects to raise him. Mr. Briggs has been School Director and is now President of the board. Politically is a Republican.

Eugene S. Brown was born in Hampshire County, Mass. He is a son of E. T. Brown, who was born in Worcester County, Mass., in 1806. In 1832 he married Miss Perses Alone, a native of Berkshire County, Mass., born 1807. Their family consisted of five children, three sons and two daughters. Atherton was killed at the battle of Shiloh, at the age of twenty. He was a soldier in Company K, Third Iowa Infantry. In June, 1854, E. S. Brown came to Charles City. At that time the cars only came West as far as Warren. There they took the boat to McGregor, and walked to Charles City. The year following, 1855, his father, mother, brother and adopted sister joined him. Mr. Brown remained in Charles City till 1875. He first engaged as a clerk, but afterward

engaged as a farmer. In 1874 Mr. Brown purchased the farm of 140 acres where he still resides, on section 35, Ulster Township, built his house and made all his improvements. He enlisted in Company G, Twenty-seventh Iowa, Sixteenth Army Corps, August, 1862, under the command of A. J. Smith; went up the Red River in assisting General Banks; was with Smith on the Meridian raid; at Nashville when Hood came, and previous to that followed Price through Missouri with Rosecranz; thence to a skirmish with Forrest at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, where they had an engagement; started from Montjery, July 16; at Clinton Aug. 9. Mr. and Mrs. Brown and George Whitehead and wife were the first and only members for a while of the Baptist church, Charles City.

A. S. Brownell was born in New York State, in 1835; made that State his home till twenty-nine years of age, when he came to Iowa, locating in Manchester, Delaware County, where he worked at his trade four years, he being a carpenter and joiner; afterward engaged in the stock and grain business about five years. In 1873 he became a citizen of this county. The first four years he spent in Charles City engaged in the stock business. In 1877 he moved upon his farm of 480 acres on sections 27 and 28, Ulster Township, which he had purchased in 1875. Here he has since made his home, and a pleasant one it is. Five years ago it was one unbroken wild prairie, but to a stranger it now bears the appearance of a long-cultivated farm. It is all under a good state of cultivation, besides being beautifully situated in plain view of M. & St. P. R. R. and the village of Floyd, though seven miles away. Mr. Brownell has adorned and embellished this farm with shade trees, evergreens and fine buildings, so that we are safe in saying that his farm surpasses all others in the township, and cannot be excelled anywhere; has in crop over 400 acres, 205 acres of which is corn; has a complete set of farming implements including planters, mowers, harvesters etc. In addition to his extensive farming he deals largely in stock, keeping usually from 130 to 140 head of cattle, though last year he wintered about 200 head and fattened fifty; turned off in the spring about ninety head. Keeps about 100 head of hogs, and nineteen head of horses. In the State of New York, in 1855, he and Miss Mary McDonald were united in marriage. She was a native of New York State. They have six children—Charles, Ada, Edwin, Carrie, Mary and Albert.

L. B. Clark was born in Orange County, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1862. He was a son of Isaac Clark, who died when L. B. Clark was a mere child. His avocation was that of a laborer. When Mr. Clark was about twenty-nine years of age he left the State and went to Fond du Lac County, Wis., where he worked at the trade of mason, remaining about twelve years. He contracted and hired hands, a good share of his work being in Ripon. Failing in health, he determined to abandon his trade, and came to Ulster Township, Floyd County, and purchased 131 acres on section 18, paying $10 per acre. At this time it was all wild land, but he has brought it all under a good state of cultivation, and has made it his home. In the State of New York, in the year 1850, he and Miss Ann Amelia Ray were married. They lived happily together till she was removed by death in the year 1853, while they still resided in New York State. They had two children, but both died when small. Mr. Clark married his second wife in 1860. Her name was Carrie S. Orr, a native of Scotland, coming to this country when a child. She made him a good wife, till death with its silent tread again stealthily crept into Mr. Clark's home, May 1, 1881, and removed the wife and mother, leaving a family of seven children—Edwin L., Nellie, Alice, May, Daisy Belle, Charles V., Ida Birda and Wm. Ernest. Mr. Clark is a man who has nobly fought the battle of life alone. In his present loneliness his children are keeping house, and trying to make home pleasant for him. Both Mr. and Mrs. Clark were members of the Baptist church in Wisconsin, and also after they came to Iowa. Mr. Clark still maintains the relationship.

Edward Crowell (deceased) was born in the town of Half Moon, N. Y., in 1807. When about six years of age he moved with his parents to Allegany County, N. Y., where he made his home till about thirty-six years of age. In 1828 he and Miss Esther Felt were united in marriage. They had five children—Elmina, George W., Andrew J., Phœbe and Helen M. Mrs. Crowell died in 1840. In 1841 he married his second wife, Mrs. Caroline (Persons) Capen. They had nine children—Edward, Abigail, James M., Silas R., John H., Oren L., Charles W., R. Esther and Lily L. Mrs. Crowell had two children by her first husband. Their names were Richard W. and Sylvia Capen. Of this large double family all are still living except Sylvia, who died in 1860, at the age of twenty-two, and Esther, who died in 1881, at the age of 29. She was the wife of Sereno Whitney. In 1856 Mr. Crowell moved with his family to

Ulster Township, this county, where he resided till his death, which occurred March 11, 1881. Mrs. Crowell still makes the homestead her abiding place. Of Mr. Crowell it may be said he was one of the pioneers who helped lay the very foundations of the history of Floyd County. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crowell were members of the M. E. church for thirty years. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and started the order in this county.

Edward Crowell, Jr., was born in Centreville, Allegany County, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1840. In the year 1843 his father and family moved to Bloomfield, Walworth County, Wis., where they remained till 1856, when they came to Floyd County, Ia., and located in Ulster Township, upon a farm of 240 acres. Edward Crowell, Sr., had entered on sections 30 and 31 the year previous. This property the family call the old homestead. It is here the family grew to man and womanhood; it is here the father and mother lived happily together till death broke the ties by removing Mr. Edward Crowell, Sr., March 12, 1881; and it is here the mother still lives. At the age of twenty-one Mr. Edward Crowell, Jr., the subject of this sketch, enlisted in Company G, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He served his full term, being three years; was mustered out May 6, 1865, at Davenport, Ia.; was never wounded nor taken prisoner, but was a hospital patient about fifteen months; was very low with typhoid pneumonia and erysipelas, and we are sorry to have this fact to chronicle that he is still a sufferer from the effects. His army experience was that of the usual faithful soldier—hard marches, hot skirmishes, and short rations, and the usual exhausting and undermining camp-life. After his return from the army he moved upon his farm of eighty acres, which he had purchased in 1863, on section 29, Ulster Township. Here he lived till the year 1880, when he sold and purchased eighty acres on section 31, same township, where he still resides. He has under cultivation about fifty acres, and has usually about fifteen head of cattle, four horses and thirty hogs. June 3, 1864, he and Miss Sarah Y. Porter were united in marriage. She was a native of Steuben County, N. Y., born in 1846. They have five children—Dora L., Clarence H., Clyde A., Guy E. and Ida C. Politically Mr. Crowell is a sound Republican. Is at present Justice of the Peace, which he has been for many years, and has held various township offices. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

John H. Crowell was born in Walworth County, Wis., in 1847. He is a son of Edward Crowell, who came from Allegany County, N. Y., to Wisconsin about 1844, remaining till 1856, when he came to Iowa, and located upon 240 acres which he had bought the year previous, on sections 30 and 31, Ulster Township, this county, where he made his home till his death, which occurred in March, 1881. Edward Crowell, as will be seen by these dates, was one of Floyd County's pioneers, and his position in those matters of early date shows that he was a man of public spirit, whose name will never be forgotten in the history of this county. The author of this work was one of his early friends and associates. An item of interest is well worthy of the space it takes here, and we give it as related by his son, J. H. Crowell: One day, when he and his little brother were in the field, W. P. Gaylord came and asked his father to accompany him that day. In answer to the boys' inquiry as to where he was going, Mr. Crowell replied that they were going to set the most important stake in the county, it being the staking off of the court-house ground. This spot was in the geographical center of the county and near the east line of Ulster Township. History shows that this place was one of some contest and contention, and after some hot spirit and solid voting it was placed upon record as the county seat, by a large majority. But afterward some of the Charles City people, and those whose interests centered there, concluded there was some discrepancy in the voting, and, without thoroughly testing the technicality, proceeded to locate the county seat at Charles City and erect public buildings. J. H. Crowell accompanied his father to this county, and made his home with him till he was twenty-one years of age. At this date he married Miss Libbie Pyatt, a native of New York State, being born there in 1852. Their family consists of five children—Jennie G., Burton L., Irving R., Granville P. and Charles G, aged twelve, ten, seven, four and one, respectively. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crowell are members of the Congregational church of Ulster Township. In the year 1861 he purchased forty acres on section 31, Ulster Township, where he still resides, and also a forty on section 30, making a farm of eighty acres, all under good cultivation. He usually puts in crop of from fifty to sixty acres, and keeps in stock, all told, about forty head.

S. W. Crowell was born in Bloomfield, Walworth County, Wis., in 1845. He is a son of Edward Crowell, who was one of Floyd County's pioneers, and whose biography will be found in this

work. S. W. Crowell became a citizen of Floyd County in 1856; made his first purchase of real estate in 1864. This was a tract of forty acres on section 30, Ulster Township; this he afterward sold and bought eighty acres on section 29, which he also sold. He again made a purchase of forty acres on section 31. This he also soon sold, each transaction yielding him a fair profit. In the year 1866 he purchased fifty acres on section 5, where he now resides. In 1873 he bought forty acres on section 31, adjoining his other land, making a farm of ninety acres. He usually puts in crop about sixty acres, and keeps about six head of cattle, two horses, and from fifty to seventy hogs. He was married in Charles City in 1871 to Esther A. Collins, a native of New York, born in 1841. They have two children — Ralph, aged five years, and Nellie, aged two. Politically Mr. Crowell is a Greenbacker; has held the office of Assessor for two years.

C. Dinkel was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1839; came to America in 1856, locating first in Dodge County, Wis., where he spent about four years working as a farm hand; from thence he went to Marathon County, where he owned a piece of timber. Here he remained about eight years engaged in the lumber business as a hand. In the year 1868 he became a citizen of Floyd County; purchased same year eighty acres on section 14, Ulster Township, where he still resides; has since added to his original purchase eighty acres; forty was bought in 1872 and forty in 1874. The location and soil and improvements of this farm number it among the best in the county. He used to farm as high as eighty and ninety acres of wheat, but the crop proving an unprofitable one he now farms only about twenty-five. Has in corn fifty acres, and twenty-two in oats. In addition to farming, Mr. Dinkel makes stock-raising quite an item, and expects to go into it even more extensively. Keeps on an average about twenty-five head of cattle, and from thirty to forty hogs, and four head of horses. Mr. Dunkel was married in Wisconsin, in 1866, to Miss Paulina Kopplin, a native of Germany. They have eight children — Bertie, Mary, Anna, Carl, Otto, Clara, Lena and Huldah. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dinkel are members f the Lutheran church.

John Drager was born in Germany in 1842, and came to the United States about the year 1868, locating first in Wisconsin, working on the farm as a hand about five years, then rented a piece of land one year. In the fall of 1874 he became a citizen of Floyd County, Ia., and purchased a farm of forty acres on section 3,

Ulster Township, where he still resides. He has since bought 105 acres, making a farm of 145, that is as good as the county affords; farms about sixty-five acres usually, putting out about ten acres of wheat, thirty-five of oats, and sixteen of corn. He farms in addition to this, thirty-four acres of corn, five of oats, and fifteen of wheat. He was married in Wisconsin in 1869 to Miss Augusta Grete. They have seven children, four boys and three girls — Amel, Frank, Emma, Elizabeth, Lena, Charles and George. Both Mr. and Mrs. Drager are members of the Methodist church.

Herman Eichmeier was born in Germany in 1838. At the age of eighteen he came to America, locating first in Freeport, Ill., where he remained about thirteen years, engaged in farming principally, though part of the time he was engaged in making brick. In the year 1871 he came to Floyd County, Iowa, and purchased his present farm of eighty-three acres, where he now resides, in Ulster Township. In 1878 he made another purchase of eighty acres adjoining his other. For the first he paid $1,800; for the second, $1,050, the last being unimproved land. Floyd County farmers have generally found both grain and stock farms to be the most profitable. This year Mr. Eichmeier has in crop twenty acres of wheat, seventeen of oats, forty-three of corn, and thirty of grass; keeps about twenty head of cattle, forty hogs and seven horses. Mr. Eichmeier was married in Freeport, Ill., in 1866, to Miss Caroline Bicker, a native of Germany, being born there in 1847. Their family consists of five children—William H., Saimon A., Henry, Hermon and Anna Mary. Both are members of the Methodist church. He votes the Republican ticket.

F. W. Gabel was born in Prussia, Germany, in 1839. In 1854 he came to the United States with his father and mother, John and Josephine Gabel. There was of the family nine children. Here in Wisconsin Mr. F. Gabel spent the first fourteen years. A little instance of his life is well worthy of mention here, to illustrate how a man may start from nothing and by energy and perseverance wring from the hard hand of toil an independent fortune: At the age of sixteen he, in company with another lad of his own age, started from home with a lunch between them, and only ten cents to bear expenses. This was the possession of Mr. Gabel. They walked to Rosedale, a distance of 35 miles. Failing to find work they returned, still holding on to the ten cents. These are remembered by Mr. Gable as being the hardest times it has ever been his lot to pass through. In 1868 he became a citizen of Floyd County. The

same year purchased eighty acres on section 14, Ulster Township, where he still resides. To this he has since added 320 acres, making one of the largest and best farms in the county. In 1875 he built the finest house in the township, and the county affords no better. He not only has its surroundings beautified with shade and evergreen trees, symmetrically arranged, but he has the inside beautifully furnished and ornamented with modern art. Of this large farm all is under cultivation except eighty acres of timber and pasture land. He puts in crops yearly 320 acres, besides keeping seventy-three head of cattle, and about 100 head of hogs and ten head of horses. Mr. Gabel was married May 5, 1868, to Miss Agnes Devilla. She was a native of Belgium, born there in 1847. They have four children—Devilla, John, George and Freddie. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gable are members of the Catholic church.

August Gelhaus was born in Germany, July 5, 1847. In 1873 he came to America, locating first in Illinois. In December, 1873, he became a citizen of Floyd County, purchasing his farm of eighty acres, on section 19, Ulster Township, where he still resides. He built a nice barn in 1877. In 1876 he purchased eighty acres on section 29; has in corn seventy acres, wheat twelve, oats thirty, hay twelve, and rye ten; has six horses, seventeen cattle and sixty hogs. Dec. 15, 1873, he and Miss Wilhelmina Winter were married. They have four children—August, Lydia, Clara and Matilda. Both Mr. and Mrs. Gelhaus are members of the Methodist church. Politically he is a sound Republican.

E. H. Hanchett was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., May 18, 1830. At the age of four he moved with his father to Cuyahoga County, O., where they remained ten years. From there they moved to Walworth County, Wis., where E. H. made his home about twelve years, engaged in farming. At the expiration of this time E. H. Hanchett came to Iowa, locating upon a farm of eighty acres, which he purchased of the Government in 1855, section 29, Ulster Township. Here he has since resided, making him one of Floyd County's pioneers, and one of the very first settlers of Ulster Township. Has added to this first purchase five acres of timber. Built himself a good farm house in 1870. With the exception of a few oak-trees he set out all that now so beautifully surrounds his house. He has indeed a nice farm and pleasant home. Has under cultivation about sixty acres. In Walworth County, Wis., Feb. 25, 1858, he and Miss Caroline Bessee were united in marriage. She was a native of Michigan.

They have five children—Allen, Lanson, Lucinda, Silas and Nellie. Of Mr. Hanchett we are pleased to say he is not only one of the first men in this county in point of time, but one of the first in society and in the interests of agriculture and the county generally.

G. F. Heitz was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., Dec. 11, 1855. He is a son of John Heitz, who, in the year 1868, purchased 183 acres on section 2, Ulster Township, Floyd County, where G. F. Heitz and his brother, John Heitz, Jr., now reside. In the year 1876 G. F. Heitz came to Ulster Township and worked about one year on a farm. That fall he returned to Illinois, there he remained till the following March, when he, in company with his father and family, moved to Floyd County, Ia., where his father still resides. In the fall G. F. returned to Illinois, and the 19th of February was married to Miss Mary Haas, who was also born in Jo Daviess County, Ill. This same spring he and wife moved to Charles City, remaining only a short time, when he moved on to the piece of land formerly purchased by his father in Ulster Township; he and his brother each buying a half of 183 acres. In the year 1869 Mr. Heitz built himself a pleasant residence. His farm is one of the good ones of Floyd County. Up till the present he has turned his attention principally to farming, but recently has turned his mind toward stock-raising. This year he has thirty acres of corn, eighteen acres of oats, fifteen acres of wheat, and twenty-eight acres in hay. Has on hand fifty head of hogs, eight head of cattle, and four horses. His family consists of two children—John William and an infant daughter. Is a sound Republican. Is at present the Constable of Ulster County.

John Heitz, Jr., was born in Jo Daviess County, Ill., Jan. 30, 1852. He is a son of John Heitz, Sr., who is now a resident of St. Charles Township, Floyd County. In the year 1875 John Heitz, Jr., left Illinois and came to Floyd County, and worked the first summer for Mr. Blunt, near Charles City. The spring following he moved upon the north half of the 183 acres his father had previously purchased on section 2, Ulster Township. This same spring he purchased this tract of land from his father. In the fall previous to moving upon the farm he built himself a pleasant residence, where he still resides. His farm has the appearance of thrift and of being under the care of a model farmer. He makes farming his principal avocation. This year has in crop fourteen acres wheat; oats, twenty; corn, thirty-five; one-half acre potatoes; has five head of cattle; usually keeps twenty-five or thirty hogs and three horses.

He was married in 1876 to Anna Sabina Toepfer, a native of Germany, born May 6, 1850. Their family consists of three children—Henry John, Anna Elizabeth, Emma Louisa. Both Mr. and Mrs. Heitz are members of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican.

Mathias August Hirsch was born in Grant County, Wis , March 4, 1853. He is a son of Fredric Hirsch, who emigrated to this country in 1847, from Germany, locating in Illinois; moved to Grant County, Wis., the following year, where he remained till his death, which occurred in the year 1866, leaving a family of five sons and one daughter. In 1875 M. A. Hirsch married Emma Stoeber, a native of Grant County, Wis., being born there in 1854. The family consists of three sons—Irving S., Henry W., Charles A. Mr. Hirsch owns a nice place of forty acres which he purchased in 1874, all under fine cultivation and improvements; his buildings and surroundings surpassing many older homes and in older counties. Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch are both members of the German M. E. church. Mr. Hirsch is an old-time sound Republican.

C. W. Hudson was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1830. When a young man he received a common-school education. He remained in New York till about twenty-four years of age engaged in farming, principally in Steuben, Wayne and Oneida counties. In the year 1855 he went to Ogle County, Ill., where he worked by the month and day as a farm hand, remaining about four years. In the winter of 1859 he became a citizen of Floyd County, thus making him one of its pioneers. Located in Ulster Township. The first season rented a piece of land on section 30. Afterward rented for two years the farm of 140 acres which he now owns and where he resides, section 30, Ulster Township. This purchase was made in the fall of 1865, paying $1,090. Has since erected good farm buildings; has a splendid barn, built only last summer, 36 x 60. He used to put out twenty-five and thirty acres of wheat; oats, fifteen; from sixty to seventy acres of corn. His farm is about the same now, with the exception of wheat, which he does not find profitable to raise. Of late years has turned his attention more to stock, keeping about twenty-five head of cattle, and from sixty to eighty hogs. In Rockford, Winnebago County, Ill., July 5, 1858, he and wife, Susan Hellman, were united in marriage. They have no family. He votes the Republican ticket, and has several years held the office of Trustee. Though he never learned the trade he built his own barn, never drawing a draft.

Thomas W. Johnson was born in England in 1826; came to the United States in the fall of 1877; spent the first two years in company with his son, George W., and his wife, upon the farm of his deceased brother, Wilbert G., an account of which is given in the biography of W. R. Johnson. In the spring of 1880 Mr. Johnson bought eighty acres of R. M. Curry, on section 26, Ulster Township, where he still resides. Besides this eighty, he and his son, George W., farm the adjoining eighty. Mr. Johnson's farm is well calculated for stock; near a herd yard, and plenty open prairie. He has a nice house and pleasant surroundings. In England Thomas W. Johnson was married to Miss Mary Capaw in the year 1854. They have seven children—Anna Mary, Jane Annetta, George Willis, Elizabeth Chapman, Zilpah Lydia, Henry Theophilus, and Nellie. Mr. Johnson's wife and family are still in England, except George W. (who married Alice Jane Napels, a native of England; they keep house for his father; they have two children—Florence Anna and Julia Annetta), and a daughter, Jane Annetta, who married Oren Bowen, a son of Mr. Bowen, of Rockford Township. They reside in Fargo, Dak. Previous to coming to America Mr. Johnson had been connected with the dry-goods and shipping business in Manchester, England, for about twenty years, with one of the largest firms of the city, A. and S. Henry & C o.who shipped large quantities of goods to New York, Boston and Philadelphia. Thirteen millions of sterling in amount of goods were sometimes shipped in twelve months. Mr. Johnson returned to England in the fall of 1882 to see his family and mother, who still resides there at the advanced age of eighty-five. He is her only surviving child of a family of five children.

W. R. Johnson was born in Ulster Township in 1858. He was a son of W. G. Johnson, who came from England in 1856 and purchased a farm of 380 acres in Ulster Township. Upon this farm he made many improvements—hauled brick from Waverly, a distance of fifty miles, and built a two-story brick house, 16 x 20, with a one-story L, the base of which was nearly as large as the two-story part; he also built a log stable, 18 x 28. Here he and his wife made their home about four years, when Mrs. Johnson was killed by lightning while standing in the stairway of her house. Shortly after this event Mr. Johnson and his son, W. R., went to Chicago to live, renting the farm; returned in 1867, and lived here till the fall of 1869, when they both returned to Yorkshire, England, and there Mr. J ohnson Sr., died in 1876,

In the fall of 1877 Mr. Johnson, accompanied by an uncle and cousin, returned to America to look after his interests in the West. During his absence the place had been lying idle, and he found that the neighbors had hauled the house almost entirely away. The scarcity of brick of course made a valid excuse, but the stealing of the log stable and a log house in the woods in the midst of timber scarcely excuses the act. His uncle and cousin assisted in the care of the farm till 1880, when W. R. assumed control, and has since that time been manager and proprietor of three fourths of the farm, having a sister in England. He has 140 acres under cultivation. While in England he spent eighteen months on the sea; visited Australia and San Francisco in a sailing vessel, touching Ireland on the return voyage. In 1881 he again visited England. He was married in the spring of 1881, in Charles City, to Miss Mary Blunt.

August Koch was born in Germany, in 1841. He was a son of Christian Koch, a native of Germany, who died there in 1875. At the age of twenty-eight August Koch came to the United States, locating first in Wisconsin, where he remained about two years, working as a farm hand. At the expiration of that time he became a citizen of Ulster Township, Floyd County, Ia., where he spent the first summer as a farm hand; afterward rented a farm and continued as a renter for about four years. In 1876 he purchased eighty acres in Union Township, where he remained one year, when he sold it at an advance of his purchase price. In 1877 he purchased eighty acres where he still resides, on section 17, Ulster Township. The same year he built himself a good residence, and put the farm under a good state of cultivation. His surroundings are very pleasant, and he now owns one of the good farms and enjoyable homes of Floyd County. In January, 1880, he purchased a nice piece of timber of five acres. He used to put out from fifty to sixty acres in wheat, but late years only eighteen or twenty acres. At present he has about thirty-two acres of corn; oats about ten; has about thirteen head of cattle, thirty-five hogs, and four head of horses. In Germany, in 1867, he and Miss Minnie Sthal, a native of Germany, were united in marriage. Their family consists of six children—Minnie, John, Emma, Albert, Otto and Herman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Koch are members of the Methodist church. Politically Mr. Koch is a Republican, and is at present Constable in Ulster Township; has held the office of Supervisor and School Director. Of Mr. Koch we are pleased to say we find

him one of Floyd County's model farmers, and a man of energy. He has by his own exertions brought himself from the position of dependence to that of independence.

August Koehler was born in Germany in 1838; came to America in 1865, locating first in Wisconsin, where he remained two years, working as a farm hand. He afterward rented a farm, which he ran about eight years. In 1874 he came to Floyd County, and rented a farm in St. Charles Township one year. In 1875 he purchased the farm of eighty acres where he still resides, on section 17, Ulster Township. In the year 1882 he repaired his house, making indeed a pleasant home, surrounded by a fine grove. He owns one of the good farms of Floyd County, and has it under a fine state of cultivation. He has in wheat twenty five acres; oats, sixteen acres; corn, twenty-two acres, besides twenty he is working on another farm. His stock consists of two horses, fourteen head of cattle and eighteen head of hogs. In 1866, in Wisconsin, Mr. Koehler and Miss Amelia Koehler were united in marriage. Their family consists of seven children—Ida, William, Minna, Henry, Albert, Mertie, and an infant daughter not yet named. Both Mr. and Mrs. Koehler are members of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican.

Henry Koehler was born in Prussia in 1840. At the age of twenty-six he came to the United States, locating in Wisconsin and remaining there four years. In 1870 he purchased the farm of 150 acres where he still resides, on section 3, Ulster Township, Floyd County, Ia. In 1870, in Wisconsin, he married Miss Louisa Otterstine, also a native of Prussia, being born there in 1848. She came to Wisconsin at the age of eight years. Their family consists of six children—Emma, Emil, Frank, Charles, Bertie and George. Both Mr. and Mrs Koehler are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Koehler has been Supervisor and is now School Director. Politically he is a Republican. In 1862–'63 he was a private in the Prussian army.

Henry Koehlstaedt was born in Germany in 1842, and came to America in 1860. The first four years in this country were spent near Frankfort, Ill., where he worked as a farm hand. One of the strongest inducements his mother had to leave the old country, was to free her sons from the army requirements. But to her astonishment, all of her three sons enlisted in the war for the Union. Henry Koehlstaedt enlisted Jan. 16, 1864, Company C, Forty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served his country two

years; held the office of Corporal the last six months; was never wounded, taken prisoner nor in the hospital a day in his life. After his army life he returned to his Illinois home and farmed two years. Purchased eighty acres on section 16, Ulster Township, this county, in August, 1868; moved upon it in October. Has added to his first possessions till now he owns 165 acres of as good land as lies in Floyd County. Puts in a crop of usually twenty acres of wheat, but formerly raised high as sixty and seventy acres; has forty-five in corn and twenty in oats; has thirty-two head of cattle, seventy-five hogs and five horses. Was married in Illinois in 1866, to Miss Caroline Vennecolt, a native of Germany; came to this country with parents when she was one year old. They have seven children—William, Martha, Emil, Ida, Samuel, Henry and Sarah. Both are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and he is a local preacher in the same.

Simon Koerner was born in Germany in 1841; came to America Sept. 4, 1873, locating first in Stephenson County, Ill., where he purchased forty acres of land and farmed two and one-half years, when he sold his farm and came to Floyd County, Ia., and bought the farm of 160 acres where he still resides, in Ulster Township, section 7. In 1878 he built one of the finest houses in Floyd County and built a fine barn in 1881. Has always found stock-raising and farming, run together, the most profitable. Heretofore he has raised usually from fifty to sixty acres of wheat, ten to twelve acres of oats, and sixty to seventy acres of corn. He usually keeps about twelve head of milch cows and about the same number of young cattle, fifty head of hogs and five horses. His motto is that "well-fed stock pays the best." Mr. Koerner was married in Germany in 1869 to Miss Wilhelmina Gelhaus. Their family consists of six children—Charles, Emil, William, Edward, Minna, and an infant son not yet named. Both Mr. and Mrs. Koerner are members of the German Methodist church. Their children can all read and speak both the English and German languages. Of Mr. Koerner we are pleased to say he has by industry wrung from the hard hand of toil one of the finest farms and homes of Floyd County. Has held the position of Supervisor. Politically he is a Republican.

Charles A. Lenz was born in Germany in 1822. In 1841 he came to America, locating in Wisconsin, where he remained three years, at the expiration of which time he moved to Floyd County, Iowa. He purchased the farm of sixty acres where he still resides,



H. C. Inman.

in Ulster Township. Built a fine residence in 1874, the year after he moved upon his land. Mr. Lenz was married in Germany, in 1847, to Miss Doratha Koehler. The family consists of six children—Fred W., Ernest H., Caroline, Amelia, Henry and Augusta. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lenz are members of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican. His children all speak and read English.

M. F. Lessin was born in Germany, Oct. 25, 1837; came to this country in 1865, and stopped the first four years in Wisconsin. In the spring of 1869 he came to Floyd County, and worked on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul Railroad during the summer. In the fall he purchased sixty acres in Ulster Township, where he still resides. In the fall of 1875 he purchased fifty-four acres adjoining his other land. Here he has lived since first coming into the State with the exception of the years 1873-'75. He traveled as preacher in the German Methodist church; was at Shell Rock, Iowa, and on the Mountain Lake Circuit, Minn.; was a local preacher twelve years. In the year 1865, in Germany, Mr. Lessin and Miss Minna Swartz were united in marriage. She only lived about one year, leaving one child—August Fredric, now fifteen years of age. Mr. Lessin married his second wife in Wisconsin in 1869; her name was Louisa Sette. She was also born in Germany and came to this country with her parents at about the age of thirteen. By this union they have seven children—Augusta, Amelia, Charles, Fredric, John Henry, Emiel Ernest, Bertie, Rosena and Lydia Emma. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lessin are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Politically is a Republican.

John Lines was born in Warwickshire, England, May 3, 1834. In the spring of 1852 he came to America, locating first in Ogle County, Ill., where he remained about one year; moved then to De Kalb County, and remained about two years, working as a farm hand all the time. In the month of April, 1855, he became a citizen of Floyd County, working by the month the first two years. In the spring of 1855 he pre-empted eighty acres in Ulster Township, bought ten acres of timber in Union Township. In 1857 he commenced improving and farming this place. In 1876 he built upon it a good farm house and other buildings. Has added to his first purchase eighty acres, making one of Floyd Counties best one-quarter section farms. Has always found stock more profitable than farming, keeps about seventeen head of cattle;

hogs, eighty head, and horses, ten head. In former years he used to put out fifty acres of wheat, but finding it an unprofitable crop has this year only thirteen acres, with corn seventy-five, oats forty, and fifteen of meadow. In 1859 he and Mrs. Fanny Hillman (widow of James Hillman, deceased)were united in marriage. Their family consists of five children--John William, Jennie M., Charles Henry, Mary E., and Lizzie D. Both Mr. and Mrs. Lines are members of the Christian church. Politically we find Mr. Lines a sound Republican; aspires to no office, though he does his share of holding township positions in school affairs.

William Lines, Jr., was born in England in 1832; came to America in 1853, locating first in Ogle County, Ill., where he remained about three years engaged as a farm hand. In 1856 he became citizen of Floyd County, and worked the first three years as a farm hand. In 1859 he bought on time his present farm of eighty acres, situated on section 29, Ulster Township. In 1863 he built a good farm house; in 1880 built a fine barn. He has improved this farm and beautified it with nice groves and shade trees till it is numbered among Floyd County's best farms and pleasant homes. Keeps five head of horses, ten head of cattle and forty-two hogs. Puts out thirty-five acres of corn; oats, twenty; wheat, ten. On Feb. 13, 1877, he and Miss Mattie Roschen were united in marriage. They have two little sons—William H. and Frederic A., ages four and two. Politically he is a Republican.

O. McEwen was born in Ulster County, N. Y., May 18, 1833. At the age of twenty three he came to Iowa, locating on Flood Creek, Ulster Township, section 32, where he had, two years previously, entered 200 acres at Government price, being $1.25 per acre. This he improved and afterward disposed of a portion. At present he owns 200 acres of choice farming land, well improved, and supplied with buildings surpassing many in older counties. Mr. McEwen has principally been engaged in farming. In 1881 he started a creamery, working up the milk of about 500 cows into butter. He expects to add to it a cheese apparatus. Mr. McEwen has not only been a man who could look well after his own business, but has most of the time since coming to the county held some office of trust for the people; viz., Township Clerk, Trustee, etc., besides holding the position of Sunday-school Superintendent for the past twenty years. Nov. 29, 1857, he and Phœbe Crowell were united in marriage. She was also a native

of New York State, being born in Allegany County in 1836. Their family consists of four children—Elbridge O., Fred H., Rena and Gertie, ages twenty-three, twenty-one, fifteen and six respectively. Both Mr. and Mrs. McEwen are members of the Congregational church. They not only enjoy the respect of their neighbors, but the love of their children, and a hope in the world to come as well as a pleasant home here.

W. L. McEwen was born in Ulster County, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1831. In May, 1856, he, in company with two brothers, came to Iowa. W. L. McEwen located upon a piece of land in Ulster Township which he had entered two years previous, his brother, O. McEwen, securing the Government deed. On this tract of land Mr. McEwen still resides, being situated on section 32. He received a practical business education in the East, and has most of the time since coming West been engaged in teaching school, which avocation, we are pleased to state, we found him engaged in, assisting in laying broad and deep the future history of the West. Nov. 30, 1853, he and Harriet Rhinehart were united in marriage. She was also a native of New York State, being born in Ulster County, July 4, 1832. Their family consists of three sons and one daughter—John Howard, Charles Eugene, Elmer Elsworth and Florence May; ages, twenty-six, twenty-four, twenty-one and thirteen respectively. Howard is married, and keeps the Putnam House at Rockwell. Eugene also married and has been a partner in the firm of Eggert & McEwen, publishers of the Rockford *Reveille*. The other children are at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. McEwen are members of the Congregational church. Mr. McEwen was elected Township Clerk at the first election, and has held that position till within the last two years; is at present Township Secretary. He was born with the Republican party.

Jacob Metz was born in Ohio in 1849. He was a son of Mr. John George Metz, who moved with his family to Wisconsin in 1854. Here Jacob Metz made his home till Sept. 28, 1876, when he became a citizen of Floyd County. At this date he purchased forty acres on section 9, Ulster Township; has since purchased twenty-two acres, making in all sixty-two acres. He built a good house in 1877, and has made many improvements, till now he has indeed a good farm and pleasant home. He has about seven acres in wheat, two in oats, eighteen in corn, besides fifteen he farms outside. He was married in Wisconsin in 1869 to Betsy M. Liske, a native of Germany. She came to this country when a child two years of

age. They have five children--Emma M., William G., Anna M., Martha and Lilly. Both Mr. and Mrs. Metz are members of the Lutheran church. Politically he is a Democrat.

John Moll was born in Mechlenburg-Schwerin, Germany, June 17, 1832. In 1857 he came to America, locating first in Columbus, Wis., where he worked by the day and month for about five years. Afterward handled wheat in a warehouse for buyers about four years, then teamed for himself about five years, which he found quite profitable. In Columbus he built himself a good home, which he sold in 1870, and came to Ulster Township, Floyd County, and purchased 120 acres, where he still resides on section 28. He commenced improving his land, and soon had it under cultivation and adorned with shade trees, etc. In 1875 he purchased an adjoining eighty acres, on section 27. He used the splendid wheat crop of 1878 to build himself a fine residence and barn. Again, in 1882, he purchased another eighty acres which joined his farm on the north, on section 28. We have had the pleasure of seeing this property, and must say that when the fine house and barn and its beautiful surroundings are considered, together with the beautiful laying land, and under such prime cultivation, with fine looking crops, that it is not only one of the finest farms and homes in the State, but one of the grandest that it has ever been our privilege to behold. He raises about forty acres of wheat, forty-five acres of corn, and thirty-nine of oats, and cuts from fifty to sixty tons of hay. Keeps from thirty to forty head of cattle and about one hundred head of hogs, and seven head of horses. Was married in Wisconsin, Jan. 10, 1861, to Miss Ustina Spicker, a native of Germany. They have five children—Mary, Henry, Frank, Lena and Benjamin. Both Mr. and Mrs. Moll are members of the Methodist church. Mr. Moll is politically a Republican.

H. H. Myers was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1843, where he made his home till he was twenty-one years of age. At this date he started West to see what it promised; spent the year 1864 in Michigan and Wisconsin. In 1865 he purchased eighty acres on section 32, Ulster Township, where he has since resided. Of this eighty he sold forty acres, and purchased eighty more on section 29. In the year 1867, at Rockford, Mr. Myers and Miss Emma J. Platt were united in marriage. She was a native of Otsego County, N. Y., born there in 1849. They have a family of four children—John G., Nellie A., Maud A. and Jerome P. Both Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Congregational society of

Ulster Township. He is a good sound Republican, but says he likes farming better than politics.

T. Pippin was born in Shelby, Chittenden County, Vt., in 1845. He is a son of Joseph and Matilda Pippin, both natives of Canada, and emigrated to Vermont about the year 1837 or 1838. Here Mr. Pippin remained till his death, which occurred in 1879, in the month of September. His widow still resides in Chittenden County. At the age of seventeen, T. Pippin, the subject of this sketch, enlisted in Company D, Tenth Vermont Volunteers, July 23, 1862; served his country till July 4, 1865, when he was discharged. He was in thirteen general engagements, as follows: Locust Grove, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Tolopatamy Creek, Cold Harbor and Petersburg, Va.; Monocacy, Md.; Opequon Creek, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, capture of Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek, Va. His principal marches were: October, 1863, when Lee drove the army from Culpepper, Va., to Washington; the march through the Wilderness, and the marches of Sheridan. The last march was to Appomattox, at the capture of General Lee. Mr. Pippin was one of the profitable soldiers; he was always on duty with the exception of a week he was in a hospital with typhoid fever; was never taken prisoner nor wounded; was hit with a spent ball from a spherical case, but received no injury. After his return from the army he went to California, remaining one summer, engaging in the dairy business. In the fall he went to Silver City, Nev. Here he remained three years and a half, working in the quartz mills. In April, 1870, he returned to Shelby, Vt., where he remained only about four months, when he went to Columbia County, Wis., where he purchased ninety acres of land, and farmed about two years, when he sold his farm and returned to Silver City, Nev., and worked three years and a half in the quartz mills. Then he went to Iowa in search of a home, and settled in Floyd County, purchasing ninety acres on section 7, Ulster Township; now owns 100 acres. This year he has in corn thirty acres; oats, eight acres. Has in a crop on an adjoining 160 acres belonging to Mrs. Mary Wright, oats, fifty; wheat, twelve, and corn, fifty acres. His stock consists of eight cows, ten head of young cattle, and four horses. Aug. 15, 1870, in Burlington, Vt., he and Miss Julia Edwards were united in marriage. She is a native of Vermont. Their family consists of two children—Agnes and Florence. Mr. Pippin is a sound Republican, but holds a lively contempt for office.

B. F. Porter, Jr., was born in New York in 1850. At the age of sixteen he came with his father, B. F. Porter, Sr., to Iowa, and located in Floyd County,. St. Charles Township, where he still resides. In the year 1876, B. F. Porter, Jr., purchased the farm of eighty acres, where he still resides, on section 36, Ulster Township. Has made all the improvements, which are many; has planted fruit and shade trees, and built himself a good house. Mr. Porter was married in 1871 to Miss Joana M. Hunter, a native of New York State. They have three children — Geneva, Nellie and Ralph.

M. Prall was born in Allegany County, N. Y., in 1831; made that State his home till thirteen years of age, when he moved with his father, Edward Prall, to Pennsylvania, where he lived eighteen years, when he moved to Wisconsin, where he spent about one year. From here he went to Minnesota, and remained three years, engaged in farming 160 acres which he had purchased. In 1860 he sold this farm and moved to Nebraska, and remained nine months, when he went to Howard County, Ia., and farmed three years. At the expiration of this time he went again to Wisconsin, remained eighteen months and returned to Iowa, locating at Winneshiek County, where he bought forty acres, and farmed nearly two years. In 1868 he became a citizen of Floyd County, purchasing 160 acres on sections 25 and 27, Ulster Township, where he still lives. Of this farm and home we can but say that it is indeed beautifully located and situated, being in full view of the M. & St. P. R. R., five and a half miles from Floyd, and four from Rudd, and only eight from the county seat. Has his farm all under a fine state of cultivation; has usually in crop about 100 acres. Keeps about fifteen head of cattle and forty-five head of hogs, and seven head of horses. He was married in 1857 to Mary Raymond, a native of Vermont. They have two children — Eliza Jane and Clinton Edward, ages twenty-four and eighteen respectively. Of Mr. Prall we are pleased to say that we find him a very pleasant man, enjoying life, and the owner of one of Floyd County's good farms, as every early settler deserves.

William Roschen was born in Germany, July 10, 1846; came to America in 1865, stopping in New York City the first six years; was engaged at the carpenter's trade five years, working the most of the time in factories. The sixth year he studied veterinary surgery. In 1871 he became a citizen of Floyd County. Since cominghere he has been engaged in buying and improving farms;

has owned some eleven farms in all. In 1875 he bought eighty acres on section 28. Built a nice house in 1874, which was destroyed by fire in 1879. He immediately rebuilt, placing a fine house upon the ruins of the old one. Has just completed a splendid barn. Has beautified his surroundings with shade and fruit trees and flowers, till now he has one of the finest farms and pleasantest homes in the county. In the city of NewYork, in 1867, he and Miss Mattie Hanins were united in marriage. They have two children — Rebecca and Martha. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roschen are members of the Lutheran church. At this writing we find Mr. Roschen engaged in the building of a large barn for his neighbor, Zwack. Most of his time is engaged as a carpenter. He is the veterinary doctor of the township.

James Roberts was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., Sansburg Township, April 15, 1832. Till about twenty-five years of age he made his home with his father, Thomas Roberts, who was engaged in the lumbering business principally. In the year 1857 James Roberts went to Wausau, Wis., where he engaged in the lumber business about two years. At the expiration of this time he went to Ripon, Wis., where he engaged in farming, remaining about six years. At this date he became a citizen of Charles City remaining about one year, engaged in farming. At the expiration of this time he purchased 130 acres for $10 per acre on section 32, Ulster Township, where he still resides; has since added to his farm till he now owns 240 acres, all under good cultivation, and one of the good farms of Floyd County. June 7, 1862, Mr. Roberts and Miss Louisa Shafer were united in marriage They have a family of six children, four sons and two daughters. Both Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are members of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Republican.

William Schunemann was born in Germany in 1832. In 1862 he came to America stopping five years in Lowell, Wis., where he bought a small farm. Afterward bought a farm near Columbus, Wis., and lived six years. In 1873 he became a citizen of Floyd County. Bought a farm of eighty acres where he still resides on section 17, Ulster Township. In 1877 he bought eighty acres on section 8, same township. In 1880 he built himself a nice residence, etc. Put out the first year twenty-five acres of wheat, sixty-six acres of corn, twenty-three acres of oats, and twenty of hay; has five horses, twenty-four head of cattle, and fifty-four hogs. In Germany, in 1858, he married Augusta Koehler.

They have four children living—Augusta, Lizzie, Amelia and Mary; lost two sons, ages seven and four, in 1877—Freddie and Henry. Both Mr. and Mrs. Schunemann are members of the Methodist church.

H. E. Stout was born in Centre County, Penn., in 1836. He is a son of John and Sarah (Kryder) Stout, natives of Pennsylvania. In 1848 Mr. Stout, in company with his parents, moved to Stephenson County, Ill., near Freeport, where he purchased a farm and resided until his death, which occurred February, 1881. Mrs. Stout still makes the old homestead her home. After going to Illinois H. E. Stout attended school at Rock River Seminary five terms. Afterward engaged in teaching town and district schools. Mr. Stout has been a teacher more or less for the last thirty years, and now returns to Illinois each winter and teaches school. While in Freeport he engaged as clerk in a dry-goods store; here he remained two years. This avocation he abandoned on account of his health and came to Iowa and located upon a farm in Ulster Township, section 5, which he had bought in 1857, paying $3.75. He has eighty acres with sixty under cultivation, fifteen of it being wheat, thirty corn, and oats fifteen; cuts about nine acres of hay. In the State of Illinois, in the year 1871, he and Miss Louisa M. Lawrence were united in marriage. She was born in Germany, 1851. They have two children—Lilian May and Kittie Genevieve, ages ten and two respectively, both born in Illinois. Politically he is a sound Douglas Democrat.

A. H. Strong was born in Delaware County, N. Y., in 1829. At about the age of twenty-four he went to Ogle County, Ill., where he remained four years, engaged in a general jobbing business, such as groceries, butchering, etc. At the expiration of this time he went to Charles City, Floyd County, Iowa; here he remained about ten years, engaged in farming principally. At this date he moved to Ulster Township and purchased eighty acres of Floyd County's good land in Ulster Township, section 36, where he still resides, engaged in stock-raising and farming. In 1851 he and Miss Hannah A. Judson were united in marriage. Their family consists of five children—Charter Adelbert, Fred E., Cora M., Charles Dwight and Otho.

Charles Vietmeier was born in Germany in 1841. In 1868 he came to America, locating first in Illinois, where he worked as a farm hand eleven months. At the expiration of this time he came to Floyd County and purchased eighty acres of land in Ulster Town-

ship, where he still resides. Has since added to his purchase eighty acres, and ten acres of timber. For the first he paid $7.00, for last $12.50 per acre. He started from the lowest round in the ladder, and has, by his own exertion, wrung from the hard hand of toil one of the finest farms in Iowa, all under first-class cultivation and improvement. He is to build a fine house the coming year; has always thought mixed farming the most profitable. An item worthy of mention here is, that when he purchased his last eighty he kept a perfect account of its cost, interest and expense of family one year. He raised from it 2,000 bushels of wheat, and came within $20 of paying for itself and paying all expenses. This year he has in corn, seventy acres; rye, twenty; wheat, eight; oats, eighteen; timothy, eight; balance, pasture land. Has eight cows, ten young cattle, five horses and two colts, and seventy head of hogs. In 1869 Mr. Vietmeier and Wilhelmena Komer were united in marriage. The family consists of six children—Lydia, Anna, Louis, Laura, William and Minnie. Both Mr. and Mrs. Vietmeier are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. When Mr. Vietmeier came here, he, in company with some others, organized a Sunday-school of five members, which has now grown to about ninety, and the church, whose number was then only about four or five members, has grown to about 130 or 140. Mr. Vietmeier has frequently held the position of School Director and Supervisor.

J. G. Wiggins was born in Maine, Oct. 6, 1814. Here he received a common-school education when a young man; also learned the carpenter's trade, which avocation, in connection with farming, he pursued till he was about forty-three years of age. He made his home with his parents, and managed the home farm for them, and cared for their welfare during their life-time. His mother died about the year 1841, and his father in the year 1852. His parents' names were Asa and Abigail. In 1857 Mr. Wiggins came to Iowa, locating in Winneshiek County, where he bought 181 acres, and farmed seventeen years. In 1874 he became a citizen of Floyd County. He purchased, the same year, 180 acres in Ulster Township, where he still resides. This was prairie land, and cost $2,800. He has since brought it all under cultivation except thirty acres, which he keeps for grass land. In 1878 he built the finest residence in the township; there are few, if any, better in the county. His premises are beautified with symmetrically planted shade and forest trees, and he has indeed a pleasant Western home. Mr. Wiggins's age forbids his wroking very much

himself, but the farm's interests are well looked after by his son, R. C. Wiggins. In Maine, in the year 1843, April 12, Mr. J. G. Wiggins and Miss Ann H. Morrill were united in marriage. She was also a native of Maine, being born Dec. 24, 1820. Their family consists of three children—Henry C., now thirty-eight years of age, married Miss Sarah Jane Demry, and resi l in Ulster Township; Fredric M., twenty-seven years of age, married Jennie Prall, and resides also in Ulster Township; R. C., twenty-five years of age, married Carrie Wyman. Mrs. J. G. Wiggins died July 25, 1880. She was a member of the M. E. church for twenty years prior to her death. Mr. Wiggins and his three sons are all Republicans.

John Witzel was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1841; came to America in 1855, with his father, Christopher Witzel, who located in Wisconsin, where he remained till his death, which occurred only two or three years after his arrival. Here the family remained several years, and Mrs. Witzel made it her home till 1879, when she came to Floyd County, Iowa, and made her home with her son John till her death in 1879. Mr. John Witzel became a citizen of the county in 1869, and worked land on the shares the first six years. In 1875 he purchased eighty acres of prairie land on section 28, Ulster Township, where he still resides. This he broke up and has now under a fine state of cultivation. In 1877 he bought twenty-four acres of timber land in Floyd Township. Mr. Witzel was married in Wisconsin in 1869, to Miss Minnie Anding, a native of Germany. They have six children—Lena, Clara, Minnie, Ella, Eddy, and an infant son not yet named. Both Mr. and Mrs. Witzel are members of the M. E. church. Politically he is a Republican; cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln.

Carl Woelfer was born in Germany, Kingdom of Prussia, Province of Saxony, in the year 1841. He came to America in 1870, stopping first in Aurora, Ill., and worked in a railroad shop about nine months; he afterward worked as a farm hand about three years. In 1874 he came to Floyd County and worked in Nora Springs about a year as a farm hand. At the expiration of this time he moved upon his farm, where he now resides, on section 18, Ulster Township. In 1873 he built an addition to the house already on the place. The farm consists of something over eighty acres, and is one of Floyd County's good farms. In 1878 he purchased eighty acres of land on section 17, Ulster Township, which is also under good cultivation; has in a crop of thirty acres of

wheat, twenty-four of oats, sixty-two of corn, twelve of hay, and twenty-six acres in pasture; has seven head of horses, twenty-one head of cattle, and seventy-five head of hogs. Indeed we can say he is one of the strong and successful farmers of the county. April 3, 1875, in Floyd County, he and Miss Minna Sann were united in marriage. They have a family of seven children—William, Carl, Fredic, Albert, Oscar, Huldah, and Minna. Both Mr. and Mrs. Woelfer are members of the Methodist church. He is a Republican, and has for the last three years been a School Director.

Mrs. Eliza R. Young was born in Scotland in 1827, and married Mr. Charles Young in Scotland in 1850; came to the United States the same year, locating first in Wisconsin, where they remained till 1875. In the year 1861 Mr. Young died, leaving a family of four children—Frank, who is in the lumber regions in Minnesota; Archibald R., in Fargo, D. T., working in a grist-mill; Charles B., working at Orlando McEwen's; William, who makes his home with his mother. In 1874 Mrs. Young bought forty acres of land in Ulster Township, section 33. They have put in crop this year thirteen acres of corn; have raised seventeen acres of oats.

UNION TOWNSHIP.

Union Township lies east of Scott, south of Ulster, west of Pleasant Grove and on the north line of Butler County. It is six miles from the east to the west line, and seven miles from the north line to the south line of the county,—containing nearly forty-two sections of land. Its settlements are among the oldest in Floyd County, and its natural advantages are equal to those of any other township among her eleven enterprising sisters.

DRAINAGE.

The Shell Rock River, called by the Indians "Dashonaugh," or "Neshonagatan," signifying "Otter River," enters the township about a mile and a half south of its northwestern corner, and runs in a southeasterly direction, leaving the township about two miles west of its southeastern corner. Along this stream in Union Township are several water-powers, one of which is substantially improved by the construction of a flood-defying dam and a spacious flouring mill.

Flood Creek, which, when once aroused, is large enough to float "a man of iron," enters the township about two miles from its northeast corner, and zigzags it way out about four miles below, on its eastern line.

STONE.

There are in Union Township several quarries of stone of superior excellence, which quarries when well worked will be a great benefit to their fortunate owners. Among the most valuable of these quarries is one owned by Warren Boon, and which is already famous for its choice qualities and its splendid layers of granite.

It was opened by Mr. T. W. Boon, in 1874. It is situated on the east bank of the Shell Rock River, about three quarters of a mile northwest of Marble Rock. The jutting rock along the bank gave evidence of good rock. The land was owned by a man who held it at a high price, and would not open it himself. But about four years after the railroad came through Marble Rock, Mr. Boon

was able to purchase twenty-two acres, and has since purchased eighteen acres, making a tract of land of forty acres, all of which is underlayed with splendid rock. From an analysis made by the United States Geologist, he pronounces it a species of granite, with a small per cent. of lime and sand. This embraces the upper strata, which is about thirty-two feet deep. Below this is a strata of fine sandstone, probably twelve feet deep above water. The upper strata admits of rock being taken out 16 x 26 feet, while the sandstone is without seams and can be taken out at any desired size, running from ten to thirty-two inches in thickness, the upper strata being the same depth in thickness. This quarry is worked the whole year, taking out as high as 1,000 yards a year; employs from fifteen to twenty hands and from six to seven teams. Shipping as far as Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and ships cutting rock as far as 160 miles away. This business amounts to from $3,000 to $5,000. The beauty of this quarry is its easy access, besides its very fine quality of material. His orders are principally for bridges and fine buildings. Is now filling an order for cut stone to be used in the court-house at Clarksville.

Stone is also found in large quantities and good qualities at convenient distances along the bank of the Shell Rock River.

TIMBER.

Union has about four sections covered with timber, the main body of which lies on the Shell Rock River, beginning at Marble Rock and extending up the stream on either side, a distance of about three miles. This is known as Beelar's Grove, an appellation it has borne since the first settler, Jacob Beelar, located his claim amid its inviting forests. It contains all the varieties of timber found in the county, and was once a magnificent forest, but is now being rapidly cleared away. In the northeast corner of the township, and along the banks of Flood Creek, is another grove of timber covering about one section of land. The remainder of the township is prairie land of the choicest quality.

RAILROADS.

Union Township has one railroad. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway crosses her boundary line one mile west from the southeast corner, and runs on a straight line for eight miles, leaving the township a half a mile east of the north-

west corner. This railroad was built through here in 1871, and cost Union a tax of five per cent. on all assessable property. The amount thus levied was $9,380; private donations amounted to $20,000; and the depot grounds, which were donated, were valued at $600; making the total contribution $29,980. See chapter on Railroads.

BRIDGES.

In January, 1869, the first bridge that ever spanned the Shell Rock in Union Township was completed at Marble Rock. The builder was A. Spaulding, of Cedar Falls. The length was 210 feet in a single span. It was a Howe truss bridge, of wood, and the contract price was $5,400. In February, 1875, this bridge was condemned by the Board of Supervisors, and in the summer of 1876 they erected at the same site an iron bridge. The work was done by the Canton Bridge Company, of Canton, Ohio. The bridge is composed of two spans, each of which is 122½ feet in length, and which rest on a stone pier, substantially planted in the center of the river bed.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The historical era of Marble Rock and Union Township begins in 1850. The rolling prairie, the undulating hills, and the clear stream of flowing water, touched the sympathy and awakened the hopes of the pioneer hunters and trappers, who kept a little in advance of the westward moving civilization. Jacob Beelar, a native of East Tennessee, was one of those conquered by the strength of nature's wiles, and in the spring of the year mentioned his bright ax caused echoes through the woods; and his log cabin, the first house in the vicinity, was soon raised. The name then given to the place was "Beelar's Grove."

In March, 1851, Mr. Beelar's family arrived, nine in number, including parents. Charles is still with us; the others are scattered over the earth.

The same spring Mr. Beelar did the first breaking of ground in the township.

The nearest neighbors at this time were resident at what was termed "Coon's Grove," at the mouth of Flood Creek, and at a distance of twelve miles in a southeasterly direction. At Clear Lake the Beelar family had staunch friends, in the persons of Messrs. Dickerson and Hewitt, who were distant about a two days' journey.

In 1852 Jacob Beelar entered the land upon which the present town is situated, and other pioneers began to appreciate the beauty of the location. In 1852 Mr. Inman erected a log house, which still stands, about eighty rods northeast of the town center. This gentleman sold out to Mr. Baltimore, who, in turn, disposed of the property to Levi Halstead, whose widow is the present occupant. In 1853 Samuel Beelar laid claim to land and "broke" twenty acres of it. The Baltimore above spoken of jumped the claim, causing the first disturbance in the settlement. Baltimore eventually paid $50 indemnity and the matter became a memory of the past.

The hardships of these pioneers can be better appreciated when it is stated that the nearest grist-mill was located at Cedar Falls, a distance of forty miles. To visit it required a three days' journey over fearfully rugged roads. The postoffice visit was quite an important and difficult one to make, it being thirty miles remote, at Waverly.

The usual stopping-place for the teamsters on these journeys was at Coon's Grove, and there the settlers would meet and in friendly chat exchange the latest bit of news, and speak of the affairs of the world, which then had passed the nine days' wonder. The settlement, in 1855, received three acquisitions to its strength in the persons of Ralph Horr, John Gates and William Ackley. In the same year one Corey erected a double log shanty and established the first store, with a stock of goods sufficient to meet the frugal wants of the settlers.

A school was opened in this building during the following winter. The teacher was a Mr. Worsfield. About a dozen pupils attended his school, some of them being bearded men. This first school continued two weeks, and then closed its first term. In 1856, and before more settlers came, another school was instituted, with Sam Sours as teacher. He is said to have been a popular man and an able instructor.

The first School Treasurer was Ambrose Smith, who held the office for several years; then Rudolph Rex, until 1865, and then John Gates, to the present time.

In 1856 came a number of new settlers, among them the Wallace, Rex, Asper, Clay, Judd and Schermerhorn families, and the village began to prosper. The outlook became still more encourag-

ing, when later such men as H. Rosenkrans came and contributed their energy, culture and means to the development of the settlement.

The first court was held before Esquire Shattuck. The prisoner, who had shown his patriotism by fighting on the 4th of July, was complained of, as a pre-concerted movement, by Judge Johnson, and let off with a small fine. The following day he was re-arrested and taken before Esquire Frost, in Aureola, where Judge Johnson non-suited the prosecution by his first complaint and trial.

The early settlers were very social, frequently passing the evenings in dancing, singing, or in games. Every man's home was hospitably open to whoever came. In 1858 a great revival was held by Rev. Mr. Holbrook, a pioneer Methodist preacher, and almost the entire settlement was converted to the Methodist faith.

Some good stories are told of Rev. James Hankins, an itinerant preacher, who occasionally visited this settlement before the war. Hankins was very muscular, and a militant Christian, and when playing cards and snickering and other disturbances in meeting became oppressive, he subdued the rebels physically. He used to enter town giving forth hymns in a musical voice, and this vocal power answered the purpose of a bell. All flocked to hear the singing, the result being a large congregation. It so happened that, during the prayer of Judge Rosencrantz (no relative to the present Rosenkrans family), considerable noise emanated from the euchre corner, with such expressions as "Pray on, Judge, I'll go down among the sinners." Mr. Hankins promptly began to take steps toward quelling the disturbance. This action caused talk, and considerable braggadocio was manifested. It was threatened that the "preacher was going to get licked." Hearing of the intention of the "great unwashed," Hankins took him by the forelock and caused a few of the braggarts ever after to have a high respect for the preacher's muscle. The meetings had been constantly interrupted, more especially after the arrest of a boy whose case came to trial, with Gen. Trumbull, then an attorney at Clarksville, for the defense. He made an eloquent plea, the boy was acquitted, and the roughs became still more obstreperous, causing Hankins to adopt the use of his muscle as the last means of restoring the peace.

The citizens of Union Township were zealously loyal during the war. A Union League was organized, and was very active. The services of that organization were needed. Disguised rebels and

sympatizers came in every shape. As preachers they soon showed their colors in prayer, and the religious found themselves listening to messages to heaven, beseeching that "even the Union Government should not be heeded by the people" in protecting their hearts and homes. The reverend wolves were visited by members of the league and made to retract their supplications or vacate the ranch. They retracted, and were then compelled to take the oath of allegiance. Union Township answered every call for volunteers, and supplied even more than her quota of men.

ORGANIC.

On the 4th of September, 1854, Judge John M. Hunt divided the county into four townships, among which was that of Union, which then comprised congressional townships 94 and 95, range 17, and townships 94 and 95, range 18. July 21, 1855, the west half of township 94 north, range 16, and sections 29, 30, 31 and 32 in township 95, in range 16, were detached from the territory embraced in St. Charles Township and attached to Union by John Ball, then County Judge. March 25, 1856, sections 29, 30, 31 and 32, in township 95, range 16, were detached from Union Township and once more became a part of the township of St. Charles. A. L. Collins was then County Judge. March 2, 1857, congressional townships 95, ranges 17 and 18, were detached from Union and called Rockford, by Judge A. L. Collins. June 12, 1858, section 26 was set off from Rockford to Union for "election purposes," by Judge David Ripley. The Board of Supervisors at their June session, 1861, detached township 94 from Union and the south tier of sections from Rockford, and gave to the detached territory the name of Scott. At the June session, 1867, of the Board of Supervisors, the west half of township 94, range 16, was detached from Union and was united with the east half of the same township, receiving the name of Pleasant Grove Township.

The following is the first record in the township minute books:

"Pursuant to public notice, the electors of Union Township met March 28, 1855, at the house of Jacob Beelar for the purpose of choosing delegates to meet at the house of John Ball, on Thursday, March 29, 1855. On motion, Nelson Shattuck was called to the chair, and T. W. Allen was chosen clerk. On motion of Thomas Conner, a committee, consisting of Thomas Conner, Jacob Beelar and Peter Beaver, was appointed to present suitable names

to the meeting. This committee recommended Peter Weaver, T. W. Allen, Thomas Conner and Nelson Shattuck." These were elected and served as delegates to the meeting above mentioned.

The present township officers are: Trustees, Charles T. Ackley, George Lines, Samuel Sours; Clerk, Charles E. Wood; Assessor, Harvey C. Inman; Road Supervisor, District No. 1, Matthias Nixt; No. 2, Peter N. Vorhes; No. 3, Hezekiah Garber; No. 4, Alonzo Inman; No. 5, John Barth; No. 6, Abraham Palmateer; No. 7, Charles W. Bowman; Justices of the Peace, John Gates, C. F. Beelar; Constables, Samuel Rex, Philip Schultz.

Union Township has been liberally represented in the list of county officials of Floyd. Thomas Conner was elected Prosecuting Attorney in 1854, but failed to qualify. J. P. Johnson was chosen County Coroner in the same year. Rudolph Rex was elected County Supervisor in 1862. Benjamin Darland was elected County Supervisor in 1863. Henry Wady was elected County Supervisor in 1865. J. B. Shepardson was elected County Supervisor in 1868. William H. Johnson was chosen County Judge in 1860. L. S. Horr was elected Sheriff in 1866-'7. Isaac Teeple was chosen County Surveyor in 1868. The same office was held by H. C. Inman in 1863 and 1865. John Wallace was County Coroner in 1863 and 1865. Benjamin Darland was a Representative in the General Assembly of Iowa during 1874 and 1875. Immediately following him in the same office was J. B. Shepardson, in 1876 and 1877. George H. Nichols was elected County Superintendent of Schools in 1877, and held the office four years. He was succeeded by the present incumbent, H. H. Davidson, who was elected Oct. 11, 1881.

SCHOOLS.

The Union Township District is one of the oldest in the county, having had an organized and continuous existence for nearly twenty-five years. There has been no independent district organized from it, Marble Rock being still a part of the township district. The first records on the books are of a meeting held May 22, 1858. The proceedings are given in full, as an item of interest:

"The board of school officers for Union Township District met pursuant to notice May 22, 1858, at the usual place of holding elections in Marble Rock, and organized according to law, and proceeded to business.

"On motion the meeting adjourned one hour for dinner.

"The board met at two o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, and again proceeded to business. [It is said by some that here the board 'on motion adjourned one hour for *supper*,' but we cannot vouch for this, the secretary having made no record of the fact.]

"On motion, A. Bashford was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the failure of District No. 2 to elect a resident of said sub-district for the office of local director.

"A resolution was passed to the effect that the board of school directors of Union Township authorize the local director of Sub-district No. 3 to use the school in said sub-district for a select school under the supervision of the local director.

"On motion the secretary was authorized to procure the boundaries of each sub-district preparatory to sketching a map or plat of Union Township District.

"On motion adjourned. J. R. MAHIN, *Sec.*"

The office of President of the School Board has been filled as follows: 1858–'59, Loren Inman; 1859–'60, J. R. Frost; 1860, Loren Inman; 1862, L. G. Hiscox; 1863, David Comstock; 1864, L. G. Hiscox; 1865–'66, William A. Judd; 1867, John Gates; 1868, Thomas Elley; 1869, Wm. H. Johnson; 1870, A. Gleason; 1871–'72, J. W. Darland; 1873, H. Rosenkrans; 1874, Wm. J. Little; 1875–'78, H. Rosenkrans; 1879, W. Bucklin; 1880, George Maxson; 1881, Martin Gates; 1882, Job Randall.

The office of Secretary of the School Board has been filled as follows: 1858–'59, H. C. Inman; 1859–'60, W. Brubacher; 1860–'61, William H. Johnson; 1862–'63, A. J. Asper; 1864–'78, H. C. Inman; 1879, C. B. Martin; 1880–'81, Charles Gates, Jr.; 1882, Henry B. Nies.

There are ten sub-districts in Union Township, and their Directors for the present year are as follows: 1, R. S. Vorhes; 2, M. Nixt; 3, H. Rosenkrans; 4, A. W. Hawks; 5, C. Town; 6, Charles Gates, Sr.; 7, John Gates; 8, Job Randall; 9, F. C. Sellman. All the districts have at least one school each. No. 4 has two schools; and No. 3, which comprises Marble Rock, has three departments, or schools, in the same building.

The first school-house erected in Union Township was built in 1857, on lot 3, block 8, section 9. This was in Marble Rock, now known as District No. 3. The school-house built in District No. 1 was erected in 1872, on section 4, at a cost of $500. That in No. 2 was built in 1858, at the corner of sections 1, 2, 11

and 12, at a cost of $400. The first school-house in No. 4 was erected in 1860, of stone, on section 8, at a cost of $1,600. Another one has since been built in the same district, at a cost of $500. The school-house in No. 5 was built in 1872, at a cost of $500, on section 20. That in District No. 6 was built of wood on section 33, in 1872, at a cost of $500. That in No. 7 was built in 1871, on section 22, at a cost of $500. That in No. 8 was built in August, 1879, at a cost of $500, on section 31. That in No. 9 was built in 1872, at a cost of $500, on the corner of sections 25, 26, 35 and 36.

In 1873 the village of Marble Rock (District No. 3) erected an elegant school-house near the southeast corner of the village plat. The dimensions of the building are 26 x 46, with wings 22 x 26, two stories high. It has a cupola, bell, spacious apartments and all the modern equipments of a well-furnished educational institution, where all branches, from the rudiments to the grade of a high-school, are successfully taught. This building cost $4,000, and will accommodate 200 students. The Principal of the school for 1882–'3 is C. F. Gates.

FIRST THINGS.

The first house erected in Union was constructed of logs, by Jacob Beelar, in 1852, on the southwest corner of section 8.

The first ground used for agricultural purposes was broken by Jacob Beelar, on the northwest quarter of section 16, in the summer of 1852, and by Ashbury Baltimore, in 1853,on the southwest quarter of section 5.

The first store was one of small dimensions on block 1, of the village of Marble Rock, opened by Alanson W. Corey, in the winter of 1855-'6. He afterward removed his store to section 6, when the first store of general merchandise was started at Marble Rock, in 1857, by John Wallace and William A. Judd. The first drug store was opened on Main street, in 1870, by Messrs. Clark and Martin.

The first marriage was that of Jacob Beelar to Huldah Downer, June 2, 1855.

The first deaths was those of J. J. Riddell and S. O. Riddell, killed by lightning while in bed, June 19, 1855, two and three quarters miles west of Marble Rock.

The first mill for flouring purposes was built in 1858-'9. The first saw-mill was built by Robert Frost, in 1874. The first steam saw-mill was that run by Hershey, Brubacher and Wells, of Waverly, and was situated west of block 15, in Marble Rock. It was built in 1856-'7.

The first church was built in 1873-'4.

The first school-house was built in 1857 on block 8, in Marble Rock, by R. C. Horr, Benjamin Darland and W. Brubacher as Directors.

The first school was taught in this school-house in the winter of 1855-'6.

The first bounty on wolf scalps paid to a citizen of Union was to R. J. Ackley, in March, 1859.

The first bounty on wild-cats was paid to A. Baltimore in the month of March, 1859.

The first organization of the Republican party was effected at Marble Rock, Feb. 17, 1860, with Benjamin Darland as President, and Isaac Yeople as Secretary. The constitution and by-laws were signed by Isaac Yeople, H. C. Inman, John Wallace, W. Brubacher, Samuel Fulsom, Benjamin Darland, R. C. Horr, J. J. R. Frost, William Halstead, L. D. Gardner, John Gates, J. T. Graham, L. S. Horr, William Hawks, J. L. Bedell, M. J. Miller, Charles Peet, Martin Gates, Nelson Shattuck, Charles Gates, Samuel Rex, John Clay, W. H. Christeance.

UNION TOWNSHIP IN THE WAR.

Union Township responded nobly to the calls of the Government in the late Rebellion. Her quota was always full, and when the draft was ordered, Feb. 4, 1864, she was seven men ahead. When it became apparent that the rebels were in earnest and meant war for the white man, and eternal bondage for the negro, the citizens of Union rallied and assembled in mass meeting at Marble Rock, April 29, 1861. Rev. John Kane was called to the chair, and William H. Johnson was chosen Secretary. After appropriate speeches, David Brubacher, B. Franklin Darland, Jesse Beelar, Mark J. Miller, Abraham Brubacher, A. Wolsey Hawks and William Bedell resolutely stepped forward and repeated and subscribed to the following oath:

"We do solemnly swear that we will bear true and faithful allegiance to the United States of America; that we will serve them faithfully and honestly against all opposers whomsoever; that

we will obey and observe the orders of the President of the United States, the Governor of Iowa, and all officers duly elected or appointed to command us."

These volunteers were attached to the Third Iowa Infantry.

The second band who enlisted from Union consisted of Samuel Fulsom, Egbert Hawks, Everett Hawks, Samuel Sours, A. J. Asper, S. J. Ackley, C. T. Ackley, George Cornelia and J. I. R. Frost, who went into the Seventh Iowa Infantry. Job Clark and Hiram Clay went into the Seventh Iowa Infantry. Warren Boon, S. W. Boon, James W. Boon, Milton Boon, Timothy W. Folger, A. D. Weeks, Joseph Smith, Henry Smith, Horace Hawks, Tyler Blake, Elias Miller and Michael Cline went into the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry. William F. Bedell, Daniel R. Hiscox and Abram Judd went into the Twelfth United States Regulars. Jos. L. Inman and C. E. Wood went into the Thirteenth United States Regulars. J. L. Baker, Abram Johnson and J. R. McNabb went into the Fourth Iowa Cavalry. J. W. Darland went into an Illinois artillery company, and S. S. Boon into an Illinois cavalry regiment.

A. A. Hawks was wounded; Hiram Bedell was killed; M. J. Miller was imprisoned at Andersonville; B. F. Darland was killed; Everett Hawks was killed; George Cornelia died; James Boon died; Milton Boon died; T. W. Folger was killed; A. D. Weeks died; Joseph Smith died; Elias Miller died, and Joseph L. Inman died.

AUREOLA.

The village of Aureola was laid out and recorded by Robert Frost in 1858, who built a saw-mill here. It contains about 100 acres in the south half of section 8, on the west bank of the Shell Rock River, about a mile above Marble Rock. Owing to a bend in the river the streets run northeasterly and southwesterly. Aureola is distant about a half mile from Marble Rock. A store was opened by A. J. Asper in 1865, and kept by him for about two years. J. W. Darland also opened a store there in 1867, and continued in business about two years. Both these gentlemen are now in business at Marble Rock. There have been no other stores in Aureola since 1869, in which year the plat was vacated. Aureola had in 1880 a population of eighty-eight.

AUREOLA MILL.

This mill was built by Tyler Blake in 1860. It is on the west side of the Shell Rock, on section 8. It was built for two run of

stone, but now has three, the last having been added by Mr. Shepardson. Mr. Blake sold out, after operating the mill for four years, to H. C. Inman and Robert Frost. Mr. Blake went from here to Nora Springs, and in 1880 he went to Harper, Harper County, Kan., where he now resides, engaged in the drug business. Mr. Frost died, and Mr. Inman sold his interest to the executors of Mr. Frost's estate. They sold to J. B. Shepardson and J. M. Darland, the present proprietors. The mill is valued at $4,000.

MARBLE ROCK.

The village plat of Marble Rock was laid out in October, 1856, and recorded the same year. Jacob Beelar was the proprietor. It is situated in the southwest corner of section 9, northwest corner of section 16, and northeast corner of section 17, in congressional township 94 north, range 17 west of the fifth principal meridian, and contains about twenty acres. The village is in the south extremity of Beelar's Grove, on the east bank of the Shell Rock, toward which the surface of the ground gradually declines. It has a variety of stores and mechanical shops, a bank, printing office, and all the professions usually found in an enterprising village. The streets of the town are broad and dry. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad runs at a convenient distance along the eastern border of the town, with commodious depot and warehouses at accessible points. The entire village rests on beds of rock excellent for building purposes, but lying too deep to be disturbed with profit until the numerous quarries which project from the river bank are more nearly exhausted. Protected from the winds and storms on the north, on the east by her beautiful groves; supplied with an abundance of pure water from numerous springs of marvelous volume; and with water-powers from one of the most magnificent rivers that ever coursed its way through Northern Iowa; surrounded with a superior farming country on every side; and alive with an industrious and intelligent people, Marble Rock is destined to be all that Jacob Beelar ever dreamed for the future of the town. The inhabitants of Union Township, like those of the entire county, are of a mixed class, the people having drifted here either from the New England States or from those intervening, and on or near the same parallels of latitude. There is, however, a strong German element in Union Township, among whom are found some of the most substantial farmers and most substantial citizens of the township. In a few years

more, the German and English elements will coalesce, and the questions then will be, not "Where did you come from?" but, "Where are you going?"—not "What are you?" but, "Who are you?"

INCORPORATION.

Marble Rock was incorporated in the early part of 1881, and town officers elected. The following were the proceedings of the council at their first meeting:

"MARBLE ROCK, March 14, 1881.

"Council met for the purpose of completing the organization of the incorporated town of Marble Rock, and proceeded to administer the oath of office to the elected officers.

"C. F. Beelar, a Justice of the Peace, administered the oath to J. W. Martin, as Mayor.

"J. W. Martin, Mayor, administered the oath of office to E. A. Rosenkrans, as Recorder.

"J. W. Martin, Mayor, administered the oath of office to the following Trustees: William Moore, Allen Moore, I. M. Hutches, John Robson, C. F. Beelar, and W. H. Ostrander.

"J. W. Martin, Mayor, administered the oath of office to C. E. Wood, as Assessor.

"The official bonds of J. W. Martin, E. A. Rosenkrans and C. E. Wood were presented and placed on file.

"The Trustees then proceeded to determine by lot their terms of office, which drawing resulted as follows: Allen Moore and William Moore, one year; John Robson and I. M. Hutches, two years; C. F. Beelar and W. H. Ostrander, three years.

"On motion, adjourned to meet at call of Mayor.

"E. A. ROSENKRANS, *Recorder.*"

The officers elected and appointed for Marble Rock during its two years of incorporated life are as follows:

1881.—Mayor, J. W. Martin; Trustees, Allen Moore, William Moore, John Robson, I. M. Hutches, C. F. Beelar, W. H. Ostrander; Street Commissioner, Levi Long; Marshals, T. W. Boon, John Melugin; Recorder, E. A. Rosenkrans; Treasurer, R. F. Wilke; Assessor, C. E. Wood.

1882.—Mayor, J. B. Shepardson; Trustees, John Robson, I. M. Hutches, C. F. Beelar, W. H. Ostrander, R. J. Ackley, Hiram Rosenkrans; Street Commissioner, E. A. Rosenkrans; Marshal, Samuel Rex; Recorder, L. B. Clark; Treasurer, Allen Moore; Assessor, C. E. Wood.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice of Marble Rock was established about 1855. Previous to that time the nearest postoffice was Waverly, distant thirty miles southeast. Whoever went for his mail would get the mail for the whole settlement. The first Postmaster appointed under the administration of President Franklin Pierce was J. I. R. Frost. He was succeeded by William H. Johnson, and he by R. C. Horr. The next was J. B. Shepardson, who held the position but a short time, and was then succeeded by Allen Moore, who served a long time. The present Postmaster is C. E. Wood, appointed in the latter part of 1877, who took possession Jan. 1, 1878. He was also *actual* Postmaster from July 20, 1874, Allen Moore being the nominal head.

BANK.

The Marble Rock Bank of J. B. Shepardson was established on its present location in the spring of 1873, by J. B. & S. E. Shepardson, and has not changed ownership since. Its business has steadily enlarged since that date, and it is now in a healthy condition. With ample capital at command, it forms a safe and reliable medium for the transaction of business for the surrounding country. The deposits amount to from $10,000 to $20,000.

MARBLE ROCK ELEVATOR.

This elevator was first started in 1872, by Moore & Hoover, and three additions have been built since. It is situated on Bradford street, by the railroad. Messrs. Moore & Hoover operated it two years, selling in 1874 to I. M. Hutches & Co. They remained in the business until the spring of 1879, when they sold to Shepardson Bros. (J. B. Shepardson and S. E. Shepardson), the present proprietors. They deal in all kinds of grain and are doing a good business. The nearest elevators are at Rockford, eight miles, and Greene, seven miles, and the three are in sharp competition. Shepardson Bros. have introduced the latest and best machinery, including the patent dump for unloading corn wagons.

MARBLE ROCK CREAMERY.

This was established in the month of May, 1882, by Messrs. Moody & Dilts. It is situated on the east side of the river, by the bridge. The firm is doing an excellent business, making during

the month of June, 8,100 pounds of butter, and during July, 9,600, which is shipped to New York. Water-power is used, furnished by a turbine wheel, eleven and a half inches in diameter. The water flows from a spring in the bank of the Shell Rock, and, with the turbine wheel, affords the nicest water-power possible for the work required of it.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A. J. Asper & Co., druggists; S. P. Bissell, blacksmith; T. W. Boon, contractor; B. Boyd, shoemaker; Clark & Brown, physicians; Clark & Kindall, druggists; R. W. Clark, saloon-keeper; U. A. Collison & Co., wagon-makers; W. B. Crabtree, carpenter and builder; W. O. Crumb, confectioner; J. W. Darland, general merchant; J. C. Eade, general merchant; M. Gates & Son, hardware dealers; C. G. Greenwood, general merchant; Haines Bros., general merchants; E. B. Haines, physician; C. E. Heightshoe, milliner; G. M. Hubbard, barber; I. M. Hutches & Co., grain dealers; W. D. Lamb, proprietor Beelar House; Merrill & Lyon, liverymen; Moody & Dilts, creamerymen; Allen Moore, general merchant; Moore & Paddleford, lumber; H. B. Nies, editor *Weekly*; J. O'Hair, saloon-keeper; Rosenkrans & Rex, meat-sellers; E. A. Rosenkrans & Co., general merchant; Mrs. E. A. Rosenkrans, milliner; Hiram Rosenkrans, hardware; H. Scott & Co., grocers; J. B. Shepardson, banker; H. Stroud, pump dealer; M. S. Van Dusen, wagon-maker; G. L. Washburn, insurance agent; R. F. Wilke, boot and shoe dealer; J. Wiloth, harness-maker; C. E. Wood, Postmaster.

CHURCHES.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was here, as is usually the case elsewhere, the pioneer religious organization of the country. The first services held by itinerant preachers have been mentioned on a previous page. Occasional services were held for nearly twenty years before an attempt was made to form a permanent organization, and to have regular services. There was a society in existence as early as 1858, which has had a more or less prosperous existence ever since. The Methodist church was built in 1873, at a cost of over $2,000. The pastor at that time was Rev. Philip Gould. He was followed by Rev. Z. R. Ward, who came from Mason City, and remained one year. Then came Rev. Mr. Gillruth, for one year; Rev. Enoch Holland, three years; Rev. G. B Shoemaker, two years; and Rev. D. E. Skinner, one year. The

present pastor is Rev. J. A. Brown, who resides at Greene, Butler County. The pastors have generally resided in that place. Services are held at Marble Rock on alternate Sabbaths. The membership of the church is small, being but twenty at the present time. The Sunday-school is a union school, formed of the pupils of the Methodist and Free-Will Baptist denominations. The Superintendent is H. C. Inman, and J. Hichtshoe is his assistant. The school is in fair condition, and has an attendance of from sixty to eighty. These are in seven classes.

The Free-Will Baptist Church was organized about 1858. Among the more prominent of the first members were Robert Frost, Loren Inman, Martin Ackley, James Ackley, Charles E. Wood, H. C. Inman, Caroline Inman, Mrs. James Ackley, C. T. Ackley, Mrs. Robert Frost, and William A. Judd and wife. The first pastor was Rev. Loren Inman, a resident of Union Township. He preached about seven years, and then ceased his pulpit work, living on his farm until his death, in 1878. The next pastor was Rev. R. Norton, who resided at Masonville, and preached here once in two weeks for two years. He is now preaching at Tripoli. He was followed by Rev. A. Palmer, who also preached about two years, on alternate Sabbaths. He did not reside here. He was accidentally killed at Horton, Bremer County, by falling from a staging, in 1880. The pulpit was next supplied by Rev. J. H. Moxom, of Cedar Falls, for nearly two years. The present pastor, Rev. C. Pierce, came in April, 1880. The congregation are now erecting a church which, exclusive of furnishings, will cost $1,500. It is to be finished by Nov. 20, 1882, will be 30 x 50, and will seat about 250. The Sunday-school meets in connection with that of the Methodists. The membership of the church is now about twenty.

LODGES.

Corner Stone Lodge, No. 251, *A. F. & A. M.*, was organized under dispensation Dec. 19, 1868, with eleven charter members as follows: W. D. Truax, L. S. Horr, J. I. R. Frost, Ambrose Smith, L. Tatum, William A. Judd, Merritt Towslee, Thomas Garber, Henry Eade, William H. Johnson and J. B. Shepardson. The first officers were as follows: W. D. Truax, W. M.; L. S. Horr, S. W.; J. I. R. Frost, J. W.; William H. Johnson, Secretary; Ambrose Smith, Treasurer; J. B. Shepardson, S. D.; Merritt Towslee, J. D.; William A. Judd, Tyler. The office of W. M. has been held as follows; 1869–'70, W. D. Truax; 1870–'1, J. I. R.

Frost; 1871–'2, L. S. Horr; 1872–'3, L. S. Horr; 1873–'4, L. S. Horr; 1874–'5, L. S. Horr; 1875–'6, L. S. Horr; 1876–'7, J. W. Darland; 1877–'8, J. W. Darland; 1878–'9, J. W. Darland; 1879–'80, E. A. Rosenkrans; 1880–'1, J. W. Darland; 1881–'2, J. W. Darland; 1882–'3, J. W. Darland. The charter is dated June 2, 1869, and is signed by Reuben Mickel, Grand Master; W. S. Smith, S. G. Warden, and T. S Parvin, G. Secretary,

The present membership is forty-five, and the present officers are as follows: J. W. Darland, W. M.; Robert Huggitt, S. W.; H. C. Inman, J. W.; H. C. Darland, Secretary; William A. Judd, Treasurer; E. A. Rosenkrans, S. D.; H. H. Davidson, J. D.; D. J. Winchell, S. S.; Samuel Rex, J. S.; H. Clay, Tyler.

The lodge meets on the Wednesday on or before the full moon of each month. It is in a very healthy condition.

Eldorado Encampment, No. 100, *I. O. O. F.*, was organized April 11, 1878, with fourteen charter members, as follows: Dr. William A. Clayton, George Luce, R. F. Wilke, Will Wade, F. Harlinske, Dr. C. J. Clark, G. L. Brown, W. E. Hodgin, A. N. Arnold, H. Kelly, H. Rosenkrans and A. B. Schermerhorn. The first officers elected were as follows: William A. Clayton, C. P., W. E. Hodgin, S. W.; A. N. Arnold, J. W.; C. J. Clark, H. P.; Will Wade, Scribe; H. Rosenkrans, Treasurer; Samuel Rex, F. Harlinske and C. M. Dustin, Trustees; C. M. Dustin, O. S. S.; William Spotts, I. S. S.; H. Kelly, G.; H. A. Eddy, 1st W.; J. B. Schermerhorn, 2d W.; J. W. Darland, 3d W.; L. B. Clark, 4th W.

The office of Chief Patriarch has been held as follows: William A. Clayton, April to July, 1878; H. Rosenkrans, July 1, 1878, to January, 1879; C. J. Clark, January to July, 1880; W. E. Hodgin, July, 1880, to January, 1881; William A. Clayton, January to October, 1881; Harvey C. Inman, October, 1881, to January, 1882; J. Melugin, January to July, 1882.

The present officers are as follows: J. Melugin, C. P.; H. Rosenkrans, S. W.; W. O. Crumb, J. W.; H. C. Inman, H. P.; Allen Moore, Scribe; H. Rosenkrans, Treasurer. The present membership is about twenty. The encampment meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month. It is in good condition financially, but has not a very large membership.

Marble Rock Lodge, No. 362, *I. O. O. F.*, was instituted by S. G. Blythe, of Granite Rock Lodge, at Nora Springs, Feb. 2, 1877. The following are the names of the five charter members: C. J.

Clark, Hiram Rosenkrans, L. J. Keyes, J. W. Darland, and Allen Moore. At the first meeting also J. B. Schermerhorn was elected to membership, he holding a dismissal card from another lodge. This first meeting was held in the daytime. In the evening of the same day, twenty-one new members were initiated, thus giving the lodge twenty-seven members to start with. At the same meeting officers were elected as follows: J. W. Darland, N. G.; L. J. Keyes, V. G.; W. M. Wade, R. Sec.; J. P. Schermerhorn, P. Sec.: C. J. Clark, Treasury. The following officers were then appointed by the Noble Grand: H. Rosenkrans, Warden; W. E. Hodgin, Conductor; C. D. Kindall, R. S. to N.G.; C. M. Dustin, L. S. to N. G.; Samuel Rex, O. G.; C. F. Beelar, I. G.; R. F. Wilke, R. S. S.; R. Huggitt, L. S. S.; W. Harrison, R. S. to V. G.; W. A. Clayton, L. S. to V. G. The first Trustees were E. A. Rosenkrans, George Luce and I. M. Hutches. The Noble Grand appointed as a Finance Committee, H. Rosenkrans, W. Harrison and W. A. Clayton.

The office of Noble Grand has been filled as follows: February to July, 1877, J. W. Darland; July, 1877, to July, 1878, W. A. Clayton; July, 1878, to January, 1879, W. E. Hodgin; January to July, 1879, W. A. Clayton; July, 1879, to January, 1880, W. Wade; January to July, 1880, Robert Huggitt; July, 1880, to January, 1881, John Melugin; January to July, 1881, W. A. Clayton; July, 1881, to January, 1882, Wm. O. Crumb; January to July, 1882, H. Rosenkrans; July, 1882, to January, 1883, H. C. Inman.

The charter was granted Oct. 18, 1877, and is signed by Herman Block, G. M., and William Ganes, G. S. The present officers are as follows: H. C. Inman, N. G.; W. O. Crumb, V. G.; John Melugin, R. Sec.; John Melugin, P. Sec.; Robert Huggitt, Warden; H. B. Nies, Conductor; William Wagner, O. G.; George Schultz, I. G.; H. Montrose, R. S. to N. G.; W. Kinney, L. S. to V. G. The membership is now forty-six, and the lodge is prosperous financially and otherwise. It meets at Odd Fellows' Hall every Monday evening.

Marble Rock Lodge, No. 96, I. L. of H., was organized Nov. 15, 1880, by Instituting Officer Holm, with a charter membership of twenty-nine. The first officers were as follows: John Goodmiller, President; T. W. Boon, Vice-President; William A. Clayton, Recording Secretary; A. J. Asper, Financial Secretary; A. W.

Hawks, Treasurer; C. J. Clark, Chaplain; W. F. Hall, Usher; O. W. Wallace, Door-keeper; G. M. Hubbard, Sentinel.

The office of President has been filled by John Goodmiller, until July 1, 1882, when L. W. Rosenkrans was elected to that office.

The present membership is eighteen. The present officers, chosen July 1, 1882 are as follows: L. W. Rosenkrans, President; G. M. Hubbard, Vice-President; R. J. Ackley, Recording Secretary; Samuel Sours, Financial Secretary; A. W. Hawks, Treasurer; O. W. Wallace, Chaplain; C. C. Brown, Usher; Egbert Hawks, Door-keeper; Peter Halstead, Sentinel. The lodge meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

The purposes of this organization are similar to those of other secret societies, chiefly insurance. It pays $2,000 to the family of any member who dies. The only other lodge in the county is at Charles City.

The Independent Order of Good Templars had for many years a flourishing lodge at Marble Rock. It was organized in 1858, and among the first members were: H. C. Inman, Samuel Rex, George E. Frost, Wolsey Hawks, Ephraim Inman, L. S. Horr, Alonzo Inman, Egbert Hawks and C. F. Beelar. H. C. Inman was the first Worthy Chief Templar. Among the first lady members were Sarah McCollun (now Mrs. H. C. Inman), Mrs. A. M. Sours, Mrs. Emily Ackley and Emeline Comstock (now Mrs. Nicholas Rosenkrans). The lodge had a continuous existence except for an interval of about three years at the close of the war. At times it was very strong, having at one time a membership of seventy. For many years it averaged thirty. The charter was surrendered in June, 1880.

Charity Chapter, No. 49, O. E. S., was organized May 25, 1877, by J. A. Carson and Mrs. Jennie E. Mathews, of Fidelity Chapter, at Rockford. The following were the officers elected at this meeting: G. H. Nicholas, W. P.; Mrs. M. E. Hodgin, W. M.; Mrs. E. A. Rosenkrans, A. M.; Mrs. W. A. Judd, Treasurer; Mary Judd, Secretary; Mrs. J. W. Darland, Conductress; Mrs. L. S. Horr, Assistant Conductress; Mrs. Mattie Darland, Adah; Mrs. C. Hutches, Ruth; Mrs. G. H. Nichols, Esther; Mrs. Martha Brown, Martha; Mrs. Mary Winchell, Electa; Dr. E. B. Haines, Warden; W. E. Hodgin, Sentinel. The chapter has not met since July 22, 1881, though there are about thirty members resident here.

The Patrons of Husbandry had a grange at Marble Rock about 1873, which met for about a year, and then died out. Among the

prominent members were J. T. Baltimore, Loren Inman and H. Lorey. For a time the organization was very strong, and its members very active.

OTHER SOCIETIES.

The Marble Rock Cornet Band was organized about 1875, and has had a continuous existence ever since. It has now nine members, as follows: L. B. Clark, E Flat Cornet; J. P. Kindall, B Flat Cornet; Dr. A. M. Brown, E Flat Cornet; B. Greenwood, Solo Alto; C. Jessmo e, Tenor; T. Manchester, Tenor; J. Ritter, Tuba; William Ritter, Bass Drum; William Noble, Snare Drum. The band has played principally at home, but occasionally visits Rockford, Greene, and other neighboring places. Connected with the band is the Marble Rock Orchestra, composed of the following members: J. P. Kindall, Leader, First Violin; B. Greenwood, Second Violin; S. B. Clark, Cornet; J. Wilson, Clarionet; O. P. Schermerhorn, Bass Viol and Caller.

The Marble Rock Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized June 21, 1882, at the Methodist Episcopal church, by Mrs. J. C. Lockwood, County President. The officers elected at that time were as follows: Mrs. C. E. Hightshoe, President; Mrs. S. P. Bissell, Vice-President; Mrs. H. H. Davidson, Secretary; Mrs. H. C. Inman, Treasurer. The union has a membership of about fifty, and considerable interest is manifested in the work. The members feel quite hopeful that the society, though young, will soon be productive of much good. They meet alternate Wednesdays at the Methodist Episcopal church.

Our Country's Defenders was the name of an organization some what similar to the Grand Army of the Republic. Its membership comprised ex-soldiers, and the society was designed to promote the interest of those who took up arms in defense of their country. It was a secret organization, with a regular ritual and paraphernalia. An encampment was organized at Marble Rock, June 9, 1880, but no charter was received, so that no meetings have been held since.

The following officers were duly elected: W. D. Lamb, Commander; John Goodmiller, Lieutenant; Willard Bucklin, Adjutant; H. Garber, Quartermaster; H. S. Waist, Sergeant-Major; James Conner, Quartermaster-Sergeant; A. A. Egnew, Chaplain; Smith S. Boon, Officer of the Day; Milon Hubbard, Officer of the Guard ; Horace Hawks, Drum Major; Wiley Boon, Chief Musician.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

C. T.. Ackley was born in Pittsfield, Otsego County, N. Y., July 25, 1833. He was the sixth child of James and Nancy Ackley. Mr. Ackley made New York his home till 1855, when he came to Iowa, arriving in Union Township, this county, on the 24th day of November. The same fall he pre-empted the farm of 160 acres, where he still resides, on section 20, township 94, range 17, about two miles southwest of Marble Rock. The year following his arrival he built the first residence in Aureola, and was the first white resident of that place. Here they lost a child, Marian, at about the age of four months; this was the first death of the place. The high water caused considerable malaria, and Mr. Ackley and his wife were both afflicted with the malady, which caused them to change their location. He then moved to his farm, where he had just completed the building of a fine large frame house. This home they enjoyed till April, 1860, when it was destroyed entirely by fire; the building was not the only loss. Having no granary he placed in this house all his grain, which was also lost, as well as the greater portion of his furniture. Though Mr. Ackley has furnished us much interesting matter, we believe he could have furnished even more had he not lost in this fire a diary which he had kept since coming to this country. He a once erected a log house that served as a home till the year 1879, when he built one of the best residences in the county. His surroundings are beautified with shade and fruit trees, so that he has one of the finest homes and farms in the Northwest. On the 15th day of January, 1861, he started with his family for New York; on account of snow blockades, it took them seventeen days to get to Dubuque; they shoveled snow most of the way. They returned in November, 1862, to this county. In December, 1863, Mr. Ackley enlisted in Company B, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Judge Reiniger, Captain. Served his country till the war closed, being discharged in July, 1865. His life as a soldier was an active one, participating in many hard engagements; a few of the most prominent ones we give below. We can group them by saying he was in all the battles near Atlanta, Peach Tree Creek and Sherman's march to the sea, Pumpkin Vine, Dallas, Jonesborough; here the color-bearer was wounded, and Mr. Ackley carried the colors till the close of the war. He was never wounded, but has stood touching elbows with men who were shot. A marvelous incident is related by Mr. Ackley, that we make note of

here, illustrating how often death's missiles, though their numbers are legion, are ineffective: At Jonesborough they were ordered to charge upon the enemy double quick; during this act the shot and shell and rifle balls rained down upon them like hail, and not a single man was wounded. They had scarcely made this charge till they were ordered to make a similar charge in another direction; this they did under as heavy a fire as before, and not a single man was hit with a missile of death. Of course this is not the rule but a marvelous exception. At the battle of Ray's Ferry, Georgia, there were sixty-three men killed and wounded in his regiment in less than thirty minutes. The last three months of Mr. Ackley's service he was in the rear, on account of sickness contracted by the exposure of army life. Part of this time he was in the hospital; we are sorry to have to add that he has never recovered fully from those troubles; it seems almost cruel in nature to furnish men with disease the balance of their lives, who have contracted it in the defense of their country. Since Mr. Ackley's return from the army, he has resided upon his farm with the exception of three years, when he rented his farm and lived in Marble Rock. Mr. Ackley was married in New York State in 1863, to Miss Elizabeth Thayer, a native of Otsego County, N. Y. They have a family of three children—Leonora E, now the wif of Charles Morrison, and resides in Phillip County, Kas.; Elborn D., now twenty-one years of age; Merton I., twelve years of age. The sons are both residing at home. Mr. Ackley has been a life long Republican and Prohibitionist, voting first for J. C. Fremont. Has held the office of Assessor and Township Trustee several times, being among the first elected.

G. C. Ackley was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1827. He was the third child of James and Nancy Ackley. Here Mr. Ackley made his home till 1853, when he came to Floyd County, Ia., where he remained only a short time, when he went to Illinois and remained three or four months; then he returned to this county, staid about six months, when he again returned to Illinois and staid till 1855, when he and the rest of the family came to this county, and have since resided. G. C. Ackley resides where he first settled with his parents, situated on section 20, Union Township. Mr. Ackley was married in this county in 1869, to Miss Lucinda Vanduzen. Their family consists of four children — Wm. Henry, Lilly Elmer, Charles E. and George M. Mr. Ackley is

not only first among the citizens of this county in point of time, but in point of citizenship. Though not an aspirant for office he has always taken an active interest in the success of the Republican party. Mr. Ackley is another man who, by his life, has demonstrated that it requires a man of energy and pluck to face these pioneer hardships.

James Ackley was born in Otsego County, N. Y., March 12, 1799; married Nancy Brightman in New York, April 18, 1822. She was born in Rhode Island, Aug. 18, 1797. Moved to Illinois in 1864. Came to Iowa Nov. 24, 1865, driving from Illinois with a team, and settled upon the farm where G. C. Ackley now resides, on section 20, township 94, range 17. Here he made his home till his death, which occurred Feb. 1, 1870. Mrs. Ackley is still living. Both were members of the Free-Will Baptist church. James Ackley's family consisted of eleven children; nine grew to man and womanhood, six sons and three daughters, all of whom are still supposed to be living. Their relative positions with regard to age follow as their names are given below — David, died at the age of ten, by falling from a tree and severing the jugular vein on a snag that had been cut sharp with an ax; Nancy died at the age of two, accidentally scalded by pulling a kettle of hot water onto herself; J. M. and G. C.'s sketches we have already in this work; Wm. H. came to Iowa in 1853, returned to New York in 1857; after visiting there a short time he took the train for the West again, as his friends supposed, but since that day has never been heard from; Sally E. married Henry Schermerhorn in New York State and came West in 1855; Mr. Schermerhorn died in February, 1882; the widow resides in Scott Township with her daughter, Mrs. Henry Montrose; C. T. and Russel's sketches are also in this work; Fannie married Egbert Davis, whose sketch will also be found here; Judson, whose sketch will also be found in this work; Mary Jane married Sam Rex, whose sketch will be found in this work.

J. M. Ackley was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1825. He is the oldest living child of James and Nancy Ackley. Mr. Ackley made that State his home till he came to Iowa, which was in the winter of 1853, locating in Union Township, Floyd County. The first two years he was scarcely settled in this county, but spent a portion of it in Illinois visiting friends and working. The second year he returned to New York, and remained only about ten months, when he returned to Iowa in company with his brother

C. T. and his wife, and his own wife. At that date they could not go on the cars further than Dunliff; from there to Cedar Falls they staged it. From there they had to hire a conveyance, paying $12 for the pleasure of riding over the wild prairie. In 1855 Mr. Ackley and his brother C. T. pre-empted 320 acres of land, and built a long shanty. They had a partition through this building, each amily living upon his own land, thus securing the clear title to the land under the law. Upon this land Mr. Ackley still resides, being situated on section 29, range 94 west, Union Township; has added to his first purchase, so that now he owns in all 215 acres. In the year 1872, or thereabout, he built himself a fine residence, being one of the best in the county. His home is nicely situated and presents a fine appearance. Mr. Ackley is now enjoying the fruits of a life of ambition and energy and industry. He began at the stump, as some term it, and has raised himself to a position of independence. His start in this county was discouraging. On the way he and his brother C. T. each lost a large box of clothing, supposed to be burned up in the Chicago depot, the most of which was new and badly needed, for they were without a change of clothes and nearly out of money. These were indeed dark days. But for these stout-hearted pioneers the grand West, now swarming with busy people and waving with rich harvests, would be a desert still. Mr. Ackley was married in 1855 to Miss Julina Thayer, a native of New York. They have no family living; lost two children in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Ackley have been members of the Free-Will Baptist Church for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Ackley was never an office-seeker though he has been a life-long and solid Republican.

R. J. Ackley was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in 1835. He was the sixth child of James and Nancy Ackley. When Mr. Ackley came to Iowa he was twenty years of age, it being in 1855. He located in Marble Rock, where he still resides. He spent the summer of 1855 traveling in Minnesota looking at the country; afterward clerked in a store nearly a year in Marble Rock; the year following worked at the carpenter's trade. The winter of 1860 he taught school in Rock Grove, where he made the acquaintance of Mr. Gaylord. From this date till 1870 he was principally engaged in farming, though he worked at the trade of carpenter some of the time. In 1870 he went into the hotel business and ran the Marble Rock Hotel nearly a year. The year following he clerked for Shepardson & Beelar, dry-goods merchants. The year following he

resumed farming, at the expiration of which time he assumed the management of the elevator and continued at it three years. He again engaged in farming and continued at it until 1879, when he took charge of the Beelar House and ran it nearly two years. At this date we find him still a resident of Marble Rock, enjoying a fine home and the society of his many friends. Mr. Ackley was married July 6, 1861, to Miss Maria J. Baltimore, daughter of Ashbury Baltimore. They have a family of six children—Ella Irene, Viva Estell, Nancy Isabel, Ashbury J., Bertha May and Nellie Ethel. Mr. Ackley is a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor. Politically he is a Republican and Prohibitionist; has held the office of Town Clerk one year, Trustee two years, and Constable four years, and is at present a member of the Town Council.

S. J. Ackley was born in New York State in 1840. He was the youngest son of James and Nancy Ackley. At the age of twelve he came with his parents to Iowa, locating in Floyd County. He made his home with his parents about six years after coming to the county. In 1859 he married Miss Emily Rex. At this date he commenced for himself by renting land. In 1866 he lost his wife who left him three children—Ida V. makes her home with her grandmother; Garrison, married and a farmer; Desdemona A. makes her father's house her home. Mr. Ackley married his second wife, Sarah J. Asper, in 1870. They have three children—Arminta P., Nellie Ann and Joseph H. Politically Mr. Ackley is a Republican.

J. D. Anthony was born in New York State, March 30, 1833. Here he made his home till he was about twenty years of age, when he went to Illinois, where he remained about ten years, in Whiteside County. About six months after going to Illinois, his father, Peter, and mother, Nancy Anthony, joined him and made his house their home while he remained in the State. Mr. Anthony came to Floyd County in 1864, locating in Marble Rock, where he has since resided. Shortly after he left Illinois his father died, and his mother made her home with her son, A. P. Anthony, in Chicago, for about eleven years, when she came to Iowa, and again made her home with her son, J. D. Anthony, till her death, which occurred in 1878; her remains lie in the Marble Rock Cemetery. In New York he learned the heavy brace carpenter's trade. After going to Illinois he turned his attention almost absolutely to farm work, at which he worked most of the time while in the State, and since coming to Iowa has turned his attention principally to carpenter-

ing, doing the most of the building in Marble Rock. The fine school-house is a grand monument to his memory. He has built for himself one of the finest residences in the county. His surroundings are naturally beautiful and embellished without so that he has one of the grandest homes on the Shell Rock River. The house presents a grand view from its commanding position, overlooking some of the finest beauties of nature's art up and down the Shell Rock. Mr. Anthony deserves great credit for the pluck and energy in his pioneer life, and its conflicts with hard times. He has raised a family of five children and keeps them in school constantly, and means to furnish each with a good education. Mr. Anthony was married Nov. 16, 1862, to Miss Magdaline Clay. The names of the children are—John J., Clara C., Albert A., Nancy Bell, and Anna Edith.

W. H. Ash was born in Wisconsin, in 1852. He is a son of W. D. Ash, a resident of Wisconsin. W. H. Ash made his home in Wisconsin till the spring of 1881, when he moved to Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, where he remained till September of the same year; at this date he became a citizen of Floyd County, locating upon the farm of 164 acres, where he still resides, on the Shell Rock River, about three and a half miles south of Marble Rock. He is at present cultivating about eighty acres. Mr. Ash was married Jan. 27, 1872, to Miss Martha Hales, a native of England, being born there in 1850, and coming to America at about the age of one year. She was a daughter of James Hales, who resided in Wisconsin. He died in 1864. They have one son—Leland, nearly three years of age. Politically he is a Democrat, though his wife's influence is in favor of the Republican party. Mr. Ash is a member of the order of Freemasons.

A. J. Asper was born in Summit County, O., in 1836. At the age of thirteen he commenced to do for himself by running a retail patent-medicine wagon in Ohio. At this he was engaged about four years. At the expiration of this time he went to Plainfield, Ill., and worked in a drug store with E. G. Wright about five years. In 1858 he became a citizen of Floyd County, locating in Marble Rock, Union Township, where he engaged in farming till 1863. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry; served on the Atlanta campaign as far as Big Shanty, Northern Georgia; then was put into detached service with the Western Sanitary Commission, headquarters at St. Louis; operated at the front till Atlanta was vacated, when he re-

turned to St. Louis and remained in the same avocation till he was mustered out in July, 1865, when he returned to Marble Rock and engaged in the grocery business; this he continued about two years, when he sold out and engaged in buying and shipping grain, at which he continued about eight years. In 1880 he purchased an entire new stock of drugs, and is still engaged in that business. A word of comment being admissible, we wish to say he has a fine store and is doing a very good business. In Marble Rock, March 13, 1860, he and Miss C. S. Hawks were united in marriage. She was a native of New York State. They have a family of five children—Roderic R., Cora E., Nora M., Edith I., Blanche E., Carl J.

Russell Z. Bailey was born in Bedford, Cuyahoga County, O., July 27, 1838. He was a son of David and Elmira Bailey, both natives of New England. Mr. Bailey lived in Ohio till he was twelve years of age, when he moved with his parents to DeKalb County, Ill., where he resided till August, 1861, when he enlisted in Company A, Second Illinois Light Artillery; served his country three years and was mustered out in September, 1864, at Springfield, Ill. He was never wounded nor taken prisoner, though he was in some of the hardest-fought battles of the Rebellion, among the more prominent of which were the siege of Vicksburg, battles of Coffeyville and Hickman, besides a host of sharp skirmishes. Immediately after his return from the army he came to Floyd County, Ia., and remained about six months, when he returned to Illinois and remained about a year, when, in the fall of 1866, he returned to this county to make his home. His first purchase was on section 21, consisting of 160 acres, where he lived three years, when he sold to Isaac Shultz, and bought the farm of 160 acres where he now resides, on section 27, about three miles southeast of Marble Rock. The railroad cutting off about forty acres on the west side, he has since purchased eighty acres on section 30, about three miles southwest of Marble Rock. He also owns 200 acres six miles west of Marble Rock, in Scott Township, making in all 440 acres, besides some property in the village of Marble Rock. He puts in crop yearly about 150 acres, besides keeping from thirty to forty head of cattle and horses, and from forty to fifty hogs. In 1870 he built one of the best farm houses in the county, the other buildings and surroundings being in keeping with the house. Mr. Bailey was married in Sycamore, Ill., in 1865 to Cora Robison, a native of New York State. They have four children—Loey R., Elroy B., Leon A., and Earl R., ages,



T. S. Clark

fifteen, ten, eight, and three respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and their eldest son are members of the Baptist church.

Ashbury Baltimore was born in Montgomery County, O., near Dayton, June 16, 1807. At about the age of twelve, he went with his father, Philip Baltimore, to Wayne County, Ind., where Mr. Ashbury Baltimore farmed for about thirty years, when he went to Michigan and farmed about five years. At the expiration of this time he returned to Indiana and farmed four years. June 29, 1853, he became a citizen of Floyd County, Iowa, locating in what is now known as Marble Rock, Union Township. Has been interested in farming principally ever since coming to the county. He was the second man who settled in the township. In those days he had to go to Cedar Rapids for provisions, and haul grain to Independence, Waterloo and McGregor. The price of wheat sometimes was as low as thirty-five cents a bushel, but usually ranged from seventy-five to eighty cents, while pork was from three to five dollars. He got one dollar for his first wheat and fifteen cents for his first pork, dressed. Mr. Baltimore owns 200 acres of land three miles from the pleasant village of Marble Rock, which he superintends still. He owns also a pleasant home in the village besides ten town lots nicely situated, that will soon be occupied as village homes. He was the first man in the county who ever got a premium on a wolf and wild-cat scalp, which he received in 1856. The first school in the township was taught in his house. Mr. Baltimore was married in Wayne County, Ind., Nov. 4, 1830, to Miss Sarah Ritter. She was also a native of Ohio, being born there Sept. 3, 1812. Their family consisted of nine children, six of whom are now living. They all reside in Union Township except one son, who resides in Nebraska—Louiza, born Aug. 16, 1838, now the wife of Peter Vorhes; Maria, born Dec. 25, 1840, married R. J. Ackley; Sarah, born Feb. 7, 1843, married Laban Vorhes; John, born Dec. 5, 1844, married Tilla Palferd; Diantha, born Oct. 4, 1848, married Charles F. Beelar; Mary, born June 28, 1850, married William Bucklin. Of this large family we can but remark they are well worthy the pride of their father, since they are all acting well their parts in life, and are well to do. And they in return can be proud of a father who had the courage to face all the hardships of pioneer life in order to secure homes for his children. Mr. Baltimore is one of those few men who has by his own exertions wrung from the hard hand of toil a property that makes him independent. He is one of those men, too, who has

helped lay the foundation to Floyd County's successful history. If the coming generation maintain the good order and society these stout-handed men did, they will be doing more than is expected of them. Mrs. Baltimore's mother is still living with them at the advanced age of ninety-eight. An incident that will long be remembered by his family, who were nearly all present at the time, we make note of here, as almost a miraculous draft of fishes. One of the severe winters not long after coming to this county, he conceived the idea that there might be some fish caught by cutting through the ice. This was done with great success, securing about a wagon-load of beautiful fish. While they were engaged in this they heard the dogs running a deer, and presently a large one came sliding and slipping on the ice, and fell not far from them. Mr. Baltimore seized the grand opportunity and slaughtered him then and there. Venison and fish were a plentiful article of food at the Baltimore house for some months afterward.

George Barth, deceased, was born in Canada, Aug. 12, 1836. He remained in Canada, engaged in farming, till the 9th of of March, 1872, when he came to Floyd County, Ia., and bought the farm where the family still resides, on section 2, Union Township, about three miles northeast of Marble Rock. His first purchase was three eightys; he afterward bought the balance of section 2, making the only full section farm in Union Township. Upon this farm was a small building. This he added to and rebuilt, so that now it is a large farm-house. This farm was all wild land except 150 acres. It has since all been cultivated, except 160 acres, which is kept for pasture and timber. Upon this farm Mr. Barth lived till his death, which occurred March 20, 1878. He was married in Canada, July 9, 1863, to Mary Harbert, who was born in Germany, Feb. 29, 1843, and went to Canada with her parents when she was about four years of age. The family consists of seven children—Mary, Margaret, George, Lydia, John, Daniel and William. Mr. and Mrs. Barth were members of the Lutheran church, and Mrs. Barth is still a member of the same.

C. F. Beelar was born in Missouri, Nov. 13, 1838; came to Iowa with his father, Jacob Beelar, when a mere child, and has since made this State his home, stopping in Lee County about six years, and about six years in Bremer County. At about the age of thirteen he became a citizen of Floyd County, and has since that time resided here upon the bank of Shell Rock River, where the pleasant little village of Marble Rock now stands. He has been

more or less identified with its growth, though he has given considerable attention to farming. He in company with Mr. Shepardson engaged in the mercantile business two years in Marble Rock, it being about the year 1870. In 1871 he engaged in the hotel business, at which he remained about eight years. Since then he has rented it part of the time. He built the hotel and barn himself, which reflects considerable credit upon the town and upon his own enterprise. In 1880 he and N. H. Ostrander built a creamery in the village, which is quite an accession to the village. It is run by the water-power of a lively little brook, through the auspices of a livelier eleven-inch turbine wheel, which furnishes an abundance of power. Its capacity for making butter is, easily, 800 pounds. per day. He owns in addition to his town property about 230 acres adjoining the village, which occupies a portion of his attention. Politically we find Mr. Beelar a Republican, and awake to the live issues of the day, as his bold energy in behalf of the Amendment will illustrate; has held the office of Constable and Town Clerk, and is now filling the office of Justice of the Peace. In 1868 he and Miss Diantha Baltimore were united in marriage in Marble Rock. She was a native of Indiana. They have two children—Oscar and Maudie, ages thirteen and ten respectively. Of Mr. Beelar we beg leave to say he is not only one of the first men of his township in point of time of settlement, but in point of citizenship.

Jacob Beelar, deceased, was born in Tennessee, Feb. 22, 1789, where he made his home with his father, who was a farmer, till he was about twenty years of age, when he went to Indiana, and remained there till about the year 1838, when he came to Iowa, locating first in Lee County, where he remained about six years; thence to Bremer County, and stopped about six years, and in February, 1852 he became a citizen of Floyd County. He took Government claim of 600 or 700 acres, the land not being then in market, but soon as it was made possible he entered about 480, upon which he resided till his death, which occurred Jan. 25, 1858. This property was situated where Marble Rock now stands. A 16 x 16 log house was the first building erected in the township. This he built in 1851, the year previous to bringing his family into the county. In 1852 he built another log house, 20 x 30. Neither of these houses now stand, the larger one being destroyed only six or seven years ago. Mr. Beelar was the first settler in this township, and remained about one year without a single neigh-

bor. He married his first wife in Indiana, and by her he had six children. He married his second wife, Caroline Fisher, a native of Germany, in Crawfordsville, Ind., by whom he had six children, four still living; their names are as follows: Cynthia Ann, who is now the wife of Abram Johnson, and resides in Homer, Hamilton County, Iowa; C. F. Beelar is the next oldest, who is married and resides at Marble Rock, upon the old homestead; Jesse Mc., also married, and living in Verndale, Minn; Dartha, now the wife of Jacob Rex, residing at Puget Sound, Wash. Ter., where Mrs. Beelar is living with his daughter, at the advanced age of seventy-six. Mr. Beelar was a man of perfect physical organization and health, being five feet and ten inches tall, and weighing about 240 pounds. He was identified with the war of 1812.

S. P. Bissell was born in Aurora, Portage County, Ohio, in 1825. Here he made his home till about twenty-eight years of age; he was reared on a farm, and received a good common-school education; at the age of twenty-one he entered the Twinsburg Academy, where he remained two years, during part of which time he was an assistant teacher. At the age of twenty-four he married Harriet L. Griffith, daughter of James Griffith, one of Floyd County's pioneers. Shortly after his marriage he went to Wisconsin and engaged in farming one season; afterward returned to Ohio and remained about three years. In his twenty-fifth year he commenced to learn the blacksmith's trade, at which avocation he was employed till he came to Iowa in 1854. He located first in Nora Springs, where he remained about two years; his first work in this county was to iron off a saw-mill at Nora Springs, after which he taught the first singing school in Floyd County. While he resided at Nora Springs he worked at his trade, but the population was so scarce that he was unemployed three fourths of the time, though farmers came as far as 100 miles to get a plow layed; he had many customers from Minnesota. At the expiration of this two years he moved to Floyd, where he resided six or seven years, engaged in blacksmithing and teaching occasional classes in vocal music, after which he moved to Fayette for the purpose of having his family avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the college; here he remained three years, which time he was wholly employed in teaching vocal music in that part of the country; a part of the time he was a teacher of music in the college. In 1868 he became a citizen of Marble Rock, where he continued his profession as

teacher of vocal music, and was agent for a life and fire insurance company, till the fall of 1880, when he abandoned teaching on account of his impaired health. In 1881 he again resumed his trade, at which we find him engaged. With all due respect to Mr. Bissell, we wish to say, in one sense of the word, he appears out of his place in a blacksmith shop. Not that he is not proficient, but he seems better calculated to fill a position where muscle is not absolutely king. As a music teacher, he certainly is an eminent one. Since he was seventeen years of age a twelve months has scarcely passed but he has taught more or less. The truth of the statement will be seen when we say that he has taught over 100 terms of school. Mr. Bissell was married Feb. 28, 1849, in the city of Cleveland, Ohio; his family consists of two children living—Frankie is now the wife of E. A. Rosenkrans; Fred is engaged with the mining speculations of Idaho. In 1878 Mr. Bissell lost his third child, Elmer E., at the age of eleven, by drowning in the Shell Rock River, close to the village.

T. W. Boon was born in Washington County, Ohio, May 10, 1843. He is a son of Thomas and Eunice Boon, who are now both deceased. The mother died about the year 1855. His father died in April, 1879. When T. W. Boon was about ten years of age, he went to Illinois in company with his father. They spent about two years in DeKalb County, while the two older brothers, W. M. and S. M., were breaking up prairie and building houses on land his father had previously purchased in Union Township, Floyd County, Iowa. It was in the year 1856 that Mr. Boon became a citizen of Floyd County, where he has since resided, with the exception of two years spent in Clay County and three years in the army. He enlisted in July, 1862, in Company G, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry; was never wounded or taken prisoner, but was on three different occasions taken to the hospital as a patient, remaining only a short time, the longest stay being about thirty days. He participated in some of the hardest engagements, among them Cape Girardo, Little Rock, Ark., Lake Chico, Memphis, Tenn., the battle of Tupelo, besides the many skirmishes connected with Price's raid on St. Louis, known as the Iron Mountain. The last battle he was in was at Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864. He was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., May 25, 1865. Mr. Boon learned the mason's trade when about thirteen years of age, and has worked at it for about twenty years. He was married Dec. 30, 1866, to Maggie Sherman, a native of Michigan. They have three

children—Emma J., Daniel and Harry E. Politically Mr. Boon is a Republican.

George Bowers was born in Hillsboro County, N. H., in 1822. He was a son of Jonathan S. and Elizabeth Bowers. At the age of fourteen he engaged as a sailor on a whaling vessel. This avocation he followed till he was twenty-two years of age. During this time he sailed around the world, spending the most of the time among the South Sea Islands; spent nine months on Ascension Island, Carolina Group, it being the capital of the Group. After he abandoned the sea he returned to New Hampshire, and worked in a town about two years; afterward worked in a cotton-mill in Chicopee, Mass. At this he engaged nine years. He returned to New Hampshire and farmed about three years. In 1857 he went to Illinois, where he spent about nine years as a farmer. From there he moved to Iowa, locating in Floyd County, and purchased the farm of seventy acres where he still resides, in Union Township, about one and three-quarter miles East of Marble Rock. Mr. Bowers was married in 1846 to Miss Nancy Lawrence, a native of Warren, Maine. She died in 1852, leaving two children—Alfred and George, who died shortly afterward, both being very small. Mr. Bowers married his second wife Sept. 16, 1861. Her name was Bridget Heartt, a native of Ireland. They have no family.

C. W. Bowman was born in Indiana in 1836, where he made his home till he was about fifteen years of age, when he moved with his parents to Allamakee County, Iowa, and resided till Sept. 20, 1868, when he became a citizen of Floyd County, thus identifying himself as one of our county's first settlers. At this time he purchased 160 acres where he still resides, on section 28, Union Township. Has since added forty acres, making a fine farm of 200 acres. He has a nice home, with its beautiful surroundings and fine location. Every foot of the farm is under first class cultivation. He crops yearly about 160 acres, keeping about thirty five head of cattle, and usually 200 head of hogs, and horses sufficient to carry on his farming. Mr. Bowman was married in Allamakee County, in 1860, to Miss Sarah A. Callender, a native of Ohio. They have no family. Mr. Bowman is a member of the order of Freemasons. Though never an aspirant for office, he has always taken an active interest in politics, and votes the straight Republican ticket.

A. M. Brown, M. D., was born Sept. 3, 1845, in Woodstock, Vt. His father, Dr. Alfred Brown, filled the chair of demonstrator of

anatomy in the Vermont Medical College about two years, practicing medicine at the same time. About the year 1846 he moved with his family to Waukesha, Wis., where he practiced only one year when he died with Asiatic cholera. He left a family of four children, three daughters and one son — Helen, the oldest, is the wife of W. S. Rowe, a car manufacturer of Waukesha; the second, Edna A., is the wife of Prof. D. C. Hall, of Boston, Mass., extensively engaged in the manufacturing of musical instruments; Cornelia O., the third daughter, married C. H. Rice, of Adel, Dallas County, Ia., proprietor of the Island farm; A. M., the youngest child and only son, the subject of this sketch, lived upon a farm from his ninth to his fourteenth year, in Waukesha County, Wis.; from this date till the year 1863 he was engaged in making musical instruments. Aug. 30, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, First United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers; served his country over two years, and returned home without a scratch from the enemy's bullets, though he participated in the hard-fought battles of Franklin and Nashville, Tenn., besides numerous skirmishes. He was discharged Sept. 25, 1865, at Nashville, Tenn. He returned to Boston and resumed his avocation of making musical instruments about one year, when he went to Waukesha, Wis., and commenced the study of medicine with V. L. Moore, a homeopathic physician. He attended lectures at Iowa City one term, and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1877, though he had been practicing several years previously, having begun in Scranton, Greene County, in 1871, where he practiced till 1879, when he went to Rockford, this county, and practiced two years. Feb. 21, 1881, he formed a copartnership with Dr. C. J. Clark in the allopathy practice of medicine in Marble Rock. Was married Nov. 30, 1875, to Miss Nellie D. Hunt, a native of Illinois. They have one child — Eva L., born Oct. 31, 1876.

Charles C. Brown was born in Indiana, Oct. 6, 1831, where he remained with his father, John Brown, till he was fourteen years of age, when the family moved to Rockford, Ill., and remained about six years, when the family again moved, this time to Lafayette County, Wis. Mr. C. C. Brown spent about sixteen years in this part of the country, dividing his time between Wisconsin and Illinois, residing not far from the State line any of the time. Feb. 24, 1865, he enlisted in Company C, Fiftieth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry; served his country six months, when he was discharged on account of poor health; was mustered out Aug. 2, 1865, at Fort Leaven-

worth, Kas. Mr. Brown became a citizen of Floyd County in 1870, locating in Marble Rock, where he remained about two years on a farm near the village, when he went to Nora Springs, where he remained about five years, farming part of the time; the balance of the time he was in the hotel business. In 1877 he returned to Marble Rock, and has since made this his home. Since returning he has been occupied in various ways, some of the time on the railroad, and some in a blacksmith shop, having learned that trade in Scales Mound, Ill. Mr. Brown was married in Lafayette County, Wis., in 1855, to Miss Julia E. Stevens. They have three children—Alma A., John F. and William H.

Michael Brunner was born in Canada, in 1842; he was a son of Jacob and Margaret Brunner, both natives of France. At about the age of twenty-four, he came to the United States, locating in Winneshiek County, Ia., where he remained ten years, engaged in farming. In 1876 he became a citizen of Floyd County; purchased at that time the farm of 160 acres, where he still resides, on section 13, Union Township; upon this farm he built a fine farm residence the year he came, and the two years following he built a good barn. He has turned this farm from a wild raw prairie into a thoroughly cultivated farm. His surroundings are adorned with nicely arranged shade trees, so that he has one of the nicest homes in the county. This farm he carries on himself, putting in crop each year about 100 acres, and besides twenty acres he rents, besides keeping about nine head of horses and nineteen cattle, and from forty-five to ninety head of hogs. Mr. Brunner was married in 1865, to Catharine Ruffridge, a native of Canada. They have a family of eight children—Jacob, Anna, Maggie and Mary (twins), Evalina, William, Katie and Antonia. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brunner are members of the Lutheran church.

Michael Carbiener was born in France in 1833. He was a son of George and Catharine Carbiener. At about the age of twenty he came to America, locating first in Indiana, where he resided about two years, when he went to Illinois, near Frankfort; here he lived about seven years. At this date he came to Iowa, locating in Floyd County, purchasing his farm of 300 acres, where he still resides, on section 15, about one and one-half miles southeast of Marble Rock. This farm is one of the finest in the county. It is beautifully situated, presenting one of the grandest views of the surrounding country we ever saw. Mr. Carbiener has, by his own hard labor, cleared the farm of rocks and grubs, and turned it from a wild, raw

prairie, to a beautiful farm, all being under a splendid state of cultivation. He built a fine house and barn, and with nicely arranged shade trees has his surroundings beautified so that he has one of the nicest homes in the Northwest. He puts in crop, yearly, about 270 acres. A portion he farms himself, and rents a part, besides keeping from eight to ten head of horses and colts, and from twenty to twenty-five head of cattle, and from forty to fifty head of hogs, some years even exceeding this number. Mr. Carbiener was married in 1860 to Mary Hammon, a native of France. They have ten children—Mary, married William Theman, and resides five miles west of Marble Rock; Sarah, George, Margaret, Jacob, Elizabeth, Michael, Lewis, Fredrick and William. The nine younger children still reside at home. Both Mr. and Mrs. Carbiener are members of the German Lutheran church. Politically, we are pleased to say that Mr. Carbiener always votes for the best man, if he knows him, but when it comes to a State or United States election he votes the Democratic ticket. Mr. Carbiener is among those men who helped lay the successful and solid foundation to the history of Floyd County. He is a man who has been very successful, and has by his own exertions placed himsel among the sound, able and wealthy farmers of our county. Not only this, but he has the best word and wishes of all his neighbors, and is social and pleasant to all, and has a host of friends.

Andrew Carney was born in Pennsylvania in 1821. He was a son of Andrew and Barbara E. (Swagart) Carney. Mr. Carney spent his childhood days and many years of his manhood in Pennsylvania, being fifty-one years of age when he left the State. While there he made farming his principal avocation, though he was engaged for a short time in the lumber and shingle business. Nov. 9, 1872, he came to Iowa, locating in Floyd County, purchasing the farm of 160 acres where he still resides, on section 22, one and one-half miles southeast of Marble Rock. To his first purchase he has added 245 acres, making a farm of 405 acres lying all in one body. This is one of Floyd County's best farms, being of the best quality of soil, and under a splendid state of cultivation. His residence is also beautifully situated, being located upon the public thoroughfare, and within a few rods of the railroad track, where the daily passing trains relieve the usual monotony of farm life. Mr. Carney was married in Pennsylvania in 1847, to Mary A. Shook, a native of Pennsylvania. Their family consists of nine children living and two deceased—Mary Elizabeth, died at the age

of nine years and nine months, Nov. 5, 1860; Sarah J., now the wife of David Eikenberry, resides in Butler County; Clarissa Violetta, died in 1865, at the age of eleven; Harriet, married John Flora, resides also in Butler County, Ia.; Clara Emma, now visiting friends in Pennsylvania; George A., Albert W., Miles B., David C., Daniel C. and Andrew. The seven younger children still reside at home. All the family were born in Pennsylvania except the youngest son. Mr. Carney voted for James K. Polk for President when a young man, and has since adhered to the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Carney has for the past twenty-eight years been a member of the Brethren church.

T. S. Clark was born in Erie County, N. Y., in 1840. He was the sixth child of Job and Rhoda J. Clark. At about the age of twelve he moved with his parents to Jackson County, Iowa, where they remained about sixteen years, when they came to Floyd County, Iowa. Mr. Clark made his home with his father, farming his place till he was about twenty-five years of age. In the year 1864 he purchased forty acres of land a mile and a half east of Marble Rock. This land he ran his face for. He broke up and put in wheat twenty-seven acres, which crop paid for the land, breaking and fencing, with some money left. At this time he lived in Marble Rock. The year following he sold this land and ran his face again for 160 acres near the first place. Upon this he moved and lived twelve years. During this time he paid for his farm, but lost some money in trying to make money by running a threshing machine. In June, 1879, he sold this farm and bought 560 acres where he now resides, four miles south of Marble Rock. His farming is principally corn, oats and timothy, having in crop usually 400 acres, keeping all the way from thirty-five to seventy-five head of cattle, and more hogs than we can count, sometimes has as high as 300 head. Mr. Clark was married in 1864 to Miss Mary Edna Wallace, daughter of John Wallace, one of Floyd County's pioneers. Their family consists of five children—Dora Anna, Nellie, Mirtie, Job and George B. Mr. Clark is not only among the big farmers of the county, but is one of its early and highly respected citizens. Politically he is a Republican.

Dr. C. J. Clark was born in Canada, June 15, 1834. When about two years of age his parents moved to Buffalo, N. Y., where Dr. Clark made his home till he was nineteen years of age. When sixteen years of age he entered the Abbilt Academy, and graduated at the age of nineteen. Upon the completion of his studies

he at once commenced the study of medicine under the tutorage of Dr. T. T. Lockwood, at that time Mayor of the city of Buffalo. Dr. Clark attended medical lectures at the Ralph Medical College, Toronto, Canada. He commenced the practice of medicine in Hamilton, Canada, in 1856. Here he practiced till 1858, when he took a course of lectures in the Albany Medical College, N. Y. This done, he resumed the practice of medicine in New York, where he remained a short time, when he returned to Hamilton, Canada, and again commenced practice. Here he remained in a fine practice till 1863, when he went into the service of the Government as a contract surgeon. Here he remained till the termination of the war, when he came to Iowa, locating first in Dyersville, Dubuque County, where he practiced medicine three years. The year following he spent in Bremer County, Ia. In 1869 he became a citizen and practicing physician of Floyd County. The first year was spent at Nora Springs; the year following he moved to Marble Rock, where he is still doing a fine practice. Since coming here he has been in constant practice, except the college season of 1879-'80, when he was surgeon in charge in Bennett's Hospital, Chicago, Ill. Here he also received a diploma of M. D. Dr. Clark was married in Canada, in 1853, and has three children—Lora B., married, is proprietor of a drug store in Marble Rock, the largest in the county; Mattie, now the wife of H. C. Darland, a resident of Marble Rock, formerly a school-teacher and merchant; Mittie, a little daughter seven years of age. Dr. Clark is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. Politically he is a Republican. In 1876 he lost his wife, and is now living with his second wife, formerly Carrie Van Myers.

Clark & Kendall, proprietors of the largest drug store in Floyd County, situated in Marble Rock; formed the partnership May 1, 1882. Mr. L. B. Clark, the former owner of the stock, opened a drug store in Marble Rock in 1878. This he ran only about six months, when he was unluckily burnt out, losing his entire stock, dwelling, household goods and photograph gallery, leaving him $500 worse than nothing. Just eleven days from this catastrophe he was again established in the drug business, by buying a drug store of J. W. Martin, in company with A. R. Van Myers, with whom he carried on business till his death, which occurred about eighteen months afterward. At this event Mr. Clark bought his partner's interest in the stock, and continued in business alone till

he took in his present partner. Mr. Clark was born in Canada May 1, 1855; came to the United States Sept. 1, 1865, locating first in Dubuque County, Ia. He became a citizen of Floyd County in 1870. Prior to engaging in the drug business he attended school principally. He was married Nov. 2, 1877, to L. A. Baldon. They have one son—Harlie R., six months old. J. P. Kendall was born in Wapello County, Ia., in 1858; became a citizen of Floyd County in 1870; was married in 1876 to Mary C. Mumford, of Wisconsin. They have one child—Guy M., now five years of age.

U. A. Collison was born in Canada, Sept. 2, 1844; here he made his home till the year 1862, when he went to Rockford, Ill., and remained till 1865, when he came to Marble Rock, this county, where he has since resided. He learned the blacksmith and wagon maker's trade in Canada with his grandfather, John Shaver; he learned also the joiner's trade in that country. These avocations he pursued there about six years. While in Illinois he worked in a sash and door factory eighteen months. After becoming a citizen of Marble Rock he engaged in the carpenter and joiner's trade, and continued it for about eleven years, contracting and running a force of hands most of the time during the summer months; two years, during the winter months, found him in the cabinet shop of C. D. Kendley. In the year 1877 he again resumed his avocation of blacksmithing and wagon-making, at which we find him still employed, in company with C. Brown, whom he took in as a partner about ten months ago. They not only do a large business in repairing, but turn out a great deal of new work in different styles of buggies and wagons. Mr. Collison is proficient in all there is of his trade. Think we are safe in saying he is the only man in the county who is the possessor of three trades. Mr. Collison is said to be doing the largest business of the kind in the county, his customers numbering over 300. Mr. Collison was married in Marble Rock, Dec. 27, 1865, to Miss Almina Johnson, who has been a resident of this county twenty-three years. They have two children—Kittie Gertrude and Charles A., aged fourteen years and fifteen months, respectively.

James Conner was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in April, 1826. He was the fifth child of James and Mary Ann Conner. Mr. Conner made New York State his home till 1864, when he came to Iowa, locating in Cerro Gordo County, where he remained about seven years, engaged in farming. In this county he bought

two farms, which he still owns. They are situated two miles apart, in Doherty Township, each containing 160 acres, and under a fine state of cultivation and improvement. In the year 1875 he rented his farms and came to Marble Rock, where he has since resided, and has been mail conductor for the past five years, and has never missed a trip. Mr. Conner enlisted in New York State in 1862 in Company I, Scott's Nine Hundred United States Volunteer Cavalry. For two weeks after his enlistment he was engaged as a recruiting officer and received the enlistment of twenty one soldiers. When he reported at headquarters there was no transportation, and he took them to New York City at his own expense. For this exhibition of patriotism, together with many others of Mr. Conner, he was honored with the position of Orderly Sergeant, but of this he never accepted, for the reason that he felt all such honors would better become a man who had won them in actual service. Mr. Conner had scarcely been in the army two weeks when he was taken sick with the black measles; lay in the hospital about three months, when he was discharged. To show the severity of the disease we remark here that when Mr. Conner was taken sick his weight was 165 and his hair and beard were black as a raven's wing; inside of thirty days his hair and whiskers turned as white as snow, and his weight when discharged and dressed in uniform was only 102 lbs. When he returned home he was a stranger, so to speak, to his nearest neighbors; many would remark that they had certainly seen him but could not place him. Mr. Conner was never expected back to the army, but after remaining at home about one year he felt himself sufficiently recovered to go back and fight rebels again. He enlisted in 1863 in Company H, Eleventh New York Cavalry. He remained in the army till the close of the war, it being about one year; was discharged at Memphis, Tenn., October, 1864. Mr. Conner's army experience was one indeed of great interest. It was so varied that we may say it ran from the pleasantest to the most severe hardship. Those who are acquainted with the history of Scott's Nine Hundred know that they were organized to protect the United States Capitol. So choice were they in the selection of these troops and horses that the men were nearly of one age, while each company's horses were of the same weight and color. Mr. Conner's company had jet black horses, without a single white hair, and all weighing 1,100 pounds, not varying five pounds. This was indeed a brief military holiday. They were dressed in

the best the Government could afford, and with well-blackened boots and clean-brushed clothes they spent several pleasant weeks, which, of course, aroused the envy of those less fortunate. By the judgment of the head officers they were sent to the front. They were ordered to Texas, but upon arriving at New Orleans they were ordered to hunt guerrillas, the most dangerous part of army life. The rest of their army life was spent in wading through swamps and jungles, placing themselves as a target for the sharp-shooter. Mr. Conner relates the circumstances of a raid he was on in connection with Sherman's march to the sea. They numbered 30,000, and by a peculiar practice of military tactics they were kept wading the swamps in ambush as much as possible. They survived for four days without a bite to eat except leaves and buds of trees. Their horses became fatigued and died by the dozen, while many of them mired and drowned. Three hundred negroes followed them into this swamp. Their fate was fearful. At the end of the fifth day's journey there were only two remaining with them, the rest either starving to death or drowning or miring. It is supposed that but few ever lived to get out. The most of these negroes were riding mules, but one by one they disappeared and the mules followed on, and came very handy to those who lost their horses. Mr. Conner was married in January, 1847, in New York State, to Miss Rozilla Ingerson, a native of New York. They have only one child living—Amelia, married to John Stewart, and resides in Cerro Gordo County. It was not party spirit but true royal patriotism that caused him to fight for his country so tenaciously. He has been a life-long Democrat, and a strong advocater of supporting the Constitution. For county officers he wisely votes for the best man.

F. Crocker was born in Grafton County, N. H., April 9, 1834. He was a son of Benjamin S. and Eliza Jane (Howe) Crocker. At the age of eleven Mr. Crocker moved with his parents to Lake County, Ill., which he called his home till 1863, though for thirteen years he was a sailor on the lakes; six or seven years of this time he sailed before the mast; afterward promoted to second mate, then to first mate, which position he occupied about four years; at the expiration of this time he was appointed to take charge of a vessel. This position he continued in during the balance of the time. When he commenced this life he was but thirteen years of age, and was away from home three years on his first trip. In February, 1863, he became a citizen of Floyd County

spending the first two years on rented land, at the end of which time he purchased forty acres on Flood Creek, S Charles Township, and resided on it about one year, when he sold it and bought another forty acres on the same creek, but in Union Township. On this he lived about one year, when he sold it and bought eighty acres, two and one-half miles northeast of Marble Rock. Upon this he built a house, and made it his home about eighteen months, when he sold and moved to Marble Rock, and rented a farm one year. In the year of 1869 he bought the farm of 120 acres where he still resides, two and one-half miles southeast of Marble Rock. This is one of Floyd County's best farms, being all under good cultivation, and of the best quality of soil, and raises as good crops as are raised in the county. Mr. Crocker was married May 22, 1859, in the city of Kenosha, Wis., to Pathina E. Porter, a native of New York State. They have a family of three children living, and one deceased—Frankie, the wife of James Reams, resides in Greene, Butler County; Willis and Willie were twins (Willis died at about the age of fourteen and one half, July 22, 1879; Willie lives with his father); Birdie J., the youngest, now about six years of age. Mr. Crocker is a Republican and an out and out Prohibitionist. He is also a member of the order of Freemasons.

W. O. Crumb was born in New York in 1838; at about the age of twelve, he moved with his father, E. Crumb, to Indiana, where W. O. made his home till 1862, when he came to Iowa. He spent the first fifteen years farming, the first five years as a renter, afterward purchased a farm in Scott. In 1880 he engaged in the restaurant business in Marble Rock, at which avocation we still find him, doing a pleasant business. Mr. Crumb was married July 26, 1856, to Miss Hannah J. Claypool, a native of Michigan. They have five children—Loretta A,, Mary O., Irving O., Lydia L. and George L. Loretta married Godfrey Reihm, and resides in Scott Township. Mary is the wife of Robert Fletcher, residents of Scott Township. The rest of the children still make their father's house their home. Mr. Crumb is a member of the I. O. O. F., and is politically a Republican. Was in an early day Constable, and one of the first officers elected in Scott Township. One time he held five offices, for the reason there were more offices than men in the township, viz.: Assessor, Trustee, Sub-Director President and Secretary of the Board of Directors.

Benjamin Darland was born in Nicholas County, Ky., May 24, 1807. When about four years of age, he moved with his

father, Isaac Darland, to Preble County, O. Here Mr. Darland made his home the majority of the time till he moved to Illinois, which was in 1836. Mr. Darland learned the hatter's trade in Richmond, Ind. He afterward worked at the trade in Greenville, Ohio, three years, and eleven years in Fulton County, Ill. At the expiration of this time he moved to Kane County, Ill., and rented land about three years, when he purchased a farm and made it his home about five years. In 1855 he came to Floyd County, Iowa. In the spring of 1855 he entered 320 acres of land; upon this land he moved in 1856, where he made his home till 1873, when he sold, and has since made no permanent place his home, spending most of his time visiting friends in the East, making his home with his sons, in Iowa. Mr. Darland's family consists of five children living, and five deceased; two died in infancy, their names were Isaac and Mathew, deaths occurring at Batavia, Ill. J. W. is married and in the dry-goods business in Marble Rock; Charles died at Marble Rock, in 1867, aged fifteen years; Frances is now the wife of J. L. Secor, and resides in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, near Sheffield; Frank was killed at the battle of Blue Mills, Mo., Sept. 17, 1861, aged twenty-one years; Catherine married Mr. Chas. F. Greenwood, and resides in DeKalb County, Ill.; Maria, wife of W. Brubaker, died in Chicago, April 14, 1879; Frank was killed in the army in 1861; Julia married Jesse Beelar, and resides in Verndale, Minn.; Henry, married and resides in Marble Rock. Of Mr. Darland we cannot refrain from speaking as those who know him best. He has not only been identified with this county's interests from a very early date, but is interested still in the history whose foundations he helped lay. Has always been a life-long Republican, though never an office-seeking man. In Illinois he held the office of County Supervisor two years, in this county, has been a member of the Board of Supervisors two years; and was a member of the Iowa Legislature the year 1874, it being the Fifteenth General Assembly. These positions he acceptably filled besides others of his township and county, such as member of the Board of Trustees, Supervisor; etc. He is a man who always throws his influence on the side that has for its motto: The advancement of the country and the morality of its citizens, and was a decided friend to the Amendment.

J. W. Darland was born in Greenville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1833, He is a son of Benjamin Darland, whose sketch will be found in this work. At about the age of three he moved with his parents

to Fulton County, Ill., where he resided about ten years, attending school most of the time. At the expiration of this time the family moved to Kane County, and remained about four years. Here he assisted his father on the farm. They then moved to De Kalb County, Ill., where Mr. Darland spent three years upon his father's farm. Oct. 5, 1855, his father's family moved to Marble Rock, this county. Mr. Darland made his home with his father, and worked upon his farm till 1860, when he went to Muscatine and taught school the winter of 1860, near Muscatine. The following summer he spent upon a farm. In September, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Second Illinois Light Artillery; was mustered out at the end of three years, but immediately re-enlisted, at Columbus, Ky., in same company, and remained till the close of the war, being mustered out Oct. 4, 1865, at Springfield, Ill. He was indeed one of the Government's most faithful and profitable servants; was never taken prisoner, nor in the hospital, nor wounded, though he participated in ten hard-fought battles—Union City, Tenn.; Coffeeville, Miss.; Tupelo, Miss.; Old Town Creek, Miss.; Brownsville; Siege of Vicksburg; two days' battle of Nashville; Spanish Fort; Tallahachie, Miss. He returned from the army to Marble Rock and clerked the following six months for Hiram Rosenkrans. In the spring of 1866 he went into the mercantile business himself, in Marble Rock, which he continued two years, and then went to Aureola, and remained in the mercantile business two years, when he returned to Marble Rock, and continued in the same business till 1878, when he sold his stock and went to Chicago, and engaged in the grocery business, remaining in the city about one year, at the expiration of which time he returned to Iowa, locating in Greene, Butler County, where he engaged in the hotel business about one year. Sept. 1, 1880, he returned to Marble Rock, and opened up a fine general store, which business we find him still pursuing, very successfully indeed. He has all his life made friends, and is to-day enjoying the highest respect of the community as a straightforward and honorable business man. Mr. Darland was married Dec. 22, 1866, to Josephine Frost, daughter of Robert Frost, one of Floyd County's first pioneers, coming to the county in 1854. 'Twas he who built the first saw-mill in Union Township. It served its day as a good mill, but is lately neglected for want of timber. It stands to-day on the east bank of Shell Rock, at Aureola, as a monument of early days. Mrs. Darland was born in Kane County, Ill., in 1843, and came to Iowa at the age of eleven. Their family

consists of three children—Charles A., Harry C., and Clarence, ages, fourteen, twelve and ten respectively. Mr. Darland is a member of the Odd Fellows and Freemasons. He is Master of the Masonic lodge, which position he has been elected to for five years. Politically he is a Republican—never votes any other ticket. His first vote was for John C. Fremont. Mr. Darland enlisted as a private; at the end of six months he was promoted to Corporal—then to Quartermaster Sergeant—then First Sergeant, and was promoted to the commission of Second Lieutenant Aug. 22, 1864, which position he held till he was mustered out.

Egbert Davis was born in New York State in 1831, where he remained till he was twenty-three years of age, engaged in dairying and farming. He was the seventh child of Philip and Katurah Davis. In 1854 Mr. Davis went to Illinois, where he remained one year, when he came to Floyd County and has since resided, with the exception of three years, which he spent in Hamilton County. He resides on section 20, Union Township, upon a farm he purchased in 1870. Mr. Davis was married in Union Township, this county, in the spring of 1857, to Miss Fannie M. Ackley, a native of New York State. Their family consists of six living children—Jennette Amelia, married Alven Harden, and resides near Mason City, Ia.; James A., Nina A., E. S., Charles E. and Rutherford B. Hayes still make their father's house their home. Though never an aspirant for office he has always taken an active interest in politics and votes the straight Republican ticket.

H. Garber was born in Shelby County, Ohio, in 1838. At about the age of fourteen he moved with his father, Joseph Garber, to Clayton County, Iowa, where he made his home till Aug. 20, 1862, when he enlisted in Company D, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry; served his country three years lacking twelve days, being mustered out Aug. 10, 1865, at Clinton; was in the hospital only twenty days during this time; was never wounded nor taken prisoner. He and his brother Joseph and three cousins enlisted in the same company and at the same date, and all came out unscathed except his brother, who was discharged in about six months after enlistment, and returned home and died finally of disease contracted in the army. Mr. Garber's army life was the experience of a faithful soldier. Participated in many engagements; a few we give below: Little Rock, Ark.; Fort Derussa, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, battle of Nashville, Fort Spanish and Fort Blakely at Mobile, Ala. After his return from

the army he joined his father's family who, in the spring of 1865, moved to Floyd County, where H. Garber has since resided with the exception of the year 1874, which he spent in Clayton County. Mr. Garber was married July 31, 1867, to Miss Electa A. Wallace, daughter of John Wallace, of Marble Rock. They have two children living—Max and Louella, ages five and three respectively.

Charles Gates was born in Germany in 1830; came to America in 1852, stopping the first three years in Rochester, N. Y.; Sept. 17, 1855, he landed in Marble Rock, and has since been a citizen of the county. He made Marble Rock his home till 1860; when he went there the town had just been laid out, and was all in timbered brush. Mr. Gates helped to clear it, and lay the first foundation to its history and prosperity. In 1856 Mr. Gates entered forty acres in Union Township, which he farmed till 1860, when he sold, and purchased eighty acres, where he still resides, about three miles south of Marble Rock; in 1860 he moved upon this farm, and has since made it his home. Mr. Gates has, in several different purchases, added to his first, till now he owns 640 acres, besides eighty acres he gave to his son Charles, who now resides in Greene. The number of acres and the natural fine location and the splendid state of cultivation and improvement which the farm is under, make it one of the largest and best farms in the county. Mr. Gates is one of the few pioneers of this county who has started at the bottom round in the financial ladder, and by his own exertions and prudence earned for himself a property that makes him independent. And, in addition to this, he has given by his life a lesson to young men that is well worthy of imitation. He bears the highest respect of all his acquaintances and neighbors, and has raised a family that is a credit to any father. Mr. Gates was married in Rochester, N. Y., in 1855, to Miss Julia Kasy, a native of Ireland. The names of their children are: Charles, a merchant in Greene; Henry is a farmer in Union Township; George, a merchant in Greene; Albert makes his home with his father, and is engaged in farming. Mr. Gates is a member of the Presbyterian church, and politically is a sound Republican.

John Gates was born in Germany in 1827; came to America in 1850, spending the first four years in New York State. In 1854 he became a citizen of Floyd County, locating at Nora Springs, where he spent six months; thence to Marble Rock, where he worked at the blacksmith's trade about five years. While residing in Marble Rock he purchased eighty acres, where now he resides, about two

miles southeast of Marble Rock; has added to his first purchase till he now owns 400 acres of Floyd County's best land, principally under cultivation. He has put in crop usually about 370 acres. Besides this farm he owns about 200 acres, in addition to 160 acres he gave his son. Mr. Gates usually keeps from forty to fifty head of cattle and twenty head of horses, and 200 head of sheep. Mr. Gates was married in 1852 to Jane Hoy, a native of America. They have three children—Fredric E., married Cora Russel, and farms in Union Township; Katie A. and Ella, both single and at home. Politically Mr. Gates is a Republican; has held in Union Township the office of Township Cashier, and is now the Justice of the Peace, and has been for the past six years, besides other minor offices. He is a member of the Protestant Evangelical church.

Martin Gates was born in Germany in 1828; came to America in 1851, locating first in New York State, where he remained about three years, working as a farm hand. In 1855 he came to Iowa, and located in Marble Rock, where he spent the first four years. Those years were spent in working by the day for the neighbors. In 1856 he entered forty acres of Government land at $1.25 per acre. Not being satisfied with the land, he sold it at an advance of $2.75 per acre. In 1859 he bought ninety acres along Shell Rock River, in Union Township. To this farm he added different purchases till he owned 250 acres. Upon this farm he lived till the fall of 1881, when he moved to Marble Rock, the spring previous having sold it entire to Mr. Benjamin Bowman for $6,000. The same summer he bought a farm of 120 acres in same township, near his old farm. He also owns eighty acres on section 31, same township, and only one-half mile from his 120-acre farm. The 120 acres is farmed by his son-in-law, William Preston. The eighty Mr. Gates farms himself, with the assistance of a hand. Mr. Gates does what is considered a mixed farming, keeping about one dozen cows and about fifty hogs, though he has kept as high as 200 hogs. In June, 1881, he purchased an entirely new stock of hardware, and opened a fine hardware store in Marble Rock. It has been our pleasure to visit the store, and must say it presents a very good appearance, embracing every seeming want of the farmer, from nails and tools to any farming implement they might desire. Mr. Gates was married in New York State in 1854, to Miss Catharine Casy, a native of Ireland. They have three children—Andrew, married, and in the hardware business with his father; John, also in the hardware

business; Eliza, the only daughter, married William Preston. Of Mr. Gates we cannot refrain from speaking in the following language: He is a man who has started from the lowest financial round in the ladder, and has, by his own exertions, wrung from the hard hand of toil a home and business and independence well worthy the pride of any man, and has by so doing given an example quite worthy of imitation, besides rearing a family of children who promise to make the best of citizens. He has the good words and best wishes of all who know him, and those who know him best are loudest in their praises.

Diebold Gerhard was born in Germany in 1826. He was a son of John and Lizzie (Kohlman) Gerhard. At about the age of twenty-seven he came to America, stopping in Wheeling, W. Va., and remaining about five months ; from thence to Illinois, where he made his home about eleven years. In 1866 he came to Iowa, locating in Floyd County. The first three years he rented land of John Gates. At the expiration of this time he bought the farm of eighty acres, where he still resides, on section 26, Union Township, paying $10 per acre. Has since bought forty additional acres joining his original eighty acres ; for this he paid $25 per acre. Upon this farm he built himself a fine house in the year 1870, and a nice barn in 1877. His farm is all under good improvement and first class cultivation. They have indeed a beautiful home. The buildings and surroundings are such that he has one of the grandest homes in the Northwest. He does his farming principally himself, and usually has it all in crop, besides keeping about twenty-three head of cattle and about forty head of hogs, and horses enough to carry on his farming. Mr. Gerhard was married in Illinois, in 1860, to Frederica Hoffman, born in Germany in 1830, and came to this country in 1860. She was a daughter of Paul and Lena Hoffman. Her father died in Germany in 1859. Her mother came with her to America. Mr. Gerhard's family consists of three sons and two daughters — Chrisena, married John Maxson and resides in Union Township ; William is a clerk in Greene ; Julia, George and Nicholas are single, and reside at home. Mr. Gerhard is a member of the Lutheran church, and Mrs. Gerhard of the Methodist church. Politically he is a Democrat.

John Goodmiller was born in Illinois in 1844. Here he made his home till he was about twenty-eight years of age. He was a son of Michael and Doratha (Keck) Goodmiller, both natives of

Germany. In 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, the Old Lead Mine Regiment; served his country three years, participating in many hard battles; a few of the more prominent ones we give: Vicksburg, Jackson, the Atlanta campaign, with Sherman on his march to the sea; was wounded in left forearm with a gunshot at the battle of Vicksburg, siege of forty-eight, and was off duty with the same about three months. After his return from the army he resumed his avocation as a farmer, where his prominence as a good and worthy citizen was appreciated by his fellow-men, by electing him to the offices of Justice of the Peace, Collector and Township Clerk. In 1873 he became a citizen of Floyd County. The first five years he rented land. In 1878 he purchased the farm of 100 acres, where he still resides, about one mile south east of Marble Rock, beautifully situated and located, and under a fine state of cultivation. Mr. Goodmiller was married in 1868 to Miss E. M. Pulley, a native of Ohio. They have six children — Wellington G., Arthur M., Homer, Preston, Elmer and Lorey. Politically he is a Republican.

Byron P. Greenwood was born in De Kalb County, Ill., Sept. 26, 1855, where he made his home on the farm with his father, Charles F. Greenwood, till he was twenty-three years of age, when he came to Marble Rock, this county, where his father purchased a stock of dry goods in company with J. W. Darland. Under the firm name of Darland & Greenwood they continued in business about six months, when Mr. C. F. Greenwood purchased his partner's interest. B. P. Greenwood has since been conducting the business alone under the name of C. F. Greenwood. He has a fine, clean stock, and an assortment that should please the most fastidious, and is doing a business of $8,000 yearly. His live and let live principles, together with his prompt dealing, have won for him a reputation worthy the pride of any young man. Mr. Greenwood was married in Marble Rock, Jan. 14, 1880, to Miss Minnie Winchill, a native of Iowa. Politically we find Mr. Greenwood Republican.

Isaac Halstead was born in Indiana in 1833. When only a child his parents moved to Michigan, where he lived till he was twenty-one years of age, when he married and moved to Lynn County, Ia., and stopped about six months, when he came to Floyd County. He moved upon a farm that he purchased in Union Township, about one mile east of Marble Rock. Here they resided till the year 1857, when their residence was destroyed by fire. In-

stead of rebuilding on the farm, they built a fine residence in the present village of Marble Rock. Here Mr. Halstead resided and carried on his farm till his death, which occurred in 1877. He was married in Michigan, in 1854, to Miss Eliza J. Denewd, a native of Indiana, but a resident of Michigan. They raised one child—Florence Idel, married to Julius Haynes, a merchant in Marble Rock.

E. B. Haynes, M. D., was born in Guilford, Windham County, Vt., Aug. 9, 1827, where he made his home till he was about twenty-four years of age, when he went to Massachusetts and spent about four years in the pursuit of an education principally. At this date he went to Wisconsin, where he remained about ten years, dividing his time between farming and the practice of medicine. He became a citizen of Floyd County, April 3, 1866. He located in Marble Rock, Union Township, and at once commenced the practice of medicine, which avocation we find him very successfully engaged in still. Dr. Haynes commenced the study of medicine under the instructions of an eminent physician in Chester, Vt., named Dr. Chase, with whom he remained three years, studying and practicing medicine. He attended medical lectures at Comstock, and commenced the practice of medicine in New Chester, Wis., in 1856. The Doctor practices under the eclectic system, having previously acquainted himself with the allopathy and homeopathy systems. Of Dr. Haynes as a physician and gentleman we can but speak as his neighbors, that he is always found equal to the emergency, and by his faithful care has won a position in the hearts of his neighbors and friends that will scarcely be eradicated by time. Dr. Haynes was married in Bernardston, Mass., Nov. 7. 1848, the day Zack Taylor was elected President of the United States, to Miss Julia J. Hunt, a native of Vermont, born March 7, 1832. They have a family of three sons—Julius E., now thirty-two years of age, married and in the dry-goods business in Marble Rock; Jewett S., now twenty-three years of age, married and in business with his brother, and Justine H., a bright-eyed boy of thirteen years of age, who makes things lively at home. Dr. Haynes is a member of the order of Freemasons.

Jacob Hoffman was born in Owen County, Ind., March 8, 1838. He was a son of Wm. and Katie (Houwk) Hoffman. When Mr. Hoffman was fourteen years of age he came to Iowa, locating in Buffalo County, where he made his home twenty years. He was among the very first to settle that county. In the fall of 1882 he

became a citizen of Floyd County, and bought at that time 160 acres, where he still resides. At this date it was raw prairie, He has since brought it under a fine state of cultivation and the best of improvements. His house and surroundings are indeed pleasant. It can be said of Mr. Hoffman, that he has caused the desert to blossom as the rose. He sold forty acres of this before improving it, at considerable of an advance of the price paid. Mr. Hoffman carries on quite a stroke of farming besides keeping considerable stock; keeps about twenty head of cattle and seven head of horses, and usually keeps from forty to sixty, has kept as high as 160. Mr. Hoffman was married in 1864 to Clarinda Kendell, immediately after his return from the army. He enlisted in 1861, in Company D, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Colonels Reed and Bellknap were the commanding officers; Captain Madison was his first Captain. Mr. Hoffman was wounded at the battle of Atlanta on the morning of the 22d of May, receiving a gun-shot wound in the right groin, the ball passing clear through, another lodging in his right leg just above the knee; another lodged in the left arm above the elbow, while another cut its depth across the top of his left shoulder. At this charge he had fourteen bullet holes pass through his clothing in different places. He had his musket shot out of his hands, three balls passing through it at once cutting it off at each of the bands. Through the effects of these wounds he lay in the hospital as a patient for about one year, under the care of physicians. For five months he lay with ice water dropping upon him to prevent mortification. He participated before this in fourteen hard-fought battles. Mr. Hoffman veteraned and returned to the army and accompanied Sherman on his march to the sea. He was mustered out the fall after the close of the war. Mr. Hoffman's army life, consisting of three years and three months, was one indeed long to be remembered. He certainly deserves the highest respect and admiration of every patriotic man, woman and child. He is a man of no boastful qualities, but takes his position as a humble citizen. Mr. Hoffman has always been a Democrat, though he votes for the best men for county officers.

Christopher Hofmeister, deceased, was born in Germany, May 6, 1810. On the 18th of June, 1847, he came to America, stopping for a few days in Milwaukee, thence to Dodge County, Wis., where he lived about seventeen years. In 1864 he moved to Chickasaw County, Ia., where he remained till 1869, when he be-

came a citizen of Floyd County. His first purchase was in Ulster Township, where he lived about eighteen months. In 1871 he bought the farm where his son Henry now lives, on section 3, Union Township. There was in this farm, at the original purchase, 240 acres, but he sold an eighty about two years after his purchase. He repaired the house and made what improvements the farm possesses to-day, and made it his home till his death, which occurred July 29, 1879, leaving a family of four children, and one deceased—Fredric, who resides in Kansas, married and has a family; Christian died in the army in 1864, at about the age of twenty-five; he was single; Johannah married C. H. Stapher and resides in Chickasaw County, Ia.; Christopher W. is a resident of Kansas; Henry, the fifth child, bought the old homestead, and there resides; he was married in 1880 to Emma L. Ponto, a native of Wisconsin. They have one child—Lydia, now fifteen months of age. Mr. H. Hofmeister was born in 1855, and Mrs. Hofmeister in 1862. Both are members of the Methodist church. Politically we find Mr. Hofmeister a Democrat. Mrs. Christopher Hofmeister is still living, and resides in Kansas, at the advanced age of seventy-one.

I. M. Hutches was born in Steuben County, N. Y., in 1840. Until his father's death, which occurred in May, 1860, he was engaged principally in the pursuit of an education. From this date till about 1869 he remained on the farm, and engaged in the stock business, in connection with farming. At the expiration of this time he went to Livingston County, and engaged in the milling business, in a mill in which he had purchased a third interest. In the fall of 1873 he went to Iowa; stopped first in Cedar Falls, and came to Marble Rock the following spring, where he purchased a half interest in an elevator, with George Luce, and continued in the grain business about five years. In 1879 a joint stock company was formed in the business between J. B. Shepardson, George B. Vansun and I. M. Hutches, which firm is still in existence and doing a good business, handling in the neighborhood of 200,000 bushels yearly. I. M. Hutches has the entire control of the business in buying and selling. He was married in New York, in 1861, to Miss Cynthea King. They have one child—James L., now nineteen years of age. Mr. Hutches is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has been a life-long Republican and a sound Prohibitionist. Though not an aspirant for office, he has been elected Township Trustee and Alderman of the town.

H. C. Inman was born in Kane County, Ill., in 1836. He was a son of Lorain and Lucy (Carpenter) Inman. Mr. Lorain Inman died at Marble Rock in 1878. Mrs. Inman is still living, and makes her home with her son, H. C. Inman. Mr. H. C. was the oldest of the family of eight children; Joseph, the second son, died in the army at Memphis, Tenn., in January, 1862, at the age of twenty-two; Alonzo, the third son, resides in Union Township, Ephraim, the fourth, resides also in Union Township, this county; Marinda resides in Brainerd, Minn.; Dora married Mr. S. H. Waist, a resident of Minneapolis, Minn. Two children died in infancy. This family was one of Floyd County's first settlers, coming to Marble Rock in 1858, where the most of them have since resided. Since coming to Iowa Mr. H. C. Inman has turned his attention considerably to farming, though he has taught several terms of school, and held the office of County Surveyor five years. For about three and a half years he owned a half-interest in the Osceola Grist-Mill, which time he was engaged to some extent in running the mill. The confinement and heat was quite detrimental to his health, which was the principal cause of his selling the property and moving upon the farm. Though in impaired health somewhat, we find him very pleasantly situated on a farm of 160 acres, within about one and one-half miles of Marble Rock. Mr. Inman was married in 1867 to Miss Sarah E. McCallom, of Amesville, Ohio. They have no family. He is a member of the order of Freemasons and Odd Fellows, and was for many years a member of the Good Templars. Politically Mr. Inman is a Republican, and though not an aspirant for office, always has taken an active interest in the political issues of the day; is the present Assessor of the township, and has held that position three fourths of the time since coming to Iowa. Mr. Inman has been a member of the Free Baptist church the past twenty-eight years. Has held the office of Secretary of the School Board for about fourteen years.

E. Inman was born Sept. 1, 1846, in Kane County, Ill. He was the fourth son of Lorain and Lucy (Carpenter) Inman came to Floyd County, Iowa, with his parents in 1858, locating near Marble Rock, Union Township, where he has since resided; is now residing upon the old homestead. Mr. Inman was married in 1867, in Charles City, to Miss Harriet Clay. They have five children—Lewis J., Harry E., Harvey E., Nellie L. and Lucy. Mr. Inman is a member of no secret society. Politically he is a Republican.

A. Inman was born in Kane County, Ill., June 24, 1842. He was the third son of Lorain and Lucy (Carpenter) Inman, who came to this county in 1858, where most of the family still reside. Mr. A. Inman was married in October, 1869, in Charles City, by Elder Casbier to Miss C. E. Waist, a native of Vermont. They have two children—Lorain W. and Martha Esther, ages twelve and six respectively. Mr. Inman bought his farm of eighty acres, where he resides, about two miles southwest of Marble Rock, in 1870. He has recently made a purchase of eighty acres, adjoining his original farm. This is one of Floyd County's good farms. The natural fine drainage and good quality of the soil cannot be excelled anywhere. Though not an aspirant for office himself, he has always taken an active interest in politics, and voted the Republican ticket. In the day of Good Templars he was an active member. M Inman is a member of the Free-Will Baptist church and has been for the past twenty years.

Judge W. H. Johnson, deceased, was born in Deersville, O., Feb. 29, 1824. He received a collegiate education, and read law in that State. When about twenty-eight years of age he went to Michigan and engaged in the practice of law a short time. About the year 1854 he went to Boylan's Grove, Butler County, Ia., and remained a short time, when he came to Floyd County, locating in Marble Rock, where he remained in the practice of law till his death, which occurred June 14, 1879, his disease being consumption. Judge Johnson lived an energetic and useful life, and had the best wishes of the community always at heart. As an attorney he was always found to be manly strong, and honest, securing the utmost confidence of his clients and respect of his opponents. As a notary public his papers of conveyance and transfers are invariably reliable and correct. As a politician he was a straight-forward Republican, and took an active interest in the live issues of the day though never an aspirant for office himself. In the year 1862 he was elected County Judge, which position he filled acceptably. While a resident of Michigan, in the year 1854, he married his first wife, Susan Sly, who died in January, 1863, leaving a family of four children, one of whom has since died. The names of the surviving ones are Josephine, married John Ryan, a telegraph operator at Riverside, Ia.; Kelso W., single and at this writing residing in Rockford; Cleopatra, now the wife of Charles Smith, a dry-goods clerk at Riverside. Judge Johnson married his

second wife, Mrs. Clarissa Miller, in Marble Rock in the year of 1867. To them was born one daughter—Florence M., now thirteen years of age. Mrs. Clarissa Miller, Mr. Johnson's second wife was married to Mr. Elias G. Miller in 1856. He enlisted in Company G, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in August, 1862. He served his country as a faithful soldier, till he was taken away through the hardships of army life, his death occurring at Benton, Ark., Dec. 12, 1863, it being the day his youngest son was two years of age. He left a family of three children—Lizzie, the eldest, married Maurice Bunnell and resides at Osceola, Clarke County, Ia.; the second child, Minerva, married Elvin Tape, a jeweler of Rockford; David E. is in the mining business in Colorado.

William A. Judd was born in Strafford, Orange County, Vt., July 9, 1817. Here he made his home with his father, Ira Judd, till he was nineteen years of age, when he started out to face the world alone. He went to Lowell, Mass., with the view of working in the woolen factory, but found the town overrun with people hunting work. He had only about twenty-five cents in his pocket, but finally got a chance to work for his board, and sell picture frames at night. At this he was engaged the most of the winter, and cleared about $10 in all. The next spring he engaged to work for a gardener seven months. The following winter he went to school. In the spring he tried the tanner's trade, but found it quite incompatible for his health, and returned home after working at it about two months. He helped his father through with his summer's work and started to seek his fortune in the West, stopping in the State of Illinois. The first fourteen years he was interested in farming, working rented land the first year and after that his own. In the year 1852 he engaged in the mercantile business in Brooklyn, Lee County, at which he continued till 1856, when he boxed his goods and shipped them West; sold his real estate and other property and came to Floyd County, Ia. The first ten weeks after coming he boarded at the Beelar House. He then bought a log building of Mr. Beelar and kept tavern and store in it for about eighteen months, when he bought out John Wallace, who was also in the dry-goods business. They exchanged places of business, and Mr. Judd kept store here two years. In 1860 he rented another building and commenced lowering his stock on account of his poor health and some discouraging features in trade. This state of affairs having no change, he abandoned the enterprise of merchandising, closed his store and boxed his goods,

and has since nearly exhausted them by selling and using them in his family. Before coming to the State he bought 200 acres sight unseen. This he kept several years and sold it, doubling his money. He owns eighty acres of land in Union Township that requires the most of his attention, in connection with some town property. Though he has had his share of the pioneer's rebuffs, he would still be an active business man were it not for the feeble state of his health, which has been impaired for the last twenty years or more. Politically he has always been a Republican, and has always taken an active part in every enterprise demanding the attention of good citizens. He was the first President elected in the organization of the first temperance society called the Washingtonians. He, in company with three others, formed the society of Good Templars in Marble Rock; has held the office of Justice of the Peace several years and was President of the School Board several years. Dec. 23, 1844, in Lee County, Ill., he and Miss Elizabeth Melugin were united in marriage. She is a native of Tennessee, and is still living, at the age of fifty-four. They have three children—Alice Adelaide is now the wife of W. E. Truax, and resides at Fort Ripley; Eliza Adalette is the wife of Martin E. Bridgman, and resides in Cass County, D. T.; Mary T., single and resides at home. Mr. Judd is a member of the Freemasons. While he was a resident of Illinois he was County Commissioner, Town Treasurer and Constable for many years, and Deputy Sheriff for a term. In early days Mr. Judd attempted to rescue two young men who had been capsized in the Shell Rock River during high water. The fast-rising stream and floating ice made it quite hazardous. The people on shore tied ropes to an Indian canoe and he attempted to reach the young men, who were perched upon a tree many rods off. They were already nearly perished with cold, the day being quite cold; overcoming many difficulties Mr. Judd at last reached the spot, but just before he made his landing his canoe was swept from him and he had to cling to a tree that had lodged near by. Here the three awaited the assistance of those on shore, who, of course, seemed to them to move slow. At last the tree Mr. Judd wason became detached and moved off. He told the young men he must leave them, but to have courage and all would come out well. This was after dusk. Mr. Judd again had a lodging place, one half mile down the river. At last with boats all were rescued, amid considerable excitement.

Conrad Keister, deceased, was born in Germany in 1824. He came to America when a small boy. After coming to the United States he lived most of the time in Lake County, Ind. In September, 1861, in Indiana, he married Mary Waltz, a native of Germany, born in 1840, and came to the United States when four years old. Mr. Keister and wife came to this county in 1865 and bought forty acres, where she still resides, about two and a quarter miles east of Marble Rock. To this they have since purchased forty, making a farm of eighty acres. Upon this farm Mr. Keister resided till his death, which occurred in the fall of 1876. He was threshing with a side gear machine when the gearing caught his sleeve and front of his shirt, drawing him around against the side of the machine, and finally caught his left arm and tore it from the body at the shoulder. He lived about six hours. He left a family of five children. The oldest is Andrew, who carries on the farm; Mary, the second child, married James Clark, and resides in the Northwest; Anna and Julia reside at home; Nelly died at the age of three years, in 1873. Since the death of Mr. Keister the family have all been kept together and prosperous by the frugality and industry of Mrs. Keister. Since then Mrs. Keister and her son have built a good house and have carried on the farm. To Mrs. Keister's credit we are pleased to say she has helped all through the harvest, and pitched every sheaf for stacking, besides binding quite an amount. In 1878 Mrs. Keister married John Wulf, who died in October, 1880, leaving one child, Ida Wulf, now three years of age.

Charles E. Lamb was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., July 15, 1843. At the age of seven he left the State in company with his father, Smith Lamb, and went to Madison County, Wis., where they remained two years. From here Mr. Lamb moved with his family to Bureau County, Ill. Here they remained as a family till 1861, when they moved to Lee County, where Charles E. Lamb made his home principally till 1880, when he came to Marble Rock, this county, and purchased a stock of livery from Philip Shultz, in which business we find him still engaged and doing well. We say it, not to the discredit of any others, but the truth is he has the finest lot of horses we have seen in the county, and carriages and buggies equal in quality to any first-class livery stock. He is a genial, whole-souled man, and with his live and let live principles has won for himself many friends, not only in Marble Rock, but with the traveling public. Mr. Lamb was mar-

ried in 1870 to Miss Jane E. Shultz, a native of Pennsylvania. They have one child—Everett, now eleven years of age. Politically he is a Republican, and is a member of the Masonic order.

W. D. Lamb was born in Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1846; when very small moved with his father, Smith D. Lamb, to Wisconsin, where the family remained four years, and then moved to Illinois. Here W. D. Lamb made his home till 1868, when he came to Marble Rock, Union Township, Floyd County, Ia. The first two years after coming he teamed for J. B. Shepardson, who was then in the dry-goods business. The five years following he ran a lumber yard for him. The following four years he was in company with him in the stock business, and spent one year in buying and selling horses and collecting notes and accounts. In August, 1881, Mr. Lamb became the proprietor of the Beelar House, which position we find him filling with a competency that reflects great credit. It is truly the traveler's home, and the tired and hungry man's favorite resort. In a word, he is a model landlord, and is adding every day to his already large trade. Mr. Lamb was married in 1879, to Miss Ella S. Wallace, a native of Wisconsin. They have one child—William E., a bright boy, eleven years of age. May 2, 1863, Mr. Lamb enlisted in the Seventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and served his country over two years, being mustered out at Springfield, Ill., Dec. 5, 1865; was under the command of Major-General Hatch.

Dennis Manchester was born in New York State, Nov. 10, 1826. Here he made his home till 1865, when he came to Iowa, landing at Marble Rock the day following the assassination of President Lincoln. He learned the carpenter's trade when a young man and worked at his trade most of the time, though he farmed a couple of years and worked in a wagon shop two years. Many good evidences of his workmanship can be found in Union and Scott townships, while Franklin and Cerro Gordo counties bear evidence of him as a carpenter. Mr. Manchester was married in New York in 1857, on Christmas eve, to Eliza M. Schemerhorn. Their family consists of three living children—Theron G., Essie M. and Dorr.

J. W. Martin was born in Bennington County, Vti., n 1841. He was the sixth child of William W. and Mary Martin, both natives of Vermont. Mr. Martin made Vermont his home till he was twenty years of age, when in 1861 he went to Strawberry Point, Clayton County, Ia. Here he remained only about one year, when he went, in company with some others, by land, to Virginia

City, Nev., where he spent three years, most of the time engaged in silver mining. It being the year following the discovery of the mines, of course a hard class of citizens gathered before law and order came on the ground. Upon his return he took the steamer at San Francisco, and returned via Nicaragua route, landing at New York. The following winter he spent with friends in Vermont, and in the spring returned to Clayton County, where he spent another year; at the expiration of this time he went to Nora Springs, and remained about eight months. In the spring of 1870 he moved to Marble Rock, where he has since resided. Upon coming to Marble Rock he engaged in the drug business, and continued it till 1879, when he traded his stock for a farm in Union Township. Has for several years been a partner in a company engaged in the grain business in Marble Rock. Mr. Martin, when a young man, took up the Republican principles inculcated by his father, and has been a life-long supporter of that ticket, and, though not an aspirant for office, always takes an active interest in the live issues of the day. Mr. Martin was the first Mayor of Marble Rock, and has held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years. Mr. Martin was married in January, 1870, in Dubuque, to Miss Gertrude Cragin, a native of Vermont. They have one child—Minnie, now eight years of age.

W. K. Martin was born in Quebec, Lower Canada, in 1824; came to the United States when three years of age, locating in Chester County, Pa., where his father purchased a farm. Here he resided till 1844, when he enlisted in the United States army; was first sent out to build Fort Atkinson, Winneshiek County, Ia., (then Iowa Territory). After this event his company went to Corpus Christi, Texas; then went clear through the Mexican campaign, when he received three flesh wounds. After his discharge, Aug. 25, 1849, at Fort Brown, Texas, he went to Allamakee County, Ia. There he bought a small farm, and engaged in farming till he came to Floyd County, which was in 1876. In 1874 he purchased a farm of eighty acres which he gave to his son, C. B. Martin, a teacher in Sioux Falls, D. T. In 1876 he bought 320 acres, where he still resides, on section 33, Union Township. He farms about 225 acres in grain; the balance is in meadow and pasture. Mr. Martin was married in Allamakee County, Ia., in 1850, to Miss Temperance Bowman, a native of Indiana. This was the first marriage ever consummated in Allamakee County. Mr. Martin's family consists of seven children living and two deceased

—Catharine, married Madison Blue, and resides in Leon County, Ia.; C. B. Martin, a teacher in Sioux Falls; Mary J., married James E. Miller, a resident of Union Township; Emma, married Henry Gates, of Union Township, and died in 1881; Cassie A., single, and at home; W. H., single, and in the livery business in Sioux Falls; T. B. and J. F., single, and at home; Carolina, died at the age of ten, in Union Township. Mr. Martin and his wife have been members of the United Brethren church for the past twenty-five years. Mr. Martin certainly has had an eventful career, passing through what but few ever live to see. Has been a pioneer all his life. Politically, he is a Republican. He wanted to enlist in the late Rebellion, but was rejected on account of his wounds. Had a commission from Adjutant-General Baker, and raised and organized and sent to the field three companies, drilling them three months.

George Maxson was born in Harrison County, W. Va., near Clarksburg, Nov. 20, 1811. He was a son of George and Elizabeth Maxson. At about the age of twenty-two Mr. Maxson left that State and moved to Ohio; spent about twenty-five years in Allen County, that State, residing in the State about thirty years altogether. In the year 1868 he became a citizen of Floyd County, purchasing at the same time the farm of 160 acres, where he still resides, on section 11, Union Township, two and one-half miles northeast of Marble Rock; also 160 acres in section 14, where his son John F. resides, and fifty-four acres in St. Charles Township. This land he still owns except the fifty-four he sold, and has sold to his sons 160 acres, leaving 160 acres of a homestead. Mr. Maxson was married in Allen County, Ohio, in 1842, to Rachel Harbut, a native of Harrison County, W. Va. They have a family of seven children living, four sons and three daughters—Martha, married S. K. Sheafer, and resides in Union Township; Sarah, John T., George Nelson, Charles H., Silas and Alice. Mr. and Mrs. Maxson and the whole family, are members of the regular Baptist church. This is a circumstance we have not met before in the county, but it is certainly worthy of imitation of other families, and reflects great credit upon the parents for the good example taught the children. Politically Mr. Maxson and his sons are all Republicans and substantial Prohibitionists, and temperance men. Mr. Maxson taught school twenty-five terms in Ohio, and one term in School District No. 2, Union Township, the second winter after coming to this county.

John Mills was born in New Jersey, in 1825. At the age of seventeen he moved with his father, John Mills, Sr., to Pennsylvania, where he made a stay of about seven years. From there he came to Floyd County, Iowa, in 1851. He took a claim of 300 acres where he still resides, one mile and a half west of Marble Rock. He owns 400 acres of Floyd County's best land. Has his farm all under the best of improvements and cultivation; it is all fenced and spaced into fields with board and wire fencing. About the year 1864 he built himself a fine barn. In the year 1875 he built the best house in the township, if not in the county; it is 30 x 36, two stories high, ten feet between floors, containing ten fine large rooms. He has not neglected the inside of his house, as is sometimes the case, but has it furnished entire with choice furniture. His surroundings are ornamented and beautified with shade trees and ornamental shrubs, so that it presents one of the finest scenes to the passer-by that can be met with in a month's travel. When we take into con-ideration the beautiful location of the land, the number of acres and quality of soil, an l pleasant residence, we fearlessly proclaim it one of the grandest properties in all the Northwest. Mr. Mills crops yearly about 180 acres himself, besides what he rents out. In addition to his extensive farming, he deals qu te extensively in hogs and sheep. Mr. Mills was married in Butler County, Feb. 19, 1857, to Miss Eliza Phillips, a native of Ohio, but a resident of Iowa. They have a family of seven children living—Patience, married Samuel C. Kide, and resides in Scott Township; Katie, U. S. Grant, Tilla E., Truman A., Asa and Mamie.

Moore & Paddleford.—The firm of Moore & Paddleford was organized Sept. 1, 1878. Mr. William Moore and J. F. Paddleford purchased of Shepardson Brothers the yard and lumber, which amounted to about 250,000 feet of lumber, and 300,000 shingles, and 100,000 of lath. They have found the business rather pleasant and tolerably lucrative. They sell about 600 car loads a year, 10,000 feet to the car, besides about from 3,000 to 5,000 shingles, and about 400,000 lath, doing a business of about $40,000 a year. Mr. Paddleford, the junior partner of the firm, was born in Dodge County, Wis., in 1855. In 1865 he came to Floyd County with his father, Charles Paddleford, who was by avocation a farmer, and made his home at Nora Springs four years, when he moved to his farm in Union Township and remained till his death, which occurred in 1874. From this event till the date of his partnership

with Mr. Moore, J. F. Paddleford was engaged in carrying on the farm and settling up his father's estate. On the 4th day of June, 1878, Mr. J. F. Paddleford met with an accident that is not only a life-long sadness, but a harrowing thought to him still, as his mind reverts to it. He was placing a strap upon a fast-running wheel, in a grain elevator, when his right hand was caught by a projecting set screw and wound round the shaft backward, crushing the bones of the hand and arm as it went. When rescued his right arm was severed from his body almost up to the elbow. Similar accidents have almost universally discouraged young men of his age, who have drifted, as it were, out to sea. But he has manfully made the best of all circumstances and schooledhimself to write with his left hand, having already a good business education, and we find him to-day among the first business men of Marble Rock.

W. M. Moore was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1830. He was a son of Wm. and Catharine Moore. At the age of twenty-five he went to Dodge County, Wis., where he engaged in the milling business, and remained about twelve years, running a saw and grist mill about ten years of the time. In the year 1867 he became a citizen of Floyd County, locating in Nora Springs, where, in company with Charles Paddleford, he bought the town site of Nora Springs, and erected the grist mill which is still extant and in good order. The year following they built a double store, and rented it to parties who engaged in the mercantile business. Prior to the erection of these buildings the town contained only three or four residences, but after this event the town began to grow rapidly, and soon became a lively village, the railroad soon passing through the place. In this project Messrs. Moore & Paddleford were deeply interested, being among the chief donators to the county. In 1869 they sold the mill, and Mr. Moore moved to Marble Rock, where we find him a citizen at this writing. The first four years in Marble Rock were spent by him in the mercantile business. The three years following were spent at Moose Lake, Minn., in the manufacture of shingles. At the expiration of this time he returned to Marble Rock and engaged in the lumber business, in company with Fredric Paddleford, a son of the Mr. Paddleford with whom he was in partnership in Nora Springs. An account of their business will be found in this work. In connection with the lumber business, Mr. Moore formerly owned 1,000 acres in Floyd County, but has sold the most of it, reserving about

160 acres adjoining the town of Marble Rock. He owns a beautiful town property. He has for the past four or five years been interested in the elevator company. Mr. Moore is a man of large business experience, and his business career has had a decided effect upon the town of Marble Rock, as well as the county. He has been one of the drive wheels of the business community. He was always ready to invest his money wherever it promised a good investment for the advancement of the town and community. In a word, we may say Mr. Moore deserves the credit of being the prime mover in the best interests of the pleasant village of Marble Rock, and as he bids the town good-bye, and takes up his abode in California his loss will be deeply felt by his fellow townsmen, and his labors be fully appreciated by those who remain behind. Mr. Moore was married in New York State, in 1851, to Christine Harroun, a native of New York State. She died in 1854, leaving no family. He married his second wife, Cynthia Sweet, in 1857. They have only one child—Charles, now twenty years of age. He has been a life-long Republican and is a sound Prohibitionist.

A. Moore was born in Oswego County, N. Y., in 1836. About the year 1838 his parents moved to Du Page County, Ill., where they remained till their death. At about the age of twelve Mr. Moore commenced to do for himself, his parents both being dead. When about nineteen years of age he went to Nebraska in company with Ralph Mathews, where they took up a claim, which they soon after released and returned to Iowa, locating in Rockford in 1856. In 1857 he clerked in a store for a Mr. Mathews of that place, and worked some on his farm. In 1858 he purchased eighty acres in Rockford Township, which he afterward farmed for about four years, when he came to Marble Rock and engaged in the mercantile business, which he followed two years, when he took J. B. Shepardson in as a partner. The style of the firm remained Moore & Shepardson for two years, when Mr. Moore bought his partner's interest, and has since been conducting the business alone. Besides the store business he owns four cultivated farms, consisting in all of 320 acres, which he superintends, though worked by renters. He has recently sold eighty acres, breaking a nice block of 400 acres. For twelve years he was Postmaster, and has held several township offices, though he has never aspired to office, having always a good business of his own to look after. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Freemasons. He was married in Delaware County, Iowa, to Miss Margret Baldan, a native of

Indiana. They have had eight children, seven living—Jennie E., Ralph Mathews (deceased), Hattie E., Oscar E., Frank B., Fred I. and Henry Arthur. Mr. Moore has one of the grandest homes in the State. They have not neglected the inside of the house through extravagant outside improvements, but Mrs. Moore, with her natural ability as an artist, has adorned the walls and beautified their home.

Henry Neel was born in 1821, in Greene County, Pa., on the Monongahela River. Here he lived till he was about thirteen years of age, when he moved with his father, Thomas Neel, to Knox County, Ohio, in 1834. Here he remained till 1849, when he moved to Lee County, Ill., and remained there till the spring of 1882, when he became a citizen of Floyd County, moving upon the farm he purchased of Mr. Bucklin, the old Baltimore farm, March 13. Mr. Neel was married in 1845 to Margaret Austin, a native of England, but a resident of Illinois, where her father still resides, at the advanced age of eighty-three. Mr. Neel's family consists of eight living children, two died when nearly man and woman grown—Mary Jane, now the wife of Phil. Shultz, and a resident of Union Township; Martha Ellen, married William Daers, and lives in Saline County, Neb.; Sarah Ann, married Frank Bemar, and resides in Adams County, this State; Matilda Nora, married Robert Barr, and resides also in Saline County, Neb.; Adel, married James Barr, a resident of Union Township; John Henry, Margaret Elizabeth and Louella are single and reside at home. Mr. Neel has recently been introduced as a citizen of our county, but we welcome him heartily, and feel already an acquaintance through his representatives, his children, married and scattered through the West and in this county. Mr. Neel has been a pioneer all his life. In Ohio log huts greeted him, and many were extant at his departure. In Illinois the broad wild prairie with wide-stretched arms offered him a home. And now in this county, while in its infancy as it were, we find him joined hands and interests with those who in future years shall be known and read of as the strong-handed men of early days.

Mathias Nixt was born in Germany in 1831. He was a son of Paul and Susan Nixt, both born in Germany. At about the age of twenty-seven Mathias Nixt came to America, locating in Dubuque, Ia., where he spent about seven years; a part of the time he was in Clayton County. In 1865 he became a citizen of Floyd County. The first two years he rented land in Pleasant Grove Township.

In 1864 he and his brother John bought 160 acres on section 1, Union Township. Upon this he moved in 1867, dividing it at about the same date. He built a good house and barn, and has changed the farm from raw prairie to a well-cultivated place. To this first purchase he has added different purchases, making in all 240 acres of Floyd County's best land. He has by his own exertions made his own property. He has wrung from the hard hand of toil an independence that places him among Floyd County's well-to-do and sound farmers. He was married in 1831 to Margaret Spelis, a native of Germany. They have five children—Anna, John, George, Katie and Maggie, all of whom are at home, except Maggie, who lives with his brother John. Mr. Nixt lost his wife in 1871, and married Terrace Adolph in 1875. They have a family of five children—Lena, Joseph, Simon, Nicholas and Mathias.

James O'Hair was born in Dumfries, Scotland, Feb. 11, 1836. When a mere child he moved with his father, John O'Hair to Glasgow, where the family remained till 1849, when they came to America, spending the first four months in New York City. From there they went to Utica, N. Y., where John O'Hair went into the dry-goods business, and James O'Hair clerked for him about two years. In the fall of 1851 they moved to Michigan, and bought a farm, where they lived about two years. At the expiration of this time the family again moved, this time to Illinois, near Rockford, where they bought a farm, and made that their home only about two years, when James O'Hair and his father came to Iowa, and bought the Eaton farm in St. Charles Township, this county, now owned by A. W. Cook. Here the family made their home till 1861, when they moved to Charles City. Here James O'Hair commenced to do for himself by engaging in the mercantile business, which avocation he pursued about five years, when he sold out and engaged in the saloon business, at which he continued about two years in Charles City, where his family still reside. In 1871 Mr. O'Hair opened a saloon in Marble Rock, where he is still in business. Mr. O'Hair was married in June, 1857, to Miss Elizabeth Hill, of Rockford, Ill. They have a family of seven children living—Belle, a school-teacher; James, Jr., also a school-teacher; Mary Etta; Charles, a barber in Charles City; Anna, Lizzie and George. The younger children and Mary Etta are attending school. Mr. O'Hair believes firmly in education, and has furnished his family with the same, so that they are abundantly able to take care of themselves as soon as grown up. Politically Mr.

O'Hair is a Democrat, and takes a live interest in the politics of the day. His influence is strong, but not prevailing in a country so thickly settled with members of the opposite party.

A. Palmateer was born in Andes, Delaware County, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1817. Here he made his home till he was about thirty-eight years of age, principally engaged in farming. Those were early days even in New York, and his school advantages were very much limited, though those who are acquainted with Mr. Palmateer would never think but he was well educated. But unlike many men, he has taken advantage of every opportunity to inform himself, and is to-day in advance of many who started out with fine opportunities. While in New York State he worked in a sawmill quite a good deal, which required considerable writing and figuring. This gave him quite an opportunity in the way of a business education. From New York State he moved to Buffalo Township, Ogle County, Ill., where he resided about seventeen years. From there he came to Iowa and became a citizen of Floyd County in 1871. On the 15th day of May, the same year, he bought the fine farm of 160 acres where he still resides, about two miles northwest of the pleasant village of Greene, in Butler County. Upon this farm he has since lived, and has indeed a pleasant home. Mr. Palmateer was married in Delaware County, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1842, to Miss Henrietta McKeel. Their family consists of nine children, four sons and five daughters, all still living — Electa married O. C. Roberts and resides in Butler County, near Greene; Emeline married Jacob Potter, and resides in Butler County, also near Greene; Horace is married, and resides in Kansas; Salvenus, married and resides in Todd County, Minn.; Ransom is married, and resides in Butler County, east of Greene; Sarah is the wife of Leet Buts, who is farming Mr. Palmateer's place on shares; Eva married Lewis Hart and resides in Butler County, about a mile and a half southwest of Greene; Jesse and Mary, the two youngest children, are both single and at home. Politically he is a sound-headed, and life-long Jackson Democrat. Is morally opposed to all secret societies. Of Mr. Palmateer we wish to speak, as he is known to be a man of solid worth and substantial principles; has broad and clear views upon all live issues of the day, and is not afraid to advance and defend them. He was what might be called a pioneer all his life, beginning in New York, through seventeen years in Illinois, and the remainder in Iowa.

John B. Pooley, an Englishman, was born in Davenport, Devonshire, England, Jan. 23, 1854; his parents' names were John and Mary (Blake) Pooley. His early life was that in common with all English working lads, and when old enough, longings for a new and free country, where a poor man has equal rights with a rich. And so, in 1870, when in his seventeenth year, he came to the United States, and staid for eight years in Rockford, Ill.; he moved to Floyd County in 1878, to this present locality. He married a daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth J. Fiddick, her son marrying his sister, Rebecca Pooley, and all living on adjoining farms. A pleasant life must be theirs. Mr. Pooley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Greene. He is cropping an average of corn, oats and tame grass, and we see no reason why Mr. Pooley may not regard his emigration in the light of a wise and profitable movement upon his part.

E. A. Rosenkrans was born in Luzerne County, Pa., in 1846. When about seven years of age he moved with his father, Abram Rosenkrans, to Illinois, where E. A. made his home, spending the most of his time as a dry-goods clerk. In the spring of 1869 he became a citizen of Floyd County, locating in Marble Rock, where he has since resided. In the fall of 1870 he formed a partnership with J. W. Darland in the dry-goods business. They continued in business eighteen months, when Mr. Rosenkrans sold his interest in the stock to his partner and bought a stock of goods from William Moore, and was alone in the business about two years, when he formed a co-partnership with his father, who had just come from Illinois; this partnership still exists, under the firm name of E. A. Rosenkrans & Co. They keep a general store, complete in all departments. Mr. E. A. Rosenkrans was married July 12, 1870, to Miss Frankie Bissell, a native of Ohio; came to Iowa at an early date. They have two children—Harry and Gracie. Politically he is a Republican. Though not an aspirant for office, he has had to serve as Town Recorder after the incorporation of the village of Marble Rock, and is at present Street Commissioner. Is a member of the order of Freemasons.

N. Rosenkrans was born in Pennsylvania in 1843. When about twelve years of age he moved from that State to Illinois with his father, Abram Rosenkrans. Here N. Rosenkrans made his home till 1869, when he came to Floyd County, Ia., locating in Marble Rock. He purchased, in Union Township, 160 acres of land. Of this he sold eighty acres, and bought afterward forty acres, so

that he now owns a farm of 120 acres, which he farmed till the year 1881, when he rented it and formed a partnership with Samuel Rex in the butcher and meat-market business, in which avocation we find them still engaged. Mr. Rosenkrans was married in Floyd County in 1870 to Miss Emeline Comstock, a native of New York State. They have no family of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Hattie, who is now eighteen years of age and has made her home with them for the past ten years.

S. Rex was born in Summit County, O., in 1834; made his home with his father, Rudolph Rex, till he was twenty-one years of age, when he came to Floyd County, Ia., in the fall of 1856. He came into possession of 160 acres of land through the gift of his father, who had purchased, in 1856, 1,200 acres in Union Township, this county. This he exchanged for 115 acres near Marble Rock, which he still owns and is farming. The first year after coming to this county he worked for his father; the next twenty years he was either a township or county officer, holding the positions of Constable and Deputy Sheriff. During this time he managed his farm and carried on quite a stroke of agriculture through kind help. In 1858 he purchased a half interest in a steam saw-mill in Marble Rock, and ran it two years, when he sold out, and turned his attention principally to farming, till the railroad came through, when he bought and shipped stock two years. Since then, and, in fact, we may say since 1857, he has been engaged in farming, but has coupled with it various branches of business. In November, 1881, he formed a partnership with N. Rosenkrans in a meat market, in which business they are still successfully engaged. Mr. Rex was married in Marble Rock, October, 1859, to Miss Mary J. Ackley, a native of New York State. She is a daughter of Mr. Ackley, who came to this county in an early day. Their family consists of nine children, four sons and five daughters. Politically Mr. Rex has been a Republican since his first vote, which was for John C. Fremont, in favor of temperance and approved the Amendment.

S. K. Shafer was born in Union County, O., in 1835. He was a son of Lemmiel and Jane (Kearney) Shafer. At about the age of sixteen he left the State of Ohio and went to Illinois, where he remained five years engaged in farming part of the time, and a while there was engaged in the manufacture of wagons and carriages, which trade he learned in that State. From Illinois he went to Missouri where he purchased a farm and made his home thirteen

years. From thence came to Iowa, locating in Floyd County, purchasing the farm of 160 acres where he still resides, in Union Township, on section 23. Upon this farm he has made many improvements. He has turned it from a wild prairie to a pleasant home and fine farm. Built himself a fine house and has beautified his surroundings so that he has one of the finest homes in the Northwest. Mr. Shafer has not only been what might be called a lifelong pioneer, but has had his experience with the people of Missouri at the breaking out of the war. For a time they did not dare say their souls were their own, but finally the appearance of soldiers quieted matters to some extent, though fighting bushwhackers was a matter of daily occurrence. He has also had his experience on the plains with the red skins; was with one of Kit Carson's comrades for awhile. For about eight months Mr. Shafer was one of the Missouri home guards, one of the most dangerous positions a man was ever called upon to fill. He enlisted Aug. 12, 1862, in Company D, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry; served his country about eight months, when he was taken sick and sent to the hospital and soon afterward discharged on account of disability. Mr. Shafer was married Jan. 28, 1864, to Miss Clementine Kendell, a native of Indiana. She died in 1876, leaving four children—John I., A. J., Robert A. and Sarah C., all residing at home. Mr. Shafer married his second wife in 1878. Her name was Martha Maxon, a native of Ohio. They have two children Helen R., and William H. Mr. Shafer has about all his life been a member of the United Brethren church. His first wife was a member of the same church. His present wife is a member of the Baptist church. Mr. Shafer is a member of the order of Odd Fellows. His first vote was for James Buchanan, but has since voted the straight Republican ticket. He was a warm friend and earnest supporter of the author of this work.

J. B. Shepardson was born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1830. When about fourteen years of age he moved with his father, William Shepardson, to De Kalb County, Ill., where he resided till his death, which occurred July 24, 1882. J. B. Shepardson called Illinois his home for about eighteen years, though he spent three or four years in the lumber business in Wisconsin; while in Illinois he turned his attention principally to farming. For the past twenty-four years he has been identified with the interests of Floyd County, though he did not move into the county till 1864. The two years previous he spent in Butler County, six

miles south of Marble Rock, where he moved in 1864, and is still residing. The first ten years in this place were spent in no regular line of business, though he to some extent engaged in several, and employed most of his time at something. He kept store and hotel and bought and sold lands, and might be considered a frontier speculator. In 1873 he opened the Marble Rock Bank, which he is still running very successfully. He is also extensively interested in the grain business. The firm of J. B. Shepardson & Co. have been controlling the grain business of Marble Rock for the past three years. They handle some years as high as $300,000 worth of grain. In addition to Mr. Shepardson's businesses of various characters, he owns about 3,000 acres of improved land that requires considerable attention. The land is situated in Cerro Gordo, Butler and Floyd counties. He also owns a grist-mill on Shell Rock River. Mr. Shepardson was married in Wisconsin, July 22, 1860, to Miss Julia D. Bucklen, a native of New York State. Their family consists of two children—Helen E. and William, ages twelve and ten respectively. Mr. Shepardson has for the past twenty-five years been a member of the order of Freemasons. Is a sound Republican and a Prohibitionist. Though not an aspiring politician, he has held many years different offices of trust; was a member of the County Board of Supervisors for about eight years; Justice of the Peace about four years; Postmaster and Supervisor, represented the county in 1876–1877, and is the present Mayor of the village of Marble Rock. It is with a great deal of frankness that we speak of Mr. Shepardson as a philanthropist and public benefactor. He is the friend of the poor man, and always stands ready to help an honest man and one who is willing to help himself. Mr. Shepardson has hosts of friends and but few enemies. Those who might be termed his enemies are invariably of that class who, in dealings with him, have either imposed upon the rules of decency in business, or have maliciously attempted to take advantage of the leniency extended to them, through the good heartedness of Mr. Shepardson.

Isaac Shultz was born in Columbia County, Pa., Sept. 5, 1806. He is the youngest son of Daniel and Elizabeth Shultz, both natives of New Jersey. Mr. Isaac Shultz made Pennsylvania his home for about fifty-two years, spending his time upon a farm. In that State he married and reared his family. In the year 1858 he moved with his family to Illinois, where they remained about

twelve years. In 1870 he and his family came to Iowa, locating in Floyd County, where we find them at this writing. In 1872 Mr. Shultz and Miss Mary Margaret Stackhouse were united in marriage. She died in 1876, in this county. Mr. Shultz's family consisted of nine children, only four of whom are still living—Paxton, the oldest son, is now fifty-five years of age, has a family of five children and resides near Rockford; James, the second son died in the army in 1863, at the age of twenty-four years; Thomas died in 1859, at the age of thirty years; George, now forty-one years of age and resides about three miles southwest of Marble Rock, is a farmer and has a family of three children; Philip is thirty-eight years of age, has a farm in Union Township, this county, and has a family of four children; Elizabeth, the oldest daughter, died in 1857, at about the age of twenty-seven (she was the wife of Hiram Shultz; left two children who are now residing in Pennsylvania); Jane died in Illinois in 1864, at about the age of thirty-one (she was the wife of Jefferson Malugin; left one child); Adaline died in this county in 1877, in the month of October, at the age of forty-one (she was the wife of John Malugin and left a family of seven children); Mary Margaret is now the wife of Daniel Miller, and resides in Illinois (she is about thirty-six years of age. They have seven children.) Mr. Isaac Shultz married his second wife (Nancy Davis), Aug. 30, 1877. Mr. Shultz resides upon his farm of 147 acres, two miles south of Marble Rock, which he purchased in 1870. Mr. Shultz is a member of the United Brethren church, and is a Republican. He sent three sons to the army—George, James and Phillip, who enlisted at the opening of the war and fought like heroes and staid their time like patriots. George had the ends of three fingers cut off with a rifle-ball. Philip went before he was of age, being only sixteen years of age. Mr. Shultz carried on his farm alone and let his boys go and fight for the country.

Samuel Sours was born in Summit County, O., Jan. 17, 1836, where he made his home till he was nearly twenty-one years of age, when he came to Iowa, it being in the last days of 1856. He settled in Marble Rock, Union Township, this county, and turned his attention to improving and working a farm of eighty acres they owned across the creek. Mr. Sours taught school the first winter he was in Iowa, it being the second school taught in the township. He turned his attention to farming principally till the year 1864, when, in February, he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Iowa Vol-

unteer Infantry; he served his country till July, 1865, when he was mustered out at Davenport, Ia.; was under Sherman's command, and was with him on his famous march to the sea, participating in all the battles known to that march, which are known to the historians as being numerous, the principal ones being Lay's Ferry, at Atlanta, the 22d of July, and, besides, a host of sharp and hard-fought skirmishes all along the route; was one of the Government's profitable soldiers; was never in the hospital, nor wounded, nor taken prisoner. After his return from the army he again engaged in farming in this county; since then he has divided his time between Ohio and Iowa, farming some in each State. For the past six years he has made Iowa his permanent home. He owns 141 acres of land in Union Townshi which he farms with the assistance of his son-in-law, John Ritter. He usually has in crop about 100 acres, of which about sixty is corn, and balance in oats; has stopped raising wheat on account of its many drawbacks, though he has raised as high as eighty acres. Before moving to the farm he kept on it quite a good deal of stock, but has but little at present. Mr. Sours was married in Marble Rock, Feb. 8, 1857, to Miss Ann Maria Rex, a native of Ohio. They have a family of eight children—Ellen J., now the wife of John A. Ritter; John C., Samuel R., Philip, Mary Ann, Louis H., William A. and Ray Lloyd. Mr. Sours is a member of the Legion of Honor; is a life-long Republican, and out-and-out for the amendment; is at present holding the office of Township Trustee.

R. C. Tift was born in Rhode Island in 1817. When about three years of age he moved with his father, Peter Tift, to Vermont. Here R. C. Tift made his home till he was twenty-eight years of age, seven years of which time he was employed in Enosburg, Vt., where he had charge of a mill. In 1845 he went to Parishville, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where he bought a farm and made that his home a short time, when he took charge of a mill in Massena Village and remained about three years, at the expiration of which time he went to Baraboo, Sauk County, Wis., where he had charge of a mill some eight months; then went to Jefferson County, Wis., and had charge of a mill three years. From thence he went to Clifton, Wis., where he kept tavern four years. In 1862 he came to Charles City, Ia., and worked in the Charles City Mill about two years. May 10, 1864, he took charge of the Marble Rock Mill and has since been its manager. Mr. Tift was married in New York State, in 1846, to Miss Rosina Darland, who

died in 1853 leaving two children—Phœbe J., married A. W. Hawks, and resides in Osceola; William resides in Casey, Guthrie County, Ia., a cabinet-maker by trade. Mr. Tift married his second wife in 1853, in Massena, N. Y.; her maiden name was Margaret J. Rankin. They have three children—the oldest, Ella, married H. N. Merrick and resides on the county line between Floyd and Cerro Gordo; Lebbie and Lillian May, both young ladies and reside at home. Mr. Tift is always pleasant to meet and has everybody for his friend. His long acquaintance here in the midst of Marble Rock has won for him many friends and no enemies. Has been a life-long miller and a good one, too. His varied experience with different mills and grain has given him advantages of learning his trade that but few possess.

C. E. Town was born in Illinois in 1838. He was the fifth child of Edmon and Sarah Town. At the age of seventeen he came to Iowa, locating in Cedar Falls, where he remained eighteen months, teaming most of the time when he was not shaking with the ague. From here he went to Butler County and remained about six months, when he went to Bremer County and remained till the year 1868, when he became a citizen of Floyd County. For two years after coming to the county he rented land, at the expiration of which time he moved upon his farm which he had purchased in 1867. It is situated on section 19, two and a half miles southwest of Marble Rock. Here he has made his home for the past twelve years and it is a very pleasant location. Mr. Town was married in 1862, in Bremer County, to Miss Sarah Mullen, a native of Indiana. They have four children—Clarence J., Armetta, Roy and Nellie. He always takes an active interest in the Republican ranks in the political issues of the day. Mr. Town's mother died in Illinois in 1863. His father came to Iowa, this county, in 1869 and resided here till his death, which occurred in 1881.

Merrit Towslee was born in New York State, Feb. 26, 1837. When only about four years of age he moved with his parents to Ohio where they resided about fourteen years, when the family moved to Clayton County, Ia.; here he resided till 1864, when he came to Floyd County, Ia., and purchased the farm where he still resides, on section 6, Union Township. At that time he purchased only sixty acres, but has since added to it till now he owns 180 acres of Floyd County's best land. He carries on quite a stock of farming and sufficient stock to consume the grain, putting in about 100 acres and cuts about twenty acres of hay; keeps thirty-two

head of cattle, from fifty to sixty hogs, and five head of horses. Mr. Towslee was married July 24, 1863, to Miss Malissa Garber. They have two children—Cora Mabel and Irvin S., ages nineteen and twelve respectively. Mr. Towslee is a member of the order of Freemasons and has been for the past twenty-five years. Crossed the plains of California in 1859, where he spent three years in mining and lumbering with considerable success. Of Mr. Towslee we can but remark that he has been out in the world and knows what it is made of. He is clever and shrewd, and has by his own exertions placed himself among the wealthy men of our county.

Nathan Towslee was born in Chenango County, N. Y., in 1810, where he made his home till he was thirty-two years of age, engaged in farming. In 1842 he went to Ohio, locating near Cleveland, where he purchased a farm and lived fourteen years, at the expiration of which time, in 1856, he moved to Clayton County, Iowa. There he cleared up a large farm in Volga Township, and made that his home about thirteen years, when he came to Floyd County, and has since been a citizen. Bought a farm of forty-five acres on the Shell Rock River, but has since sold some of it, reserving a few acres, where he will make his home. During the war Mr. Towslee was through the South, in the employ of the Government, as a foreman in the carpenter department in building storehouses, etc. Mr. Towslee was married Oct. 10, 1831, to Miss Mahala Tillotson, a native of New York. Their family consists of six living children—Horace, now in Wisconsin; Merrit, a wealthy farmer of Union Township; Julia, the wife of Oscar Slosson, and resides in Washington Territory; Mary Etta, married Henry Stroud, and resides in Union Township; Helen, married John Porter, and resides in Charles City Township; Frank, a farmer in Clayton County. Of Mr. Towslee we wish to say, we find him in his seventy-third year, hale and hearty, and chuck full of good humor. He has been a pioneer most of his life, and knows well what the world is made of. He has been a life-long Democrat, but believes in placing the best men in office.

A. R. Van Myers, deceased, was born in Canada, July 8, 1834. He was a son of John and Hannah Van Myers. At the age of two years his parents moved to New York State, where he resided till about 1865, when he, with his wife and children, came to Union Township, Floyd County, and engaged in farming and milling till March, 1879, when he, in company with L. B. Clark, engaged in the drug business, at Marble Rock, which avocation he pursued till

his death, which occurred after a brief illness, and quite unexpected to his many friends, Aug. 18, 1880. Mr. Van Myers was a man who had many friends, and his loss as a citizen and a member of the I. O. O. F. was deeply felt. Mr. Van Myers was married in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., April 9, 1856, to Jane J. Bell, daughter of Hugh and Susannah Bell, both natives of Ireland, where Mrs. Van Myers was born, Dec. 20, 1833, and came to the United States at about the age of twelve. Mr. Van Myers's family consists of four children living and one deceased—Caroline M., born Feb. 20, 1858, married Dr. J. C. Clark, July 19, 1877; Hannah M., born March 28, 1859, married Mr. John P. Wallace, Sept. 6, 1876, died March 8, 1882; Frances A., born July 22, 1860, married Charles A. Vickers, Jan. 22, 1882; Alexander R., born June 11, 1864; Susan E., born Oct. 1, 1866.

John Voelker, deceased, was born in Prussia, in 1830. When about twenty-five years of age he came to America and located in Watertown, Jefferson County, Wis., where he lived about three years, when he moved to LaCrosse County and lived about thirteen years. In 1872 he came to Floyd County and bought 170 acres in Union Township, where he lived till his death, which occurred May 6, 1874. He was married in 1858 to Elizabeth Shaifer, who was born in Germany in 1837. They were the parents of six children—Edward G., the eldest, died in 1879, at the age of eighteen; Emma C., William L., Ellen L., Frank F., and Lydia A., all reside with their mother. Mrs. Voelker was married to Charles Herz in September, 1877. They have one child—Rosa M. Mr. Herz was born in Germany, and came to America when a young man.

R. S. Vorhes was born in New Jersey in 1834. When quite young his father moved to Ohio, where they as a family lived about nine years, at the expiration of which time they moved to Indiana, where they resided about the same number of years. In 1855 they came to Iowa, locating in the southern part of the State, where his father, J. H. Vorhes, still resides. In May, 1861, R. S. became a citizen of Floyd County, and purchased a farm in Union Township. In September, 1874, he purchased a nice farm of eighty acres on section 33 north. He divides his attention between farming and stock-raising. Was married Jan. 1, 1866, to Miss Sarah A. Baltimore, daughter of Ashbury Baltimore, one of Floyd County's pioneers. They have no family of their own,

but adopted a girl in 1878. Her name is Minnie, now seven years of age. Politically he is a Republican.

Henry Wadey was born in Sussex, England, near Brighton, May 19, 1814, a son of Thomas and Ann Wadey. The first thirty-eight years of his life was spent in that country. After he grew up to manhood he engaged in the carpenter business, till he came to the United States, which was in the year 1852. He located first in Belvidere, Ill., for two years. In 1854 he came to Floyd County, and settled upon the farm where he still resides, on section 31, northwest corner of the township. He built a log cabin upon this, and turned it from a raw prairie to one of the good farms of Floyd County. He formerly owned 160 acres, but has sold all but twenty-eight acres, which he reserves as a homestead, and a pleasant home it is. In 1862 he built a fine stone house, and has his surroundings beautified with nicely arranged trees, etc. Mr. Wadey was married in Brighton, England, in 1842, to Adda Woolven, daughter of William and Maria Woolven. Mrs. Woolven died in England many years ago, and Mr. Woolven accompanied Mr. Wadey and wife to this country, and died about three years afterward. Mr. Wadey has no family. Of Mr. Wadey we are pleased to say he is not only first among the people of the county in point of settlement but in point of citizenship. He has been a life-long Republican.

Wm. Wagnor was born in Centre County, Pa., in 1835. He was a son of Wm. and Julia Wagnor. He resided in Pennsylvania till the spring of 1854, when he went to Illinois, where he resided till the spring of 1856, at which date he came to Floyd County, Ia., locating in Marble Rock, where he spent about six years working at the carpenter's trade and running the steam saw-mill most of the time. After leaving Marble Rock he rented land south of Marble Rock. In the spring of 1862 he bought thirty acres which joined eighty acres Mrs. Wagner received through the will of her father. Upon this land they still reside, about three quarters of a mile southwest of Marble Rock. To this first purchase Mr. Wagner has added some land, making in all 113½ acres. He was married in the fall of 1857 to Elizabeth Rex. They have six children—Martin resides in Minnesota and Ralph is in Scott Township; Lilly, Ona, Lydia and Ida. Mr. Wagnor has always voted the Republican ticket.

John Wallace was born in Ireland in 1818, though not of that nationality by descent. A story related of his grandfather's career,

illustrating the circumstances by which his birth is marked in that country, is well worthy of space here, and will at the same time show the noble stock from which Mr. Wallace sprang: In 1770 his grandfather, William Wallace, was known as a prominent man in Scotland, whose opinions were quite adverse to the English Government. In company with many others he had to flee from that country to the New England colonies of America. Here he became an active spirit among the Pilgrims, and under the command of General Washington he held the office of Major. His prominence in Scotland and his high position in this country made him quite a conspicuous enemy to the English Government, and he was branded as a *rebel* of the same, and his life was fiercely sought by his enemies on that account. His property (which was quite large) was confiscated, and his only son, John Wallace, was hunted like a tiger in the jungles. But the son was carefully secreted by a maiden aunt, who took him to Ireland, where he grew up and married a Highland Scotch woman. Of this union was born John Wallace, the subject of this sketch, whose life can be almost traced to Scotland instead of Ireland, from the fact that when a mere infant his parents moved to that country. When about twelve years of age, John Wallace, Jr., came to the United States in company with some elder brothers, and spent the first three years in Suffield, Hartford County, Conn., where he met some of the grandest people, he says, that it has ever been his pleasure to meet. At the expiration of this time he worked a year in a carriage shop in Newark, N. J. Finding the work too heavy for his strength he went to New York City and clerked in a general grocery store about one year. In 1840 he went to Roscoe, Winnebago County, Ill., and remained one year; then worked at his trade in Rockford and Beloit about two years, at the end of which time he settled in Beloit, which place he made his home about eleven years. During this time he was very prosperous, but through the treachery of a friend lost about $2,000, it being about $300 more than he was worth. In 1856 he came to Floyd County, Ia., with about $5,000, which he had afterward accumulated. At this date he purchased, in Union, 120 acres which he, two years afterward, sold at an advance of over $1,000. In those days he was one of the heaviest tax-payers of the county. But while he had twice proved himself wonderfully efficient as a money-maker, he, with many others, has suffered considerable loss in land on the deceptive fluctuations of immigration and prices, and the

uncertain tread of civilization. In Boone County, Ill., Mr. Wallace was married, Nov. 1, 1843, to Miss Electa A. Stevens, a native of Pennsylvania, and sister of Mrs. Elisha Wilcox and Charles Stevens, both of this county. Mrs. Wallace was the mother of twelve children, nine of whom are living, five sons and four daughters—Mary Edna, now the wife of C. D. Clark; Electa A., married Hezekiah Garber; Ella Sophia, wife of W. D. Lamb, the present popular proprietor of the Beelar House; Oren W., John P. W., Eva E., Garrett S., Charles S. and Asaph M. Of this large family, all are residents of Floyd County except Eva E., who is attending school in Matherton, Mich. Mrs. Wallace died Sept. 10, 1876; she was one of the best women God ever gave to the sons of men. Mr. Wallace married his second wife, Catharine Darland, Oct. 14, 1877. Politically he is a Republican of the Abolition stock. He was appointed Postmaster under the administration of Pierce; was elected County Coroner in 1862, and Justice of the Peace in 1872.

R. F. Wilke was born in Germany in 1849, and came to America with his parents in 1856. They located in Madison, Wis., where R. F. Wilke made his home till the year 1870, when he went to Charles City, this county, and worked as a journeyman at the harness trade for eight months. May 26, 1871, he became a citizen of Marble Rock, where he engaged in the harness business on his own capital, continuing in the same about eleven years. In 1876 he added to his harness trade a boot and shoe business, placing each branch on opposite sides of the store. In this form he carried on business till the spring of 1882, when he sold the harness department to Mr. J. Wiloth, who is now occupying a part of the store with him. The sales of this stock last year amounted to about $10,000, and since Mr. Wilke has turned his attention to boots and shoes alone he has even surpassed that amount of sales. This year it will not run far from $12,000. His stock is clean and complete. He carries about thirty-five different grades of men's boots, ten of boys', and over eighty different styles of ladies' shoes, besides an endless variety of youths' and children's boots and shoes. Mr. Wilke was married in Marble Rock in 1874 to Miss Minnie Grant, a native of Iowa. They have two children—William G. and Clyde, ages four years and three months, respectively. Mr. Wilke is a member of the I. O. O. F. In 1871 he commenced with a capital of $500, and to-day $10,000 will hardly cover his stock and capital.

James Welton was born in Canada in the year 1846. Here he made his home till 1869, when he became a citizen of Floyd County, by locating in Charles City. While in Canada he turned his attention to farming. Before coming to this county Mr. Welton had struck rock bottom, having only $2 in his pocket. He spent the first year in Charles City, working at what jobs might turn up. The year following he rented a farm. In the month of Septem ber, 1871, he moved to Marble Rock, where he has since resided, turning his attention to farming some, but might be more properly considered a horseman than a farmer. When any one wants a good horse among his acquaintances he wants him to buy it; and if a horse is for sale they go to him also. He has dealt in horses more or less ever since coming to Marble Rock, and of late years has been buying and shipping. Last spring he took a car-load to Dakota. In 1873 he moved to a property of his own, west of town. We find him very pleasantly and comfortably situated; his home is in a natural grove that affords cool breezes in the summer and warmth in the winter. Mr. Welton was married in Canada, Feb. 20, 1867, to Miss Samantha McDonell, a native of Canada. They have one child—Anna Maud, now fourteen years of age.

C. E. Wood was born in Whitehall, Washington County, N. Y., Nov. 21, 1833. Here he made his home till he was twenty-one years of age. In the meantime he learned the harness maker and trimmer's trade. In 1854 he went to De Kalb County, Ill., where he engaged in farming, remaining nearly six years. At the expiration of this time he became a citizen of this county, locating in Union Township, where he has since resided. He farmed for about eleven years, when he engaged as clerk with Mr. Allen Moore, who then had the postoffice. Being with Mr. Moore in all about a year, he became familiar with the postoffice business and handling the mail, etc. The year 1873 he spent in the employ of Mr. Wilke in the harness-making business. On the 20th of July, 1874, he took charge of the Marble Rock postoffice as deputy, and in this capacity remained about three years, when, in January, 1878, he was appointed Postmaster. Mr. Wood has been identified with this postoffice longer than any other man. His ability as an accurate business man and his attentiveness to his duties make him, as it were, an indispensable man to the town and office. Mr Wood was married to his first wife, Martha Baily, in Aurora, Ill., in 1864. She died in Marble Rock in 1876, leaving one child—Grant C., who is now about eighteen years of

age. Mr. Wood married his second wife, Mary Elliott, July 23, 1879, in Cedar Falls. He is a member of the order of Freemasons and formerly took an active part as a member of the Sons of Temperance in New York State, also in the Society of Good Templars in this State. Politically Mr. Wood is a Republican, and always has taken an active part in politics, though never an aspirant for office; he has held the position of Township Collector three years, and Township Clerk for the past eight years, which he occupies still; is also Assessor of the village of Marble Rock.

George Worsfield, born in England in 1831, was a son of John and Frances (Bonfield) Worsfield. When about twenty-one years of age he came to America, spending the first two years in Buffalo, N. Y., working at harness-making. The following six months he sold goods on the road, in the western part of New York. At this date he went to Belvidere Ill., where he remained two months when he joined his old friend, Henry Wadey, and came to Floyd County, Ia. His first purchase was in 1861, being the farm where he still resides, situated in the northwest corner of Union Township, on section 31. Here he built a small house which served as his home till 1873, when he built himself a very fine house. His home is pleasantly located, being about three and one-half miles from Marble Rock, and five and one-half from Rockford, and within a few rods of the railroad, where the daily passing trains relieve the monotony of country life. Mr. Worsfield has been unable, on account of his health a few years past, to carry on his farm, and has let it out on shares. He was married in 1869 to Miss Nancy Baltimore, daughter of A. Baltimore, an interesting sketch of whose life appears in this work. They have no family. Mrs. Worsfield died in 1878. He taught the first school in Marble Rock; made the first harness ever made in Floyd County, and took the first in the county on single and double harness, being a diploma, given by the Floyd County Agricultural Society, on each award, at its second annual meeting, Sept. 19,20, 1860. He worked at the harness trade in England prior to coming to this country. He made a visit to England of about three months, four years ago. Politically he is a Republican and Prohibitionist. Has held the office of Township Trustee several terms, besides doing his part as School Director and Road Supervisor.

Samuel Yerrick, deceased, was born in Pennsylvania in 1813. At about the age of seventeen he went to Ohio, where he lived till about 1845, when he moved to Illinois, where they made their home about

eleven years, at the expiration of which time they came to Iowa, locating in Union Township, this county, it being the year 1856. Purchased the year previous the farm of 160 acres, where his family still resides, about two and one-half miles southeast of Marble Rock, on the Nashua Road. In 1839 Mr. Yerrick and Miss Ladisa Feller, a native of Pennsylvania, being born there Aug. 11, 1819, were married. Mr. Yerrick died Sept. 17, 1861, leaving a family of eight children—Oliver, married and is a farmer of Floyd County; Amelia is the wife of William Bedell, who is one of Floyd County's farmers; Mary, married William Comstock, residents of Kansas; Eliza, married Isaac Chamberlain, resident of Union Township; Sophia married Hiram Bailey, and resides in Howard County, Ia.; Adam, single and carries on the home farm; Lavina, married Frederic Larcher and resides in Floyd County; Melva, single and at home. Mrs. Yerrick is a member of the Methodist church.



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